The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

THE SIOUX—A "TALK" AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

LONE HORN INDULGES IN BOASTFUL ALLUSIONS TO HIS ANCESTORS AND HIMSELF AND CLAIMS THE WHOLE COUNTRY—SPOTTED TAIL SAYS THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR AND COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS HAVE LIED TO THEM—GENERAL NEWS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The visiting Sioux called at the White House to-day and had a formal hand-shaking and conference with the President. Gen. Cowen and Commissioner Smith accompanied them. The Indians were in full paint and feather, most of them carrying long ornamental pipes, and some of them tomahawks decorated with ribbons of gay colors. One of Lone Horn's party excited some merriment by carrying a small campaign flag on which was printed the words "Grant and Wilson." The flag-staff was inserted in the stem of the pipe, which was carried in the position of "shoulder arms," thus giving the banner and device martial prominence. The Indians, after shaking hands with the President, arranged themselves in a circle around the room. The President, standing in the centre of the circle, addressed them briefly. He was glad they had arrived here safely, and hoped their visit would be pleasant and profitable. He could not talk to them to-day on the business for which they had traveled so far. He had two great chiefs, the Secretary of the Interior and Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to whom he desired them to talk freely and plainly, stating their wants and grievances. If any disagreement should occur in their talk with those chiefs, they could come to him, and he would endeavor to satisfy them. He wanted them to settle all their business with those two chiefs. To listen to their advice, and not be influenced by the talk of men who were interested in giving them bad counsel. "It is," said the President, "my duty to study your welfare, and I want to do that which will do you good and make you contented and happy. We have many people to care for, and do not forget you. We know what is for your good better than you can know yourselves, and if you will state your business to the Secretary and Commissioner, you will receive attention, and everything will be done for you that is possible." During the delivery of this speech, and while it was being interpreted to them, the Indians stood motionless, with their eyes rivetted on the President.

LONE HORN CLAIMS THE WHOLE COUNTRY.

Upon its conclusion they bowed stiffly, and after a moment's pause Lone Horn stepped toward the President, and, with an emphatic "How," proceeded to talk. He was glad to see the Great Father. He was a great chief like the Great Father, and his father and grandfather were great chiefs. These were his people and relatives. This is a great country. Once his people were a great people, and owned all the lands. They still owned some lands toward the setting sun, but white people wanted to rob them of it. These were all chiefs and would fight. Some of his people had been here before to talk, but they were only soldiers. He was a great chief like the Great Father. He never before claimed he owned all the country, but he now claimed it all, and wanted the great father to talk and settle the matter. "I cannot talk about that matter to-day," said the President, and Lone Horn fell back to his place.

SPOTTED TAIL SPEAKS HIS MIND.

Spotted Tail next approached the President and addressed him in an earnest manner. The Great Father had referred him to his two great chiefs, the Secretary and Commissioner. He had been here before and had talked with those chiefs. They had made promises to him which had not been fulfilled. They had lied to him, and he did not want to have more talks with them. Here the Indians encored with an emphatic "How." He wanted to settle his business with the Great Father himself, and if a day was not appointed for that purpose he would be sorry.

RED CLOUD MAKES A BRIEF BUT DIGNIFIED SPEECH.

Red Cloud now came forward, grasped the President's hand with warmth, and bent forward with some grace and dignity. He spoke but a few words. The Great Father had told Red Cloud to come to him when he had complaints to make. He had complaints to make now, and had come. He wanted the Great Father to send for him when ready to talk. He did not want to talk to any other person.

POWER OF AN INTERPRETER.

This ended the interview, and the delegation withdrew. In interpreting the speech of Spotted Tail to the President, the interpreter did not give Spotted Tail's language, where he said the Secretary and Commissioner had lied. This was done in deference to the President, and is an illustration of the power exercised by the interpreters, and exhibits the necessity of having disinterested persons for interpreters when they can be found. Rev. Mr. Minturn, who has been in the Sioux country for many years, and who is acquainted with the Sioux dialect, is now here and will be present at all the interviews held with the visitors.

RETICENCE AS TO THE BLACK HILLS.

The Indians are very reticent about the Black Hills country, and will not talk with the interpreters concerning their purposes. Spotted Tail has with him his brother-in-law, who is what is termed a "squaw man." He is a Frenchman, named Bouchie, who has been among the Sioux for twenty-five years. Spotted Tail relies on Bouchie to properly represent him in the approaching negotiations. The Grand Council will not be held until the return of Secretary Delano next month. The prospect of any satisfactory result of the negotiations for extinguishing the Indian titles to the Black Hills country must now be considered as not very promising. There are rumors also of troubles in the Indian Cabinet. Red Cloud says Lone Horn is not a great Chief, and he is disgusted with his boasting.

THE SPEAKERSHIP OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Kerr, of Indiana, has arrived in Washington, and will remain two or three days. He has been interviewed by several Democratic politicians relative to the Speakership of the next House. He says if the position is offered to him by the House he will accept it very gratefully, and will endeavor to discharge the duties of the office faithfully and impartially. He has received a large number of letters on the subject, but has answered few of them. He has solicited no vote and will not solicit one. He will enter into no combination, nor will he make any promises or any agreement as to the composition of committees. In short, if he is elected it will be by the voluntary action of his associates, uninfluenced by any scheming or political trickery. This determination on the part of Mr. Kerr may be considered equivalent to withdrawing from the candidacy. The other prominent candidates are well known to be making an "active canvass," and everybody knows what that means. The trading and promising for one of them was begun last January, and the negotiations included the offices of President and Vice President and the composition of several committees. It was at that time openly stated that Mr. Kerr must be counted out because he would make no terms.

WARRANTS FOR THE ARREST OF ALLEGED MEMBERS OF THE WHISKY RING.

Dispatches to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue announce that Supervisor Tutton has issued a warrant for the arrest of Goldson, Eastman & Crosby, rectifiers at Chicago, and for their clerks and two gaugers, on the charge of conspiring to defraud the Government. Also that District Attorney Patrick, at St. Louis, has filed a libel against one firm, and is preparing others.

THE MARINE LAWS.

The Treasury Department has experienced considerable difficulty of late in enforcing the laws relating to the illegal discharge abroad of American seamen, the collection of extra wages for such discharges, and of dues from American vessels transferred to a foreign flag. In some cases foreign governments decline to aid in the enforcement of such laws. It is probable that measures will be taken to arrive at some general understanding in regard to the matter, so that masters of vessels will not be able to defy the Government while remaining without its jurisdiction.

STATIONERY FOR THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

The bids for furnishing stationery to the Interior Department for the year ending June 30, 1876, were opened to-day by a Commission composed of the Chief Clerks of the several bureaus of that department. There were a large number of bids from all the stationers in this city, and many from other places. No awards will be made for several days yet.

THE MINERALS OF THE COUNTRY.

The Smithsonian Institute has placed the work of organizing and securing a thorough representation of the economic geology and mineralogy of the United States under the direction of Prof. William P. Blake, of New-Haven, the object being to secure as complete a collection as possible of mineral specimens to illustrate the mineral resources of the country, and the chief mining and metallurgical products at the International Exhibition to be held in Philadelphia in 1876. This collection will constitute a portion of the Government display made by the Executive Departments in accordance with the act of Congress.

THE TWENTY-CENT SILVER COIN.

Under instructions from the Director of the Mint the coining of the new twenty-cent pieces was to-day commenced at Philadelphia, and the dies for the same pieces were forwarded to the Carson City and San Francisco Mints.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

CANCELLATION OF POSTAGE STAMPS.

Ex-Senator Pomeroy, of Kansas, claims to have discovered an ink for cancelling postage stamps which is thoroughly indelible. It has been submitted to the Post Office Department, but has not yet been adopted. The department has long been trying to find an ink that cannot be washed out of a canceled stamp, and among a large number submitted for trial is that of Mr. Pomeroy.

THE KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

The Supreme Lodge of the Knights of Pythias to-day considered the rules of the order, and heard a report from the Special Committee on the Supreme Chancellor's report, after which Supreme Lodge degrees were conferred, and the body adjourned to give the members an opportunity to unite in the parade which took place at noon. The visiting Knights are being entertained at banquets and other festivities to-night by the members of the order residing in this District.

TORPEDO SERVICE.

The class of young naval officers to be instructed in the use of torpedoes will report at Newport, R. I., on the 1st of June, orders having already been issued to a number of such officers for that purpose. The class which begins at that date will consist of about fifteen members, most of them of the grade of Lieutenant.

THE TREASURY.

The following are the balances remaining in the Treasury at the close of business to-day: Currency, $5,017,830; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $53,225,000; coin, $92,835,161, including $21,068,900 in coin certificates; outstanding legal tenders, $378,051,760. The Customs receipts to-day were $494,638, and the Internal Revenue, $263,724.

NAVY ORDERS.

Lieut. Commanders Frank Wilder, R. B. Lamberton, George F. F. Wilde, and Joshua Bishop, Lieuts. William T. Swinburne, N. E. Niles, and George A. Bickwell, and Master A. C. Dillingham have been ordered to report for duty at Newport, R. I., on the 1st of June for instruction in torpedo service; Passed Assistant Surgeon A. F. Price has been ordered to the receiving ship Potomac at Philadelphia; Passed Assistant Paymaster H. T. Stancliff has been ordered to the Narragansett, North Pacific station; Lieut. Edward W. Key has been detached from duty in the Bureau of Ordnance; Lieut. Bloomfield McIlvaine has been detached from the Philadelphia Navy-yard; Lieut. William P. Randall has been detached from the Boston Navy-yard; Lieut. A. R. Conden has been detached from the Canonicus, at New-Orleans, and ordered to Newport, R. I., for instruction in torpedo service. Ensign William P. Elliott has been detached from the Powhatan, and ordered to the Alert. Surgeon John C. Spear has been detached from the receiving-ship Potomac, and ordered to the Dictator. Surgeon A. S. Oberly has been detached from the Dictator, and placed on waiting orders. Assistant Paymaster William C. McGowan has been detached from the Narragansett on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to return home and report his arrival. Passed Assistant Engineer William W. Heaton has been detached from duty at Key West, and placed on waiting orders. Master A. P. Nazro has been detached from the Congress, European Station, and ordered to return home and report his arrival.

THE MECKLENBURG CENTENNIAL.

MEMPHIS, May 19.—In accordance with the proclamation of Gov. Porter, setting apart to-morrow as a holiday in honor of the Mecklenburg Centennial, Mayor League has issued a proclamation requesting a suspension of business and an observance of the day.

THE TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 19.—Seven companies of the Twenty-second Infantry have left for their former stations on the Northern border—Milwaukee and Detroit.

THE GOVERNORSHIP OF ONTARIO.

OTTAWA, Ontario, May 19.—Hon. D. A. Macdonald, Postmaster General, has been appointed Lieutenant Governor of Ontario. His successor in the Cabinet has not yet been named.

AN INDIAN PRISONER ON THE WAR-PATH.

NASHVILLE, May 19.—One of the seventy-five Indians on their way to the Florida prison managed to get hold of a knife, with which he stabbed two soldiers and then himself, this morning, while the train was standing at Madison Station, five miles from this city. It is reported that the soldiers are not seriously hurt. On the arrival of the train at this city the Indian was taken off and laid on the platform wrapped in his blanket, and is supposed to be in a dying condition.

FOREST FIRES.

DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF PORT JERVIS—THE DELAWARE VALLEY SHROUDED IN SMOKE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Wednesday, May 19, 1875.

Owing to the extraordinarily dry weather that has prevailed in this section for some weeks, the Spring forest fires are covering an unusual extent of country and doing great damage to property. The whole Delaware Valley from this place to Deposit is shrouded in clouds of smoke from these fires, and at night the mountains along the river are illuminated. For nearly a week the farmers and lumbermen in the valley have done scarcely anything but fight the fire, and despite their efforts several buildings, large quantities of timber, bark, and wood, and miles of fences, have been burned. Two large saw mills are known to have been destroyed, and from the heavy fires visible in localities where other mills are situated it is thought that others have been burned. The Ballist mill, five miles west of Lackawaxen, Penn., together with several thousand feet of lumber and logs, was surrounded by fire the night before last. The steam mill of E. Van Scoiell, further up the river, with neighboring buildings and a large amount of lumber, was also destroyed. Several of the lumbering villages back from the river are in immenent peril, and the inhabitants are out night and day fighting the flames. The large steam mills of Wood & Boyd, at Eldred, Penn., were saved yesterday by the united efforts of about 200 men, women, and children. Unless rain falls soon a story of unprecedented devastation by fire in this region must be written. The loss thus far will reach many thousands of dollars.

OTHER FIRES.

A fire broke out at 2:45 A. M. yesterday in rear of Clark Long's wagon and blacksmith shop, on Wales street, Rutland, Vt., which was not got under control until 5:30 A. M. and after several buildings had been destroyed. The fire originated in a shed at the rear of C. L. Long's shop, and it was evident to those who were first on the scene that the flames had been kindled in a pile of rubbish that had been heaped together for the purpose. The total loss is estimated at from $15,000 to $20,000.

A large fire at Waco, Texas, recently destroyed property to the estimated value of $125,000, on which there was $50,000 insurance. The following are the principal sufferers; Burgheim & Risna, the Sawyer House, the store of Ragland & Friedlander, Down's building, the *Examiner* office, Fred Axling, Johnson & Co., Mots & Co., and Benedict, Bagatellas & Ruffin.

The three-story frame building, at One Hundred and Seventy-ninth street and King's Bridge Road, owned by George Butterfield, and occupied by Frank T. Williard as a carriage blacksmith shop, was totally destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss on stock and building $4,800.

Destructive fires are raging in the woods along the Lake Superior and Michigan Railroad, near the North Pacific Junction. Over 1,300 cords of wood have been burned, and several lumbering outfits destroyed.

Fires yesterday in the woods at Pepperell, Howard, and Clinton, Mass., on the line of the Worcester and Nashua Railroad, destroyed $15,000 worth of property.

The residence of Rev. Mr. Marien, in Bloomfield, N. J., was totally consumed by fire at a late hour on Tuesday night. The loss was about $4,000.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

F. H. Stewart has been appointed Internal Revenue Storekeeper for the First District of Illinois.

A telegraph station has just been established in the Murray Hill House, at Demarest, N. J., by the Western Union Company.

Mary Hawkins, of Waterbury, Conn., committed suicide yesterday by drowning in a pail of water. She was twenty years of age.

H. Davies & Co., dry goods merchants of Montreal, have called a meeting of their creditors. Their liabilities are reported to be heavy.

The Agricultural Insurance Company of the State of New-York has ceased to do business in Canada, and applied to the Dominion Government for a release.

A large number of French Canadians passed through Montreal on Tuesday from Richmond, Quebec, and vicinity on their way to the brickfields of Boston.

George P. Stearns & Co.'s store and a house, at Conway, N. H., were burned on Tuesday night. The loss amounts to $12,000, on which there were $10,000 insurances.

At noon yesterday, in Chicago, O'Leary, the pedestrian, had accomplished 256 miles in sixty-seven hours and thirty minutes, being then nearly thirteen hours ahead of time.

A conference of the General Secretaries of the Young Men's Christian Associations of the United States and British Provinces is to be held in Washington, commencing on Saturday next, May 22.

The third annual regatta of the South Carolina Regatta Association begins at Charleston, S. C., to-day, and continues three days. The entries are more numerous than ever before, but the only outside entries are from Savannah.

At a meeting of the Maryland Academy of Science on Monday night, in Baltimore, there was a discussion of some interest in regard to the appearance of the potato bug in that State. Dr. Morris stated that they had already been found in small numbers in Baltimore County, but in other localities they are more numerous. Col. Wilkins, who is deemed good authority, made a very favorable report of the promise of the peach crop on the Eastern Shore.

SUSPECTED OF ARSON.

RUTLAND, Vt., May 19.—M. C. Hayes, the occupant of the north store in the Opera-house block, which was recently burned here, was arrested to-day on suspicion of having fired the building. The fire originated on his premises, and he was heavily insured. He came here three months ago from Northampton, Mass., where he was burned out a short time before and had a heavy insurance. He had difficulty at that time in settling with the adjusters, owing to suspicious circumstances, and the insurance companies utterly refuse to settle with him this time.

FATAL SETTLEMENT OF AN OLD GRUDGE.

ST. LOUIS, May 19.—James Murray, of Johnson County, Ill., and a Mr. Farrell, of Williamson County, between whom an old grudge existed, met at Marion, in the latter county, yesterday, when Farrell drew a revolver and commenced firing at Murray. The latter also drew a weapon, and five shots were exchanged. One ball entered his side, inflicting a wound from which he died at 1 o'clock this morning. Farrell surrendered himself to the authorities.

WHEAT PROSPECTS IN NEW-YORK.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., May 19.—The *Press* of this city will publish to-morrow 200 dispatches, covering all points in the wheat-growing counties of New-York State, showing the present condition and prospects of the crop. These dispatches show that it has been injured to such an extent by the late cold weather and wet Spring that the yield will prove not more than half an average.

THE REPORTS OF GRASSHOPPERS.

PARSONS, Kan., May 19.—The party of sixty gentlemen, capitalists and bankers of New-York, who have traveled since Monday 1,000 miles through Missouri, Indian Territory, and Kansas, report that not one grasshopper has been seen en route, not withstanding yesterday's proclamation of the Governor of Missouri.

ST. PAUL, May 19.—Advices from Winnepeg say myriads of grasshoppers are hatching out.

PASTORSHIP OF THE PARK STREET CHURCH, BOSTON.

BOSTON, May 19.—Rev. C. L. Robinson, of the Memorial Church of New-York, was last night called by the Park Street Church to fill the pulpit formerly occupied by Rev. W. H. H. Murray.

FATAL GUNPOWDER EXPLOSION.

HARTFORD, Conn., May 19.—By an explosion at the Hazardville Powder Works, in Hazardville, this morning, Moses Bolack, John Lewere, and George Richards were instantly killed. All leave large families.

ALBANY.

THE NEW-YORK CRIMINAL ADMINISTRATION TO BE INVESTIGATED.

FINAL DEFEAT OF THE CIVIL JUSTICES BILL—THE BILL TO PROHIBIT THE GREAT ABATTOIRS IN NEW-YORK LOST—THE COURT OF COMMERCIAL ARBITRATION—ADJOURNMENT TO-DAY QUITE PROBABLE—A SERIES OF RESOLUTIONS IN THE SENATE—[illegible]—MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, May 19, 1875.

It is probable that by to-morrow evening the Legislature of 1875 will have adjourned *sine die*. The Conference Committee on the Supply bill will have agreed by to-morrow morning, and the bill can then be disposed of in a few minutes, leaving the Governor to prune it of minor objectionable features before giving it his approval. The Husted Rapid Transit bill is next in importance in the Senate unfinished business, and there are ugly rumors afloat concerning it to the effect that the Railroad Committee is disposed to smother it. They agreed last night to report the bill this morning, but up to the hour of the afternoon recess they still held on to it, and showed no disposition to relinquish it, though urged to do so by many members and persons of influence who take an interest in the subject.

The features of to-day's business in the Assembly were the defeat of the bill to prohibit the erection of the great abattoirs in New-York City; the final defeat of the Civil District Justices bill, and the passage of a resolution ordering a legislative investigation of the entire system of administering criminal law in New-York City.

The proceedings of the Assembly were marked by much confusion, but a large amount of business was transacted. A message was received from the Senate concurring in the House resolution ordering the printing of 5,000 copies of the report of the survey of the Adirondack wilderness.

Mr. Oakley, from the Insurance Committee, reported favorably a bill to regulate investments by insurance companies. It provides that the Superintendent of the Insurance Department may, at any time when he has cause to believe that the railroad stocks, bonds, or other securities held by insurance companies, have depreciated in market value, call upon such companies to produce such securities; that he shall examine them, and, upon the fact of their depreciation being established, shall order the company to realize on them by sale.

On motion of Mr. Prince, the regular order of business was laid on the table, and the bill for the organization and maintenance of the Court of Arbitration of the Chamber of Commerce was ordered to a third reading. The bill provides that the parties litigant shall each pay $20 as a fee to the court, that all fees shall be paid into the State Treasury, and that the State shall pay the Arbitrator's salary. The Governor is to appoint the Judge who is to preside over the court, and the Chamber of Commerce is to provide the place in which the sittings of the court are to be held, and pay the ordinary expenses of its maintenance.

THE SLAUGHTER-HOUSE BILL VIRTUALLY DEFEATED.

The House to-day refused to order to a third reading the bill to prevent the construction of the proposed mammoth abattoirs of the Union Stock-yard and Market Company at Tenth Avenue and Fifty-ninth street. Mr. T. J. Campbell moved to lay the regular business on the table and to order the bill to a third reading, explaining that the passage of the bill was most urgently needed for the protection of the health as well as the property interests of the people of New-York City. The vote was then taken on the motion to order to a third reading, and it soon became evident that the New-York Central Railroad had more influence than the public interests of the Metropolis could possibly exert. A few gentlemen who are beyond reproach or suspicion as to their motives also voted with the moneyed men. It is well known that this stock-yard company is a New-York Central concern. Messrs. Daly, T. J. Campbell, and Hauschel, of New-York; Petty, of Suffolk, and Shiel, of Westchester, rose to explain their votes as their names were called, and urged the House to give the people of New-York the relief which this bill contemplated, as a matter of justice, and of protection to life, health, and property. But it was without avail. The result of this vote, though on an interlocutory motion, means the defeat of the bill just as surely as though the vote had been taken on its final passage, for at this late stage of the session the bill cannot again be reached in order.

The following is the list of votes—Democrats in roman, Republicans in italic:

YEAS—Messrs. Bradley, Burtis, *Calkins*, T. C. Campbell, T. J. Campbell, Cleary, Cooke, Costigan, *Daggett*, Daly, Davis, Dessar, Edson, *Fay*, *Gedney*, Hauschel, *Hess*, *Hinckley*, Hogan, Holmes, Houghton, Ives, W. Johnson, Kennaday, Kirk, McGowan, McGroarty, Muller, Oakley, O'Keefe, Page, *Petty*, *Prince*, Roscoe, Schieffelin, Scudder, Shiel, Speaker, Stauf, *W. F. Taylor*, *Tewksbury*, *Wellington*, *Worth*—43.

NAYS—Messrs. *Alvord*, Barkley, *Barrow*, Benedict, *Bishop*, *Bordwell*, *Bowen*, *Braman*, Brogan, Clark, Coffey, Cole, *Decker*, Ely, *Farrar*, Fish, Friend, *Gallagher*, Green, Griffin, *Hussey*, W. A. Johnson, Krack, *Law*, Lawrence, *Lawson*, Lewis, *Lillybridge*, J. W. Miller, *Peck*, Pierson, *Pope*, Ransom, Rich, *Russell*, Schenck, Schuyler, *Seward*, Shattuck, Sherman, *Struble*, G. Taylor, *Vedder*, Wenzel, *West*, Whitmore, Witbeck, Wurts, *Yost*—49.

Messrs. Keenan, *McAffee*, Smith, and Waehner, of New-York, did not vote, and Messrs. Brogan and *Seward* were the only New-York members who voted against the bill. Had these six voted with those who favored the passage of the bill, the motion to order to a third reading would have been carried.

AN EXTRAORDINARY INVESTIGATION.

Mr. T. C. Campbell, of New-York, introduced a resolution, which was adopted unanimously, providing for the most extraordinary and sweeping investigation in relation to the whole administration of criminal justice, and the lack of criminal justice also, in New-York City. By its terms the resolution admits of the inquiry being carried into the affairs of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, the General Sessions, the Special Sessions, and Police Courts, and last and most important of all, the Police Department itself. The resolution is as follows:

Whereas, The steady and rapid increase of crime in the City of New-York has created great alarm in the minds of all good citizens of that City; and

Whereas, The proper authorities charged with its apprehension, prosecution, and punishment appear to be inadequate to its speedy suppression, while the interests of good government require that all offenses against the laws should be dealt with in the most summary and decisive manner; therefore

Resolved, That the Speaker of the Assembly be and he is hereby authorized to appoint a select committee of five, which committee shall have power to send for persons and papers, and compel the attendance of witnesses, and inquire into the causes, as far as possible, of the great increase of crime in said City and County, by making such examination and investigation of all persons and officers, books and papers, in said City and County, that may in any way be connected with the prosecution, suppression, and punishment of crime, that the said committee may deem essential and necessary, for the purpose of ascertaining if such increase of crime can be charged to the negligence or connivance of any of the public officers whose duty it is to either arrest, detect, prosecute, or punish crime in said City and County, together with such other matters as said committee shall deem best for the public good. Said committee is hereby authorized to sit during the recess of the Legislature, and report the result of their investigation, together with such recommendations in relation to streets as they may deem necessary and important for the preservation of law and order in said City and County, to the next Legislature, and said committee is hereby authorized to employ a stenographer, who shall be Clerk to the committee, and a messenger.

Mr. Campbell said all were aware of the fact that there was somewhere in the criminal law and its administration, as applied to the City of New-York, a deficiency or defect which made it inadequate to the thorough or reasonably successful suppression of crime, and which results in leaving a large number of criminals undisposed of, and a still larger number to go undetected and unwhipped of justice. He asked for this committee of five to sit during recess, without expense other than for clerical and other assistance to examine into the workings of the whole system, and report in relation to it, with a view of remedying its defects and protecting the interests, lives, and property of all the people of that City.

Mr. Alvord said he understood it to be the intention that the committee should be composed of New-York City members, so as to avoid expense and trouble. Mr. Campbell replied that that was a matter left entirely in the hands of the Speaker, and he would not presume to make any suggestion in reference thereto. It is generally understood that the committee will consist of the following gentlemen: Messrs. T. C. Campbell, Daly, Waehner, Hess, and Seward.

THE CIVIL JUSTICES BILL DEFEATED.

The bill for the appointment by the Mayor of a full board of nine of Civil Justices in New-York City came up again on the motion to reconsider the vote by which it was defeated yesterday, and was again lost, the House refusing to reconsider by a vote of 55 nays to 42 yeas. The motion required sixty-five votes for adoption. This finally disposes of the measure.

The Speaker will announce the names of the committee to investigate the Quarantine Department shortly before the final adjournment.

A PRESENTATION.

Hiram Calkins, Clerk of the Assembly, was to-night presented with a $500 gold watch and chain, the gift of some forty members, embracing representatives of both parties. The presentation was made the occasion for some appropriate speeches.

BUSINESS IN THE SENATE.

A SERIES OF SURPRISES—SENATOR JOHNSON CALLS UP THE CUBAN RESOLUTIONS—RAPID TRANSIT MEASURES—GENERAL BUSINESS.

From our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, May 19, 1875.

The business transacted in the Senate under the head of "motions and resolutions" is usually of the dullest and most uninteresting character, but to-day the announcement of that order of business was the signal for a series of unlooked for though perhaps not intrinsically important motions. The surprises began by Senator Johnson moving to take from the table the resolution just passed in the Assembly, and expressing sympathy with the Cubans in their revolution. The resolutions were accordingly taken up, but, doubtless much to the disgust of Senator Johnson, who is never happier than when talking, they were immediately tabled again upon motion of Senator Robertson. This action of Senator Johnson apparently gave Senator Laning an idea, for, judging from his manner, without a moment's forethought, he called up the resolutions in regard to the Louisiana "outrage," which were introduced and tabled during the first weeks of the session. His reason for doing so was, he said, that he thought it only respectful that the Governor's Message upon this subject should, in some way, be acted upon by the Senate, especially since facts then unknown but recently brought to light entirely justified his course at that time. This move was even more unexpected than the other, and for a moment Senator Laning stood in his place smiling at the surprise he had created. Senator Madden, however, promptly moved that the resolutions be laid upon the table, and as the yeas and nays were called for an opportunity was given during roll-call to those who desired it to explain their votes. The only Senators availing themselves of the privilege were Senators Lord and Wood, the latter assigning as his reason for voting yea that he thought the time had now come in the life of the Legislature when it could better occupy itself than in discussing buncombe resolutions, especially since they had been allowed to lie undisturbed upon the table during two months when the Senate was comparatively unoccupied, and were only called up in the hurry of the last days of the session. The motion was then declared carried, but the interval had given Senator Johnson time for action, and, having been foiled in calling up the Assembly resolutions, he now introduced some new ones of his own upon the same subject, and these having been read by the Clerk, their introducer and author again took the floor to make "a few remarks," but he was again disappointed by a rigid enforcement of the rule, which requires the resolutions to lie over for a day.

THE NEW RAPID TRANSIT BILL.

The Tilden-Husted Rapid Transit bill was reported by the Senate Committee on Railroads this morning, with some amendments, which are chiefly important from the fact that if accepted by the Senate they will compel the bill to be returned to the Assembly, and thus consume time doubly valuable at this stage of the session. A motion was made to recommit the bill, and also another to make it the special order for this evening, but they were both lost. There is no doubt that the bill will be carefully considered by the Senate, for, as Senator Gross suggested, if it cannot be done in any other way the date of final adjournment will be postponed for the express purpose of considering the bill.

PASSAGE OF BILLS.

Forty-five bills in all were passed by the Senate to-day, and of them a considerable number are of special interest to New-York City. Among them may be mentioned Senator Fox's bill for repaving the streets where necessary and limiting the annual expense for this purpose to $500,000; the bill appropriating $575,000 for the use of the Department of Parks; the bill authorizing the Board of Engineers of the Fourth avenue improvements to change the plans for crossing at Fifty-first and Fifty-third streets; the bill which it is claimed will save the City from $40,000 to $70,000 by the reduction which it orders in the salaries of the City's judicial officers; the bill providing that the drainage of the annexed district shall be done by the Department of Parks; the bill authorizing the Police Department to compel the attendance of witnesses by serving its own subpœnas, the bill authorizing the furnishing of the City stationery and printing without a special contract after advertisement by a concurrent vote of the Mayor, Corporation Counsel and Commissioner of Public Works; a bill introduced this morning by Senator Ledwith to change the name of the Ninth Ward Bank to the Island City Bank; and, finally, the bill in relation to the election of a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in the County of New-York. Two New-York City bills were lost to-day. One of them authorized the reopening of Bloomingdale avenue above One Hundred and Thirtieth street, and the other provided for the appointment of a commission to audit claims for furnishing armories. Also, among the bills passed are one appointing a commission, with Addison Gardner at its head, to investigate the acts of the Water Commissioners of the City of Rochester, and a second requiring the payment of premiums to the Fire Departments of cities and incorporated villages by insurance companies not organized under the laws of this State, but doing business therein. The resolution authorizing a reduction of canal tolls on hardwood and lumber to three mills per thousand feet per mile, and which was lost a day or two since, was reconsidered to-day, on motion of Senator McGowan.

THE SUPPLY BILL.

THE SECOND CONFERENCE COMMITTEE FAIL TO AGREE ON THE DISPUTED POINTS—THE PROSPECTS OF ADJOURNMENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, May 19.—The second Conference Committee on the Supply bill held a meeting this afternoon, but the only fact developed was that it is quite as impossible for the second committee to agree on the disputed points as it was for the first. With the Senate portion of the committee it is a question of principle, as they and the body they represent agree in thinking that the legislation sought for by the Assembly would, by compelling a return to the old system of extravagant building commissions, cost the State in the future, as it has in the past, a large percentage of the entire cost of the public buildings beyond the amount necessary to be expended in their construction. Holding this opinion, it is, of course, impossible for the Senate to recede from its amendments, and it is equally impossible for the Assembly portion of the committee to recede from its position. A majority of them are, contrary to all usage, members of the first Conference Committee, and among them Mr. Waehner is well known as being subservient to the wishes of Speaker McGuire, whose position on the matter is pretty well understood: With a committee thus constituted, agreement is clearly almost impossible, and with the Supply bill in this condition, adjournment *sine die* can be hardly looked for to-morrow.

MRS. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

TRIAL OF THE QUESTION OF HER SANITY IN CHICAGO—A VERDICT THAT SHE IS INSANE RENDERED.

CHICAGO, May 19.—In the County Court the trial of the question of the sanity of Mrs. Lincoln, widow of Abraham Lincoln, came up to-day. The proceedings were based on a petition filed by Robert T. Lincoln, setting forth that his mother, Mary L. Lincoln, has property and effects exceeding $75,000; that she is *non compos mentis*, and incapable of managing her estate, and praying the issuance of an order for a warrant and *venire* to test the question of her sanity. The petition was accompanied by the certificate of the family physician, (Dr. Isham,) to the effect that he had examined Mrs. Lincoln, and was of opinion that she was insane and a fit subject for hospital treatment. Several witnesses testified to eccentricities in the conduct of Mrs. Lincoln, which commenced at the time of the assassination of President Lincoln, and which have become more marked as time progressed. She imagines she hears voices in the wall; that strange beings beset her in the entries of her hotel; that she was the victim of poisoning plots, &c. Her closets are full of unopened packages of goods which she had ordered to be sent to her room. After short arguments the case was given to the jury, who brought in a verdict in accordance with the facts elicited.

Mrs. Lincoln will be removed to the hospital at Batavia, Ill. Her relatives and friends have delayed this step as long as was considered prudent, but finally agreed that nothing else would suffice. At the announcement of the verdict Robert Lincoln took the hand of his mother affectionately, when she exclaimed, with reproachful tone, "Oh, Robert, to think that my son would ever have done this!"

There were few spectators in court.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, May 20—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen decidedly over the southern, but fallen over the northern portions of the country.

The temperature has risen somewhat at all stations, except in New-England. South-west and south winds prevail everywhere, with cloudy weather in the lower lake region and the Middle States. The rivers have fallen, and especially at Cincinnati and Memphis.

PROBABILITIES.

For Thursday, in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, rising barometer, southeast to southwest winds, warmer, partly cloudy weather, and local storms.

For Tennessee, the Ohio Valley, and the lower lakes, falling barometer, south and west winds, warmer, cloudy weather, and possibly light rains.

For the Upper Mississippi and the Lower Missouri Valleys and the upper lake region, stationary followed by rising barometer, south-west to north-west winds, and cooler, partly cloudy weather.

For the Middle and Eastern States, falling barometer, except stationary on the coast, south-west winds, cloudy or partly cloudy weather, with slight changes in temperature, and possibly numerous rains.

The rivers will continue to fall.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
3 A. M.	47°	47°	3:30 P. M.	71°	64°
6 A. M.	49°	47°	6 P. M.	66°	59°
9 A. M.	55°	54°	9 P. M.	62°	57°
12 M.	62°	61°	12 P. M.	60°	54°

Average temperature yesterday.......... 55⅜°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.......... 59°

CUBA.

SUCCESSFUL ENCOUNTERS WITH INSURGENTS.

HAVANA, May 19.—Official despatches from the interior, state that the Government troops attacked a body of insurgents numbering 600 men, commanded by Ruloff, at Charco Azul, on the 14th inst., and again at Huego de Manicaragna, on the 16th. In the encounters, nineteen of the insurgents were killed and ninety of their horses captured. The Government loss was five soldiers killed.

MINERS' VIOLENCE.

A TELEGRAPH OFFICE AND DEPOT ON THE READING ROAD BURNED BY INCENDIARIES—NO COMPROMISE.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., May 19.—The telegraph office and depot of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company at Excelsior Station, near Shamokin, were burned last night to the ground. The fire is believed to be incendiary.

There was a meeting of the Executive Board of the Miners' and Laborers' Association held here to-day, there being a full attendance of delegates. They contradict the statement in circulation that they are weakening and ready to yield to the demands of their employers. They decided by a unanimous vote to yield or compromise on nothing excepting $15 per week for eight hours' labor per day. This proposition has been formally sent to the President of the Coal Exchange, being the only concession the delegates were prepared to make.

HEAVY WEATHER AND ICE AT SEA.

QUEBEC, Canada, May 19.—About forty ships arrived in port this morning. The wind is blowing strong from the east. The steam-ship Derwent, from Antwerp, with a cargo of glassware, reports that on the 6th of May, 800 miles from Cape Race, she encountered a terrific gale. The sea swept over the vessel and carried away the steering gear, broke two boats, stove in the cabin skylight, and filled the cabin with water. On the 10th she got into the ice, but came clear on the 13th. Her starboard bow was crushed by sunken ice.

The steam-ship Chesapeake is still ashore opposite Matane. A diver examined the hull yesterday. The bottom of the ship rests on sand. There is no damage above the bilges, and the water inside and outside is at the same level. Three schooners and a gang of men have been dispatched to unload her.

RAID BY INDIANS FROM THE UNITED STATES INTO CANADA.

OTTAWA, May 19.—The Government has received advices from the North-west Mounted Police to the effect that the Blackfeet Indians, who occupy a reserve stretching to a considerable extent along and south of the Canadian boundary, made a raid recently into the Canadian territory and stole a large number of horses, in one case depriving an Indian encampment of all its horses. The thieves were pursued, but managed to escape. The Dominion Government has directed the attention of the Government at Washington to the matter, and called upon it to preserve the same order south of the line as is maintained in Canadian territory. The raiders came from the eastward, making a long detour, and sweeping everything before them. The Mounted Police are in excellent condition and entirely successful in preserving good order on the Canadian side of the line.

TEMPERANCE DELEGATES FROM ENGLAND.

TORONTO, Ontario, May 19.—Temperance delegates from England and Scotland to the Right Worthy Grand Lodge are here, and were entertained last night by the temperance organizations of this city. Mrs. Parker, of Scotland; Dr. Leids and Samuel Capper, of England, and Mrs. O'Donnell, General Superintendent of the Juvenile Templars, delivered addresses.

DISTILLERY MEN HELD FOR ACTION OF THE GRAND JURY.

CHICAGO, May 19.—The distillery men who were brought before United States Commissioner Hoyne, this morning, on charges of defrauding the Government, were held under bonds of $5,000 each to await the action of the Grand Jury.

THE CENTENNIAL.

THE UNITED STATES COMMISSION IN SESSION.

IMPORTANT REPORTS—THE PROGRESS OF THE WORK—WHAT REMAINS TO BE DONE—THE FURTHER MEETINGS OF THE BODY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, May 19, 1875.

The fourth annual, and sixth general, meeting of the Commissioners of the United States Centennial Corporation was convened at the Continental Hotel, in this city, at noon to-day. Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, of Connecticut, presided, and called the meeting to order. He said that there had lately come into vogue a manner of sneering at gigantic enterprises which should be deprecated. On this sacred occasion nothing of the kind should be permitted, and he hoped the practice would end. He said it had been doubted that Americans could carry out this great scheme. What had better be done by a whole people should be done by a free people. Can it be that the people who pushed the Pacific Railroad through could not manage a small Exhibition like this? We did not ask that the Government should treat us as a pensioner when Congress did not do as we thought they should. That would not have done. We thought that when the Government invited foreign people here, they should make some award for their entertainment. The Government appropriated $500,000 at the last session of Congress, but we think the sum should have been larger than that. There is no doubt but that we can get along. It is probable that the Government will make another appropriation. The chief obstacle was the financial crisis and business depression. We are getting away from that now. He spoke in terms of praise of the mention made in THE TIMES recently that the opening of the Exposition would probably be the key-note to a resumption of good times again. He believed that the lack of funds would not in any manner retard the progress of the work. At the end of 1876 he did not doubt but that many of the State Governments would say that $10,000,000 or $15,000,000 should have been spent on the affair. But that will not erect the buildings now. There will be plenty of exhibitors, but what we want is contributors. There will be plenty needed during the next six months. Gen. Hawley closed by begging pardon for speaking at such length, and said he did not wish to anticipate the reports of the different gentlemen and committees which would be presented.

The roll was then called by Col. Myer Asch, and the following gentlemen were found to be present:

Alabama, James L. Cooper; Arizona, Richard C. McCormick; Arkansas, G. C. Dodge; California, John Dunbar Creigh; Connecticut, Joseph R. Hawley, William Phipps Blake; Delaware, Henry F. Askew, John H. Rodney; District of Columbia, James E. Dexter, Lawrence A. Gobright; Florida, J. T. Bernard; Georgia, R. Peters, Jr.; Idaho, Thomas Donaldson; Indiana, John L. Campbell, Franklin C. Johnson; Iowa, Robert Lowry; Kansas, John A. Martin; Louisiana, John Lynch, Edward Penington; Maine, Joshua Nye, Charles P. Kimball; Maryland, James T. Earle; Massachusetts, William B. Spooner; Michigan, James Birney; Minnesota, J. F. Williams; Mississippi, O. C. French; Missouri, John McNeil; Montana, J. P. Woolman; Nebraska, Henry S. Moody; Nevada, William Wirt McCoy; New-Jersey, Orestes Cleveland, John G. Stevens; New-York, N. M. Beckwith; North Carolina, Samuel F. Phillips; Ohio, Alfred T. Goshorn, Wilson W. Griffith; Oregon, Andrew J. Dufur; Pennsylvania, Daniel J. Morrell; Rhode Island, George H. Corliss; South Carolina, William Gurney; Tennessee, Thomas H. Coldwell, William F. Prosser; Texas, William Henry Parsons, John C. Chew; Virginia, F. W. M. Halliday; West Virginia, Alexander R. Boteler, Andrew J. Sweeney; Wisconsin, David Atwood; Wyoming, Joseph M. Carey.

THE REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

The report of Prof. John L. Campbell, Secretary of the commission, from Indiana, was then read. From it the following abstract is made:

To the Honorable, the United States Centennial Commission:

I have the honor to report that the progress of the work, during the year ending April 30, 1875, for the International Exhibition, has been in the highest degree satisfactory. The responsible duties imposed by the commission on the Executive Committee and by this committee on the Director General, have been faithfully and successfully performed, and the organization needed to carry out the measures for which the commission was created by the Congress of the United States, is now complete in all its departments. The Bureaus of Administration created by the Director General and approved by the Executive Committee are thoroughly organized, and the work of preparation can now be carried forward with promptness and efficiency.

The general classification as now arranged includes the following departments: 1. Mining; 2. Manufactures; 3. Education and Science; 4. Art; 5. Machinery; 6. Agriculture; 7. Horticulture.

The principal buildings in course of erection are: 1. Main Building; 2. Machinery Building; 3. Art Gallery; 4. Agricultural Building; 5. Horticultural Building.

The adaptation of the classification to the principal buildings, places Departments Nos. 1, 2, 3, in the Main Building, Department No. 4, in Art Gallery, Department No. 5, in the Machinery Building, Department No. 6, in Agricultural Building, and Department No. 7, in Horticultural Building. The system adopted for general administration requires that all matters relating to the Exhibition shall be under the immediate supervision of the Director General, and must pass through the Secretary's office for reference to the departments. The records of the Bureau of Installation will contain a complete list of assignments in all departments and furnish all the data needed in the preparation of the official catalogue. The records of the office show an aggregate of more than 95,000 documents, circulars and letters received and disbursed during the year, which is an increase of 57,000 over the number reported for the year ending April, 1874. The relations between the Commission and Board of Finance in regard to expenditures, are the same as reported last year. The method of requisitions and returns with full settlement each month is continued, as heretofore. The results of the labors for the year are most gratifying. The public sentiment developed in favor of the International Exhibition will warrant the most liberal provision for its success, and the increased number of co-operative agencies established throughout the world will greatly promote this success.

Advisory State Boards have been officially formed in the following States and Territories: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Dakota, Delaware, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New-Jersey, New-York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, Washington Territory, West Virginia, Wisconsin.

The substantial interest taken in the exhibition by foreign nations is indicated by the liberal appropriations made for the support of the governmental commissions, and to aid exhibitors in sending their products for display.

The nations of the earth which have accepted the invitation of the President, issued by direction of Congress, are the following: Argentine Confederation, Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chili, China, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Germany, Great Britain, Guatemala, Hawaii, Hayti, Honduras, Japan, Liberia, Mexico, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Orange Free State, Persia, Peru, Portugal, Siam, Spain, Sweden, Tunis, Turkey, United States of Colombia, Venezuela.

Since the annual meeting, May, 1874, death has deprived the commission of the valuable services of Judge William M. Byrd, Commissioner for Alabama, and of Gen. E. W. Gantt, Commissioner for Arkansas. Judge Byrd was killed by a railway accident on the Selma and Dalton Railroad, Sept. 21, 1874. He was born in Mississippi, Dec. 6, 1817, removed to Alabama January, 1842, where he continued in the practice of law until the time of his death. Vacancies by resignation or change of residence have occurred during the year in the following States and Territories: Alexander McDonald, Commissioner for Arkansas; George A. Batchelder, Commissioner for Dakota; James S. Reynolds, Alternate Commissioner for Idaho; Lewis Waln Smith, Commissioner for Georgia; William H. Claggett, Commissioner for Montana; Oscar G. Sawyer, Alternate Commissioner for Utah; Walter W. Wood, Commissioner for Virginia.

The following new appointments have been made during the year: George W. Lawrence, Commissioner for Arkansas: George C. Dodge, Alternate Commissioner for Arkansas; J. A. Burbank, Commissioner for Dakota; George Hillyer, Commissioner for Georgia; Richard Peters, Alternate Commissioner for Georgia; C. W. Moore, Alternate Commissioner for Idaho; J. P. Woolman, Commissioner for Montana; Stephen B. Elkins, Alternate Commissioner for New-Mexico; William Haydon, Alternate Commissioner for Utah; F. W. M. Halliday, Commissioner for Virginia.

There are two vacancies in the commission; one for Alabama and one for Mississippi. The commission now enters on the last year of preparation with the best reasons to hope for the complete success of the International Exhibition, and to believe that in 1876 there will be a fitting commemoration of the American Centennial.

PHILADELPHIA, May 19, 1875.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

Next following came the report of the Executive Committee to the commission, from which the following is abstracted:

To the Honorable, the United States Centennial Commission:

A large part of the report of the Executive Com-

mittee made to the commission at its annual meeting in 1874, was taken up with a detailed statement of correspondence with the Department of State of the Federal Government and the efforts to procure legislation by Congress, which would define the international character of the Exhibition, more clearly fix its relations with the National Government, secure financial aid, and authorize the President of the United States to extend a formal invitation to foreign countries. The proclamation made by the President on July 3, 1873, was construed by Hon. Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State, as not conveying a formal invitation on behalf of the Government to foreign powers. His circular letter transmitting the proclamation was in terms a caution to our national representatives abroad, and therefore to the Governments to which they were accredited, and was calculated to denationalize the Exhibition. The bill which was pending before Congress to remove this embarrassment and to remedy the discouraging attitude of the Department of State, when the commission adjourned in May last, was passed in a modified form, and was approved on June 5, 1874. It requested the President to extend in the name of the United States a respectful and cordial invitation to the Governments of other nations to be represented and take part in the exhibition. The invitation of the President in conformity with this act has met with a prompt response, and the acceptances that have been received and communicated through the State Department to the commission indicate the friendly sympathy and co-operation of foreign Governments. The international feature, therefore, of the exhibition, is fully established and there is no longer any question either of the character or extent of the foreign representation. Notwithstanding the many embarrassments that seemed to impede the organization of the enterprise at the time of the adjournment of the commission, the Executive Committee after full and frequent conferences with the Centennial Board of Finance determined to urge forward every measure that was considered expedient and practicable to secure its success. In accordance with the requirements of the acts of Congress a report on behalf of the commission was made to the President of the United States on the 20th of January, 1875, setting forth the progress of the preparations for the Exhibition to that date, and respectfully presenting the claims of the commission for financial aid to properly execute their trust. The report was transmitted by special Message of the President to Congress on the 20th day of the same month.

It was deemed expedient to ask for appropriations for specific purposes, to wit:

For the expenses of the United States Centennial Commission	$400 000
Awards and expenses incident thereto	500,000
Protection, (Police, &c.)	600,000

These expenses are indispensable to a proper execution of the national trust confided to the Centennial Commission, and ought of right to be borne by the Government. Owing to the difficulty of obtaining proper consideration of the matter during the short session of Congress, no action was taken. It is confidently expected that a liberal appropriation will be made for this purpose. In the meantime the enterprise is being sustained by the liberal contributions of the people. As the original act of Congress provides "for a national celebration under the auspices of the United States," in obedience to law, a cordial invitation has been extended by the President to foreign nations to participate therein, and the commission is charged by law with the duty of preparing and superintending the execution of a plan for holding the Exhibition.

It is proper, therefore, that provision should be made by Congress for the awards, and that, to invest them with their appropriate international character, the provision should emanate directly from the Government. Any appropriations by Congress will be devoted to certain specified purposes. Whether they be made or not, there still remains the absolute necessity of large popular subscriptions to the stock of the Board of Finance. The rapid growth throughout the country of a just appreciation of the Exhibition and celebration convinces us that the full sum needed will be raised. An appropriation of $505,000 was made by Congress for the use of the board representing the United States Executive Departments in preparing a collective exhibition, which will add an interesting and attractive feature. The financial condition of the Exhibition and all details concerning the progress of buildings, preparation of the grounds, &c., will be found fully set forth in the report of the Centennial Board of Finance, which under the direction of the commission and in perfect harmony with its management, has aroused the interest of the people, created resources, and brought the enterprise into a condition of assured success. The members of the Board of Finance, elected by the stockholders from a list of 100 candidates nominated by the Commission, have discharged their important trust with intelligence and fidelity.

Among the friends of the cause who have rendered distinguished services in this country and abroad, Hon. William Bigler and Hon. John W. Forney are deserving of special mention. The Women's Centennial Executive Committee, under the direction of Mrs. E. D. Gillespie, has greatly enlarged its influence and usefulness, and is one of the most important volunteer agencies which has come to the aid of the commission. Its efforts in obtaining stock subscriptions and obtaining money in other ways have been exceedingly important, and it has done much to awaken popular interest and insure the success of the enterprise. Having its head-quarters in Philadelphia, it has advised and aided the organization of the women of other States, and the movement has become national in its character and results. The approach of the great celebration and Exhibition of next year is heralded by memorial centennial celebrations of events preceding the Declaration of Independence, which in the case of the ceremonies at Lexington, Concord, and other places, have had national recognition, and they will awaken a glow of patriotic feeling that cannot fail to greatly aid the labors of the commission, and to cause a constant growth of popular interest in the great events of 1876. Before the opening of the memorial year, your committee anticipate that all lingering local jealousies will have ceased, Congressional aid be secured, and every patriotic citizen enlisted in advancing the great enterprise you have in charge. The period of uncertainty which belongs to such large undertakings has passed away, and though great labors are yet to be performed there can no longer be a doubt of such complete success as will be beneficial to the people at large and an honor to the country. Since the adjournment of the commission Walter W. Wood, of Virginia, and Lewis Waln Smith, of Georgia, have resigned from the commission, and the President of the commission has appointed to the vacancies in the Executive Committee, Charles P. Kimball, of Maine, and Samuel F. Phillips, of North Carolina. Mr. Wood had been a member of the committee from its organization, and Mr. Smith as temporary Secretary of the commission for more than a year discharged the arduous duties of its sole executive officer with thorough efficiency and at a great personal sacrifice. Both gentlemen have always been zealous and energetic, and the committee part from them with sincere regret. In conclusion the Executive Committee would acknowledge its indebtedness to the services of A. T. Goshorn, Director General, John L. Campbell, Secretary, and the other officers and employes of the commission.

THE DIRECTOR GENERAL'S REPORT.

Hon. A. T. Goshorn, of Ohio, presented the following as his report for the past year:

To Hon. D. J. Morrell, Chairman of the Executive Committee:

SIR: I have the honor to report upon the progress of the work of preparation for the International Exhibition since the adjournment of the Centennial Commission May 22, 1874. The measures and policy adopted for the general management of the affairs of the Exhibition have been carried forward under the supervision of the Executive Committee, and all that has been accomplished is therefore the result of the labors of the committee. The joint work of the commission and the board has been harmonized in the most satisfactory manner. Since the last meeting of the commission much work has been done upon the Exhibition buildings, and their completion in ample season may now be regarded as beyond doubt. The plan originally adopted for the main building was found to be too costly of construction to be proceeded with in view of the state of the funds at the disposal of the Board of Finance. In its stead, therefore, the Executive Committee and the Board of Finance selected, from four designs submitted to them, one which possesses all the requisites for a satisfactory exhibition building, and which can be erected at a much more moderate cost. The description of this and of the other four principal structures to be used for the Exhibition are contained in the last report of the commission to the President. In addition to these buildings there will be a variety of special structures, erected by foreign Governments, industrial associations, several of the States, and individual exhibitors. In most instances these are of an ornate description, and they, with a number of memorial statues, fountains, and other decorative objects which will be provided by local associations, will add much to the attractions of the park.

The adoption of five Exhibition buildings involved a revision and partial rearrangement of the classification already published. The original system was adapted to a single Exhibition building in which objects should be grouped in the order of raw materials, and then in succession the results of their use by man. The substitution of five buildings for one rendered this mode of grouping impracticable, since raw materials had to be referred to the several buildings appropriated to agricultural, horticultural, and mining products, and so with other departments of the Exhibition. The classification as now published will be found to have been rearranged with reference to the five buildings, with as little departure as possible from its original form.

As the preparations for the Exhibition advanced it was found necessary, in order to insure the prompt dispatch of all business, to have every branch of the work organized at the office in Philadelphia and thoroughly systematized, with experts at the head of each department.

The Executive Committee accordingly resolved to complete the organization of the Central Office by constituting administrative bureaus, which should discharge their appropriate duties under the supervision of the Director General. The bureaus, with their respective functions and chiefs, are as follows:

Foreign.—Direction of the foreign representation, the Director General.

Installation.—Classification of applications for space, allotment of space in main building, supervision of special structures, Henry Pettit.

Transportation.—Foreign transportation for goods and visitors, transportation for goods and visitors in the United States, local transportation, warehousing and customs regulations, Dolphus Torrey.

Machinery.—Superintendence of the Machinery Department and building, including allotment of space to exhibitors, John S. Albert.

Agriculture.—Superintendence of the Agricultural Department, building, and grounds, including allotment of space to exhibitors, Burnet Landreth.

Horticulture.—Superintendence of Horticultural Department, Conservatory, and grounds, including allotment of space to exhibitors, Charles H. Miller.

Fine Arts.—Superintendence of the Fine Art Department and building, including allotment of space to exhibitors.

This subject has received prolonged and careful consideration at the hands of the Executive Committee, who also solicited the counsel of a large number of persons whose connection with previous International Exhibitions, whether as exhibitors, Commissioners, or jurors, had given them special familiarity with the matter. After much deliberation it was decided to retain the use of awards, but upon a system greatly different from that adopted at any previous exhibition. The disputes which have heretofore arisen between successful competitors, as to the comparative importance of several grades of awards, will be avoided, it is hoped, by the adoption of a single uniform medal, which shall, in each case, be accompanied by a report and diploma, stating the nature of the merit for which it is awarded. The difficulties which have been experienced from the unwieldy size of the international juries, and which were anticipated in procuring experts of acknowledged proficiency from abroad, have been met by deciding upon a small body of judges, one-half of whom shall be from the United States and one-half foreign; while, to insure the presence and attention to their duties of men practically conversant with the subjects they are to report upon, an allowance designed to cover their traveling expenses and cost of remaining in Philadelphia will be made to the judges. As the result of these measures, it is confidently expected that the awards will be made with more system and thoroughness than on any previous occasion, and that the character of the judges will give recognized value to their reports.

In addition to Governments which have formally accepted the invitation of the President, and notified the State Department to this date, preparations are being made in Austria-Hungary, Italy, Switzerland, Greece, and several other countries to take part in the Exhibition. A number of the Governments have already made liberal appropriations in aid of the representation they propose making of their industries.

To relieve foreign exhibitors of the burden of the ordinary Customs duties, Congress passed an act, approved June 18, 1874, exempting goods in their way to the Exhibition from the duties and fees required by law. The Secretary of the Treasury subsequently issued regulations designating thirteen ports through which such importations may be made, and the conditions on which exhibitors may avail themselves of the advantages thus offered.

Apprehensions have arisen in some countries that there might be contingencies under which articles sent to the Exhibition would be liable to seizure for the debts of the Centennial Commission or Board of Finance. To set at rest these misgivings, which at one time seemed likely seriously to affect the participation of foreign exhibitors, legal opinions on the point were solicited from the counselor of the Commission and the Attorney Generals of the United States and of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. These high authorities having concurred in the opinion that the laws of Pennsylvania are such as to make impossible the occurrence of the apprehended danger, it is unlikely that so baseless a fear will influence any persons desirous of exhibiting.

The changes which have been announced in the date of opening and closing the Exhibition were found to be necessary on two accounts. It is unsafe, in the climate of Philadelphia, to depend upon having settled Spring weather much before the middle of May. In view of the importance to the success of the Exhibition that exhibitors shall have good weather for the installation of their goods and that the first impressions of visitors may be favorable, it seemed desirable to defer the opening day three weeks. Besides this, representations were made by several of the northerly countries which will participate in the Exhibition, to the effect that the opening of navigation was liable to be delayed so nearly up to the announced date as to make it doubtful whether their products could be delivered in Philadelphia in season for installation before the Exhibition opened. These considerations dictated the changes which have been made in the dates heretofore announced. The calendar as thus revised is as follows:

Foreign Commissions to make definite application for amount of space required, on or before June 1, 1875.

Foreign Commissions to furnish plans of space and list of exhibitors, on or before Dec. 1, 1875.

Reception of articles begins Jan. 5, 1876.
Reception of articles ends April 19, 1876.
Unoccupied space forfeited April 26, 1876.
Exhibition opens May 10, 1876.
Exhibition closes Nov. 10, 1876.
Goods to be removed by Dec. 31, 1876.

THE EXHIBITION BUILDINGS.

Under appendix "A" to the above report the following interesting information is found:

Buildings.	Area Covered, Acres.	Contract Awarded.	Date of Completion.	Contract Price.
Main	21.47	July, 1874	Jan 1876	$1,420,000
Art	1.50	July 4, 1874	Feb. 1, 1876	1,199,273
Horticultural	1.50	Jan. 1, 1875	Sept. 5, 1875	253,937
Machinery	14.00	Jan. 27, 1875	Oct. 1, 1875	542,300
Agricultural	10.15	....	....	....
Total	48.62			

It may be stated that a portion of the agreement with Mr. R. J. Dobbins, the contractor for the Art Gallery, is, that if he completes the building before the first of December next, he will be allowed a premium of $1,200 per day, for each day, until that time. If he fails to deliver it at the appointed time, he forfeits the same amount to the Board of Directors.

THE SYSTEM OF AWARDS.

Of especial interest to exhibitors will be the system of awards, as laid down by the commission, and found in Appendix "C" of Mr. Goshorn's report. They are as follows:

"First, awards shall be based upon written reports attested by the signature of their authors. Second, 200 judges shall be appointed to make such reports, one-half of whom shall be foreigners, and one-half citizens of the United States. They will be selected for their known qualifications and character, and will be experts in the departments to which they will be respectively assigned. The foreign members of this body will be appointed by the commission of each country, and in conformity with the distribution and allotment to each, which will be hereafter announced. The judges from the United States will be appointed by the Centennial Commission. Third, the sum of $1,000 will be paid to each commissioned judge for personal expenses. Fourth, reports and awards shall be based upon merit. The elements of merit shall be held to include consideration relating to originality, invention, discovery, utility, quality, skill, workmanship, fitness for the purposes intended, adaptation to public wants, economy, and cost. Fifth, each report will be delivered to the Centennial Commission as soon as completed, for final award and publication. Sixth, awards will be finally decreed by the United States Centennial Commission, in compliance with the act of Congress, and will consist of a diploma with a uniform bronze medal and a special report of the judges on the subject of the award. Seventh, each exhibitor will have the right to reproduce and publish the report awarded to him, but the United States Centennial Commission reserves the right to publish and dispose of all reports in the manner it thinks best for public information, and also to embody and distribute the reports as records of the Exhibition.

After the reports had been accepted, Gov. McCormick, of Nevada, moved that the sessions of the committee adjourn at 2 o'clock. Hon. D. J. Morrell, of Pennsylvania, amended by making the hours from 11 to 2. Carried. In pursuance of a resolution, the President [Gen. Hawley] appointed Messrs. Coldwell of Tennessee, Cooper of Alabama, and Bushant of Florida, a committee to prepare resolutions of regret at the decease of Gen. Gantt and Judge Byrd.

ENCOURAGING SPORTING CONTESTS.

Hon. D. J. Morrell, of Pennsylvania, at this juncture arose and said he desired the sense of the commission on the subject of encouraging sportsmen to come to Philadelphia next year. He thought this body should take some official notice of this fact, and if consistent with the views of the members, would like to see premiums awarded for superiority in the different classes of sporting by the commission. He was of the opinion that such official recognition would be the means of securing the attendance of the best sportsmen, and bring a large crowd to this city.

Hon. William Parsons, of Texas, warmly favored the project, and hoped, since the idea had emanated from the President of the Executive Committee, it would be put in proper shape to be introduced to the consideration of the commission. He would like to see a base ball match, an international yacht race, rowing match, rifle contest, and horse race. It would awaken a considerable interest, and cause a large attendance of people with plenty of money.

Gen. Hawley hoped that these affairs would all take place, but thought the commission had enough to attend to, without undertaking to manage ball matches, and yachting and rowing contests.

Several Members—We don't want to manage them. We will only award premiums.

Gen. Hawley—Then I am heartily in favor of it, and should like to see every honorable sport represented.

Mr. Morrell—Arrangements have already been made for an international rowing contest by the Schuylkill Navy of Philadelphia.

Mr. Coldwell—I move for the appointment of a committee of three—no, five—to consider this subject. The motion prevailed, and the following committee was appointed: Messrs. Coldwell, Tennessee; Atwood, Wisconsin; Martin, Kansas; Parsons, Texas, and Stevens, New-Jersey.

There being no further business, the commission then adjourned until to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

THE COMMISSIONERS VIEW THE PROGRESS OF THE WORK.

At 3 o'clock in the afternoon the members of the commission and their ladies proceeded to the site of the Exposition Buildings and viewed the progress of the work made on the structures. They were greatly pleased and profuse in their praises of the gentlemen who had the work in charge. At the meeting to-morrow there will be an election for officers of the commission. It is not known whether Gen. Hawley will be displaced or not as the members are reticent on the subject. As he has no Congressional labors to perform it is highly probable that he will be retained. Prof. Campbell will also be retained. The sessions of the commission will last until Saturday.

A PUBLIC SERVANT RELIEVED FROM DUTY.

Mr. Oscar F. Wainwright, late of West Virginia, who was convicted of perjury on Feb. 7, 1874, and sentenced to four years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of $100, has been pardoned by the President, in accordance with the recommendations of Hon. A. J. Boreman, Hon. F. H. Pierpoint, and many other highly respectable citizens of West Virginia and of New-York. The pardon is full and unconditional. This official instrument was received by United States Marshal Fiske yesterday, who transmitted it to the Warden of the Kings County Penitentiary, whose guest Mr. Wainwright has been for some time past. Mr. Wainwright left by the early train last evening to pay a visit to his friends in West Virginia.

GERMAN IN THE SCHOOLS.

A DISCUSSION IN THE BOARD OF EDUCATION REGARDING FOREIGN LANGUAGES IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The Board of Education held a regular session yesterday, at which, however, no business of special interest was transacted outside of a resumption of the discussion on the question of German in the schools. Previous to its being introduced as the special order of the day, the monthly report of Superintendent Kiddle was read. It set forth that examinations were held in thirty-nine schools, situated in the Sixth, Seventh, Ninth, Twelfth, Fifteenth, and Twenty-second Wards. In these schools 408 classes were examined, in all of which, except eighteen, the instruction was found to have been efficient; in the eighteen it was to a great extent defective. Twenty-four classes were wanting in proper discipline.

A communication was received from the Memorial Committee of the Grand Army of the Republic, extending an invitation to the board to join the ceremonies on Decoration Day. The resolutions adopted by the Methodist ministers disapproving of any concession to the Roman Catholic Parochial School Committee were also received and referred to the Special Committee of Seven.

The board then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, and resumed the discussion on the report of the Committee on Course of Studies in the matter of German and French in the public schools.

Commissioner Fuller opened the debate with an exhaustive address in opposition to the introduction of the foreign languages, either as regular or special studies. He argued that it was a gross injustice to have the study of German forced upon the children four times a week for twenty minutes each time, and that such a practice would be, so far as resulting in any benefit to the children, analogous to the march up the hill and down again.

Commissioner Wood drew attention to events in the early history of this State in order to arrive at the principle underlying the question. He related how, ten years after the evacuation of New-Amsterdam by the Dutch, and the incoming of the English, the young Dutch people rose almost in rebellion against the persistence of their seniors in retaining the Dutch language in churches, and how the adherence to the mother tongue led to the going over of a large number to the English Protestant Church. Mr. Wood introduced amendments to the report of the committee, fixing the pay of special teachers at $1 75 per hour, actual employment, and confining the study of German and French to the three highest grades of the grammar schools. The amendments were, however, not acted upon, the Committee of the Whole simply reporting progress to the session of the board.

THE INTERNATIONAL RIFLE MATCH.

SIXTH PRACTICE BY THE AMERICAN TEAM—FAIR SHOOTING—FIRST PRACTICE AT 1,100 YARDS DISTANCE.

The American team practiced at Creedmoor range yesterday. Col. Bodine was the only absentee. The contest commenced shortly before 11 A. M., at 800 yards distance, and was continued with dispatch at the several ranges until its completion at 4:30 P. M. During the practice at the 900 yards targets a heavy shower of rain caused an interruption of about half an hour, and after practice had been resumed the targets were badly washed. This made it difficult for the markers to record the shots, and impeded progress considerably. At the conclusion of the regular practice a number of marksmen contested at 1,100 yards distance, by removing a section of the fence at the rear of the firing point at 1,000 yards. Following are the regular scores in detail:

A. V. CANFIELD, JR.

Yards.
800........4 4 4 3 3 4 4 3 3 3 4 3 2 4 4—52
900........3 3 4 3 4 4 4 4 4 3 3 4 3 2 3—51
1,000......4 3 4 4 4 3 4 3 2 2 3 4 4 3 4—51—154

MAJOR HENRY FULTON.

800........4 4 4 4 4 4 3 3 4 4 4 4 3 3 4—56
900........4 4 2 3 4 4 3 4 4 3 4 3 3 3 0—48
1,000......3 3 3 3 4 0 3 4 4 4 3 3 4 3 4—48—152

GEN. T. S. DAKIN.

800........4 4 3 4 4 3 3 4 4 3 3 3 3 4 2—51
900........4 3 4 3 4 4 3 4 4 4 4 4 3 3 3—54
1,000......2 3 2 4 3 4 3 0 4 2 3 4 3 3 4—44—149

G. W. YALE.

800........4 4 4 3 4 3 3 4 3 4 4 3 4 4 2—53
900........3 3 4 4 4 3 3 4 4 3 3 2 4 0 3—47
1,000......3 0 3 3 4 3 3 4 4 3 3 4 4 3 4—48—148

COL. H. A. GILDERSLEEVE.

800........4 3 4 0 4 3 3 3 4 3 4 4 4 3 4—50
900........3 4 3 4 3 3 3 4 4 4 3 3 4 4 0—49
1,000......0 4 3 0 3 3 4 0 4 4 3 4 4 4 3—43—142

R. C. COLEMAN.

800........3 4 3 3 0 3 4 4 4 4 4 3 3 4 4—52
900........3 4 4 4 4 3 3 4 3 3 4 3 3 3 3—51
1,000......2 0 3 3 3 3 4 3 3 3 4 3 0 0 4—38—141

CAPT. L. C. BRUCE.

800........2 4 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 3 4—50
900........3 3 3 3 4 3 4 4 4 3 4 3 4 3 3—51
1,000......2 0 3 3 3 3 3 0 3 4 4 0 0 4 3—35—136

L. M. BALLARD.

800........4 4 4 0 3 2 4 4 3 3 3 3 3 3 3—46
900........3 0 4 3 3 4 3 3 3 3 0 2 4 4 3—42
1,000......4 2 4 3 4 4 3 3 4 4 0 2 3 0 0—40—128

The scores at 1,100 yards were as follows:

J. S. CONLIN.

1,100..............2 3 4 3 4 3 3 4 2 4 3 3 3 3 0—44

GEN. T. S. DAKIN.

1,100..............2 3 3 3 2 2 4 0 2 3 3 3 2 4 4—40

G. W. YALE.

1,100..............4 0 2 3 3 2 2 3 4 0 3 0 4 3 0—33

A. V. CANFIELD, JR.

1,100..............3 0 3 2 2 3 4 2 0 0 4 0 2 4 3—32

A uniform has finally been adopted to be worn by the team in its practice while in Great Britain. The material is blue Middlesex flannel, and consists of a plaited blouse with belt and loose pants. A circular cap with visor completes the outfit. The suits are being made by John Boylan, the military clothier in Grand street, and the caps by N. Espenscheid.

THE BALL AND THE BAT.

Notwithstanding the unfavorable weather, a large number of spectators assembled on the Union Grounds, yesterday, to witness the first championship game between the celebrated Athletic Club, of Philadelphia, and the Mutuals, of this City. The game opened with the visitors at the bat, Mr. Blodgett, of the Arlington Club, acting as umpire. In the first inning the Philadelphians were easily disposed of without scoring by the sharp fielding of their opponents. For the Mutuals, their first strikers led off with good hits, and being assisted by some very loose play on the part of the visitors made two runs in this inning. In the second inning the Philadelphians squared matters by making nine runs, principally on errors at short field and third base, which positions were indifferently guarded by the Mutual players. This virtually decided the game in favor of the visitors, as, although the Mutuals played a very good up-hill game, they were not able to overcome the big lead which the Philadelphians had taken. The Athletics earned three out of the eleven runs scored by them, and the Mutuals one out of their six. Mr. Blodgett discharged the duties of umpire in a very satisfactory manner. Following is the score:

ATHLETIC.	R.	1B.	P.	O.A.	MUTUAL.	R.	1B.	P.	O.A.
Eggler, c. f.	1	3	1	0	Start, 1st b.	3	2	12	0
Clapp, c.	1	1	8	0	Holdsworth, s. s.	0	1	4	1
Force, s. s.	2	2	3	2	Nelson, 2d b.	1	1	2	7
Anson, 1st b.	3	2	10	0	Booth, r. f.	1	0	0	0
Sutton, 3d b.	1	3	2	0	Gerhardt, 3d b.	0	3	0	2
Hall, l. f.	1	0	1	0	Hicks, c.	0	2	2	0
McBride, p.	1	1	0	3	McGee, c. f.	0	0	4	0
Recap, r. f.	0	0	2	0	Gedney, l. f.	1	1	2	0
Richmond, 2d b.	1	0	0	4	Matthews, p.	0	0	1	2
Total	11	12	27	9	Total	6	10	27	12

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Athletic	0	9	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—11
Mutual	2	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	— 6

Umpire—Mr. Blodgett, of the Arlington Club.
Time of Game—One hour and fifty minutes.
First Base by Errors—Mutual, 6; Athletic, 15.
Runs Earned—Mutual, 1; Athletic, 3.

BASE-BALL NOTES.

At the Union Grounds the Hartford Club will play their fifth championship game with the Atlantics, of Brooklyn.

The Star and Arlington Clubs, both of this City, will contest a game on the Capitoline Grounds to-day.

The Princeton University nine will play at Princeton, N. J., at 11 A. M. to-day, a game with the Flyaways, the champion amateurs, of this City.

The Bostons defeated the Hartfords at base ball in Boston yesterday 13 to 2.

A game of base-ball was played in Philadelphia yesterday afternoon between the Philadelphias and the Centennial Club. Earned runs—Centennial, 2.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Philadelphia	1	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	—7
Centennial	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	—4

INCREASED FACILITIES FOR LETTER DELIVERY.

Mr. R. W. Gurley, of the Post Office Department at Washington, Superintendent of the Free Delivery (carrier) Service, is now in this City, and in conference with Postmaster James in regard to an increase of the carrier force, with a view to more frequent and rapid deliveries. As it is, even with the present force, a late carrier delivery has been in operation for some days. Letters are now being delivered above Canal street as far as Seventy-first street on the East side, and Fifty-ninth street on the West side, the delivery beginning at 7:30 P. M. Below Canal street the delivery is begun at 7 P. M.

LAW REPORTS.

AN IMPORTANT REVENUE CASE.

SEIZURE OF BOOKS AND PAPERS—THE RIGHT TO ENFORCE THE PRODUCTION OF IMPORTERS' RECORDS—THE QUESTION OF SECONDARY EVIDENCE.

The United States brought an action in the United States District Court of this district against the firm of George Hughes & Co. to recover the value of certain importations of merchandise alleged to have been entered at the New-York Custom-house on fraudulent invoices and in violation of the Revenue laws. The Government, claiming that by reason of these alleged frauds, the whole value of the importations had been forfeited under the act of March 3, 1863, sued in an action for debt for $100,000 in gold, the alleged value of such importations. The defendants put in a general denial, and the case came on for trial on Feb. 5, 1875, before Judge Blatchford and a jury. The books and papers of the defendant firm had been seized on Sept. 26, 1873. This suit was begun by the Government on Dec. 16, 1873; and on Dec. 26, 1873, the books and papers so seized were returned to the defendants under a stipulation that they should be produced at the trial, and that copies might be used in evidence with like force as the originals. Copies were accordingly made by the plaintiffs, and were attached to the stipulation as exhibits. In accordance with this stipulation, the books and papers were produced in court at the trial by the defendants. The District Attorney thereupon called Thomas A. Smith, one of the defendants, as a witness, and offered to put portions of these books and papers in evidence. To this the counsel for the defendants objected, on the ground, that under section 860 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, the books and papers which had been seized under the warrant were not competent evidence as against the defendants in this action. The court sustained this objection, and the plaintiffs excepted. Plaintiffs' counsel then offered in evidence the copies of the books and papers which were annexed to the stipulation. These were objected to on the same ground by the defendants' counsel, and were excluded by the court. The exclusion was duly excepted to by the Government. The counsel for the plaintiffs then moved, under the act of June 22, 1874, (18 Stat. at L., 1874,) that the defendants be notified to produce certain books and papers, the District Attorney specifying in his written motion the particular facts which the Government expected to prove by them. The court granted the motion pro forma, and the notice was duly served on the defendants in open court. The defendants thereupon declined to produce the books called for, and declined to make any explanation of such refusal, whereupon the plaintiff's counsel moved that the allegations stated in the written motion be taken as confessed, in accordance with the provisions of the act of June 22, 1874. Defendants' counsel objected to this motion on several grounds. The court sustained this objection and denied the motion, to which ruling plaintiffs' counsel excepted. The District Attorney then served upon Mr. Smith, one of the defendants, a subpœna *duces tecum*, requiring him to produce the books and papers of his firm. The defendant Smith declined to produce them on the following ground: That their production and use in evidence would tend to subject him to the enforcement of the penalties and forfeitures set forth in the declaration. The District Attorney, the defendant Smith being on the witness stand, then moved that the witness be compelled to produce the books and papers called for by the subpœna *duces tecum*. The defendants' counsel objected and the court sustained the objection, and the District Attorney excepted. The District Attorney then offered to prove the contents of the books and papers by the copies annexed to the stipulation as exhibits, to which defendants' counsel objected, and the objection was sustained.

The District Attorney then offered to call a witness to prove the contents of the books and papers, said witness, a clerk in the Custom-house at New-York and employed by the United States, having seen the originals while in the custody of the court under the warrant of seizure, and having, as a clerk at the Custom-house, and in behalf of the plaintiff, compared the copies heretofore mentioned with the originals, while they were in the custody of the court under the warrant. This proposed evidence was objected to on the part of the defendants. This objection was also sustained, whereupon the plaintiffs rested, and a verdict was rendered for the defendants by direction of the court.

The case came before Mr. Justice Hunt, of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, on a writ of error, based on exceptions to Judge Blatchford's rulings. Assistant United States District Attorney Simons appeared for the United States, plaintiffs in error, and Mr. Sherburne B. Eaton for Hughes & Co., defendants in error.

Mr. Simons contended that the District Court erred in excluding the evidence by book entries, &c., offered by plaintiffs, on the objection that the same were inadmissible by reason of section 1 of the act of Feb. 25, 1868, because taken originally from the defendants' possession by warrant under section 2, act of March 2, 1867; that it erred in denying the plaintiffs' motion that the allegations of the declaration specified should be taken as confessed; that it erred in refusing to compel production of the matters required of the witness Smith in evidence; in refusing to admit the secondary evidence offered by plaintiffs; in refusing to admit the papers offered under the stipulation, and in directing a verdict for the defendants.

The arguments of counsel on the points at issue consisted mainly of elaborations of the arguments in the court below at the time the questions were passed upon by Judge Blatchford.

Mr. Justice Hunt, at the conclusion of the arguments, took the papers, reserving his decision.

AN ESCAPE FROM STATE PRISON FOR LIFE.

The trial of Jeremiah O'Connor, charged with arson in the first degree, in having set fire to his grocery store at No. 63 Mott street, on the night of April 12, was resumed before Judge Sutherland, in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday. The prisoner took the stand, and swore in his own behalf that he knew nothing whatever of the alleged arson. He had closed up his store earlier than usual on the night in question, in order to purchase feed for his horse, and knew nothing of the fire until his return, half an hour after it had been extinguished. The kerosene barrel in his store had leaked for some time, and paper bags were hanging in close proximity to the gas-light over the counter. In the course of a severe cross-examination by District Attorney Rollins, O'Connor admitted that his stock, which was insured for $700, was not worth more than $200 on the night of the fire, and that he was in arrears for rent. He explained these facts, however, by stating that he refrained from paying his rent in order that the landlord might eject an objectionable family living on the first floor, and that over $200 were due to him by his customers for wares sold out of the original stock. A number of witnesses were called to testify to the prisoner's good character previous to the alleged arson. By agreement between District Attorney Rollins, for the prosecution, and Mr. Orlando L. Stewart, for the defense, the case was submitted to the jury on the charge of Judge Sutherland. After a short deliberation the jury returned a verdict of not guilty, and the prisoner was discharged. The penalty for arson in the first degree is State Prison for life.

AN UNNATURAL MOTHER CONVICTED.

Kate O'Toole, aged twenty-six years, was yesterday brought before Judge Brady, sitting in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, to answer a charge of homicide, for which she was indicted by the Grand Jury. Assistant District Attorney Lyons appeared for the people, and Mr. Howe for the defense. From the evidence adduced by the defense, it appeared that the woman was employed last Winter as a servant in the family of Dr. Wyley, No. 237 West Sixteenth street. She became the mother of an illegitimate child in January, and two days afterward the infant was found dead in the cellar of Dr. Wyley's house, bearing marks of violence. Dr. McCould, Police Surgeon, and others, testified that the child was strangled to death, but Deputy Coroner Cushman in his testimony stated that on examination of the child after death he could not find any marks of violence upon it. The case was submitted to the jury on the charge of the Judge, the prisoner's counsel calling no witnesses for the defense. The jury returned a verdict of manslaughter in the fourth degree, and the Judge sentenced the prisoner to two years in the State Prison.

THE ATTEMPTED SHOOTING OF DEPUTY CONTROLLER EARLE.

James A. Duffy, the prison-van driver, charged with shooting at Deputy Controller Abraham L. Earle, in the Controller's office, on the 4th inst., was placed on trial yesterday before Judge Sutherland, in the Court of General Sessions. District Attorney Rollins conducted the prosecution, and the prisoner was defended by Messrs. A. H. Purdy and H. H. Foster. The jurors were examined in detail as to their impressions of the guilt or innocence of the prisoner, or their knowledge of any of the attachés of the Controller's office and the parties in the case, and the work of impaneling a jury was very slow. After the jury had been obtained and sworn in, the court adjourned until this morning, when District Attorney Rollins will open the case for the prosecution.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF A CITY.

Patrick Lavelle, who was seriously injured, and whose mother was killed, by the accident to St. Andrew's Church, in Chambers street, has brought a suit for damages against the City for $45,000. Mr. McNamara, his counsel, appeared yesterday before Judge Lawrence, sitting in Supreme Court, Chambers, to urge the action commenced. Objection was made on behalf of the City to that portion of the complaint setting forth that the City is obliged to examine all unsafe walls and to tear them down, and a motion was made yesterday to strike out that portion of it on the ground that it was redundant and irrelevant. Mr. McNamara argued that it was the first action ever brought against the City growing out of such an omission of duty by the Department of Public Buildings, and that it was necessary to refer to the act imposing the duty alleged to have been neglected. Judge Lawrence held that the complaint was properly drawn, and denied the motion.

THE CARL VOGT CASE.

Messrs. John D. Townsend and Theodore Aub, counsel for Carl Vogt, the alleged murderer of the Chevalier Du Bois de Bianco, in Brussels, obtained yesterday from Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, a writ of habeas corpus and certiorari. United States Marshal Fiske, to whom the writ was directed, made return that Vogt was in the jurisdiction of the United States Courts, and had been committed to his charge by these courts, and that he declined to produce him. Vogt's counsel insisted that the State Courts had a concurrent right with the United States Courts, and that Vogt must be produced. Mr. James C. Carter, for the United States Marshal, simply read a decision in the case of Ableman against Booth, rendered by Chief Justice Taney, of the Supreme Court of the United States. Justice Taney decided that where a Marshal held a prisoner by virtue of a United States warrant, he was bound in return by a writ of habeas corpus issued by a State Court to inform the court of the authority by which he held it; and that thereupon the State Court had no further jurisdiction in the matter. In answer to this Mr. Townsend contended that this was a case of final decision by the court, and did not apply to mere warrants of a committing Magistrate, which was all that a United States Commissioner could claim to be. Judge Lawrence intimated strongly that he, in his opinion, had no power to interfere, and, taking the papers, reserved his decision.

THE LIABILITY OF RAILROADS.

In the Supreme Court, Trial Term, yesterday, Judge Speir presiding, a jury returned a verdict of $750 46 damages against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. William R. Canfield and others shipped twenty cases of jewelry in May, 1872, from Washington, D. C., to Sackett & Co., of New-York, by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Several days before the goods were delivered it was discovered that one of the cases had been broken open and a considerable portion of its contents purloined. The counsel for the company claimed that the goods were shipped at the owners' risk. The counsel for the defense, in opposition, argued that the company had been negligent in the care of the goods committed to it.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Granted.—Feuchtwanger vs. Lichtenstein; Dexter vs. Connor; Feuchtwanger vs. Lichtenstein; Kingston Bank vs. Boyle; Montell vs. Nicholson; Russell vs. McLain; Hartz vs. Rosenthal; Church vs. Isaacs; Brown vs. Pope; Harman vs. Buckley, Jr.; Nichol vs. Siegel; Michaelis vs. Michaelis; Dyckman vs. Goldstein, (Nos. 2 and 3;) in the matter of Powers; in the matter of the Floating Hospital.

Heran vs. Heran.—Order granted.

Meartineau vs. La Forge.—I do not find the order among the papers.

Grasmuck vs. Jacobs.—The affidavit of Mr. Clark in this case is unverified, and the motion cannot be decided until the omission is supplied.

Overing vs. White.—Motion granted so far as to compel the defendant to state the dates when the alleged services were rendered, wherever such dates are omitted in the bill of particulars served. In other respects, the motion is denied. No costs.

Levy vs. Hirshfield.—Motion to change place of trial to Erie County is denied, with costs.

Harman vs. Buckley, Jr.—Order for leave to sue on judgment is granted.

Ash vs. Van Dine.—The motion to change the venue to Rockland County is denied, with costs of motion.

Wemple vs. The Society of the Church of the Puritans.—The motion being to vacate an order heretofore made by Mr. Justice Donohue, should be heard before that Justice. It is ordered accordingly.

The Hanover, &c., Bank vs. The Indianapolis, &c., Railroad Company.—The defendants not having filed the designation in the office of the Secretary of State required by the act of 1855, chap. 270, I think that the service upon the agent who was within this State for a specific purpose, was sufficient. But as I infer that the defendant desires in good faith to defend, I shall open the default on condition that the defendants appear and answer the complaint within ten days, pay $10 costs of motion, and accept short notice of trial for the June Term. Judgment to stand as security.

Piersons vs. Morgan.—Affidavit is insufficient.

Birdsall vs. The Merchants' Life Insurance Company.—Explanation wanted.

Disbrow, J., vs. Jacobs.—The order is modified so as to allow the plaintiff to tax his costs and enter judgment. The default is opened on payment of costs before notice of trial and $10 costs of motion, and cause set down for May 26, 1875.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Hale vs. Griswold.—Motion granted, unless plaintiff within five days delivers the bill of particulars.

Hoch et al. vs. Halsey.—Judgment settling the disposition of the fund in court.

Wireman vs. Remington Sewing-machine Company.—Stay pending appeal ordered; notice of settlement of order to be given to the other side.

The President, &c., of Insurance Company of North America vs. Gardner.—Under the decisions of this court the adjustment of costs is correct, but the interlocutory costs in favor of plaintiff may be set off against defendant's costs in the action.

Wright vs. Fay.—Motion granted on payment of $10 costs, defendant to have twenty days to answer amended complaint.

Knapp vs. Berghaus.—The defendant must deliver to plaintiff in five days a bill of particulars of his counter-claim.

By Judge Freedman.

Scrafford vs. Scrafford.—Application must be made in Special Term.

By Judge Curtis.

Darragh vs. Darragh.—Reference ordered.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge J. F. Daly.

Brown vs. Holden.—Motion granted with $10 costs to abide event. See opinion.

Runkel vs. The Continental Life Insurance Company.—Motion denied; with $10 costs to abide event. See opinion.

Bell vs. Hughes.—Motion granted; cause set down for first Monday of June next. No costs.

Krekeler vs. Thauls.—Motion granted; $10 costs to abide determination of appeal. See opinion.

Burke vs. Pinckney.—Motion to dismiss appeal denied. Appellant may file and serve additional affidavits within ten days. No costs. See opinion.

The New-York Insurance Company vs. Keyes, (No. 1.;) Same vs. Same, (No. 2.)—Reference ordered.

Young vs. Dockarty.—Motion denied; $10 costs to be paid as directed in opinion.

Gage vs. Pinchard.—Motion granted upon payment of $7 costs.

By Chief Justice Daly.

In the Matter of Lawrence A. Benson for a Change of Name.—Application granted. See opinion.

By Judge Larremore.

Atkins et al. vs. Bode.—Motion granted, with $10 costs to abide event.

Gunning vs. Bailey et al.—Judgment ordered for delivery of personal property.

Applications Granted.—Herzig et al. vs. The Ætna Insurance Company; Herzig vs. The London Assurance Corporation; Harrison vs. Garrett et al.

Seaman vs. Thompson.—Motion granted. Order to plead and reference ordered.

In the Matter of Eliza Schwartz, an Alleged Lunatic.—Order for commitment granted.

Fogg vs. Howard.—Motion granted.

Studwell et al. vs. Kunast et al.—Motion granted, with costs.

Greer vs. McDonald.—Motion granted, on payment of costs.

Harrison vs. Garrett—Decree ordered.

POLICE COURT NOTES.

Stephen Leonard, Michael Biggy, and John Sommers, were held yesterday at the Tombs Police Court, on a charge of stealing $153 from Robert Johnson, a bartender at No. 233 Elizabeth street.

George W. Yearance, aged twenty years, was held for examination by Justice Wandell, at the Washington Place Police Court, yesterday, charged with stealing a sealskin sack, valued at $200, from his sister, Miss Ida M. Yearance.

Martha Sweet, a fashionably attired woman, who is known to the Police as a professional pickpocket, was held yesterday in $2,000 bail, by Justice Wandell, at the Washington Place Police Court, charged with stealing a purse containing $3 from Mrs. Catherine Williams, of No. 558 Herkimer street, Brooklyn.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.	Nos.
49—Bailey, &c., vs. Soulter, &c.	280—Lyon vs. Williams, &c.
51—Smith vs. Hart et al.	286—Dexter vs. Conner, Sheriff, &c.
52—Union Dime Savings Inst. vs. Heller, &c.	289—Levinthal vs. Stevens, &c.
67—Claflin vs. Mariner.	290—Weitjen vs. St. Paul & Pacific Railroad Co.
94—Healey vs. Wickham, (Mayor.)	294—Union Dime Sav. Inst. vs. Birdsall, &c., (7 cases.)
98—Erie Railway Co. vs. Gould.	295—Union Dime Savings Inst. vs. Davis, &c.
152—Livingston, &c., vs. White.	296—Daley vs. Daley.
153—Dambman vs. Butterfield.	299—Society for Ref. of Juv. Del. vs. Harft, &c.
207—Union Dime Saving Inst. vs. Heller, &c.	300—Disbrow, Jr., vs. Jacobs.
213—Lyng vs. U. S. Submarine & S. Boat Co.	302—McGregor vs. Boyle.
214—Lacey vs. Lacey	303—Miller vs. Board of Police Commissioners.
245—McLean vs. [illegible]	[illegible]—Rockwell vs. Fowler.
276—Woods vs. McC[illegible]	[illegible]—Gosden vs. Freund.
277—Widdicomb Furniture Co. vs. Beaton.	

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Adjourned to Monday, May 24, 1875.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Barrett, J.

Nos.	Nos.
2780—Greene vs. The Mayor, &c.	831—Emberson vs. Waddell.
823—Levi et al. vs. Morrisania S. B. Co.	983—Platt, ass'e, vs. Van Namee, imp'd, &c.
215—First Nat. Bank of Richmond, Va., vs. Rosenbaum et al.	1219—Schiffer et al. vs. Brummer.
1119—Sloats vs. The Mayor, &c.	1369½—McGuiness vs. Hotaling.
69—Gray et al. vs. Central R. R. Co., of New-Jersey.	623—Nichols vs. Siegel et al.
2791—Searle vs. Searle.	791½—Conklin vs. Walsh et al.
1355—Wood vs. The Mayor, &c.	689—Keegan et al. vs. Smith et al.
2909—Parsons et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.	2931—Lewis et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
2601—Tracy, adm'r, &c., vs. The Mayor, &c.	1467—Bannon vs. Hoffman.
1237—Wood et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.	1221½—McKee vs. Chenery.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Davis, P. J., Daniels and Donohue, JJ.

Nos.	Nos.
195—Smith vs. Osborn.	150—Whitmore vs. The Mayor, &c.
221—Hollacher vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.	222—Carman, Jr., vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
132—People, &c., ex rel. Lewis et al. vs. Daly et al.	223—Young vs. Atwood.
134—Muller vs. The Mayor, &c.	224—Opdyke vs. Prouty.
149—Glover vs. The Mayor, &c.	225—Brett et al. vs. First Un. Soc. of B'klyn.
156—Nelson, Jr., vs. The Mayor, &c.	204—E. N. Y. & J. R. R. Co. vs. Elmore.
167— —— vs. ——.	214—Walsh vs. Mehrbach.
153—Smith vs. The Mayor, &c.	144—The People ex rel. Miller vs. Board of Police Com'rs.
163— —— vs. ——.	226—Moss et al. vs. Huested.
194—The People, &c., Farst vs. Marvin Safe Co. et al.	227—Stewart vs. Phenix Fire Ins. Co.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Curtis, J.

Nos.	Nos.
827—Muirhead, Assignee, &c., vs. German Ins. Co., of Erie, Penn.	313—Brodie vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
469—Patten vs. Fiedler et al.	1955—Adriance et al. vs. Brennan, Sheriff, &c.
2029—Beatty vs. Conner, Sheriff, &c.	1957—Bacharach et al vs. Brennan, Sheriff, &c.
1257—Carrio, Survivor, &c., vs. Mercantile Mut. Ins. Co.	957—Powers vs. Roper Caloric Engine Co.
1259—Heath vs. Austin.	1139—Sutherland vs. N. Y. Cen. & H. R. R. R. Co.
621—Seaman vs. O'Callaghan.	551—Doyle et al. vs. Sharpe.
817—Reimoun vs. Levy.	413—Knowlton et al. vs. N. Y. & Prov. S. S. Co.
	1805—Carnes vs. Platt.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Speir, J.

Nos.	Nos.
660—Wright vs. Equitable Life Ass. Soc.	1012—Bodine vs. Collins.
1164—Strong et al vs. Minzesheimer et al.	1053—Nolan vs. N. Y., N. H. & Hartford R. R. Co.
1726—Sturn vs. Williams.	1170—Mohr vs. Stevens.
778—Fellows vs. Dickinson et al.	1890—Kirchner vs. The Mayor, &c.
918—Eagleton Mfg. Co. vs. Shepherd et al.	1970—McParlan, G'd'n, &c., vs. McParlan et al.
634—McCourt vs. Dry Dock, E. B. & B. R. R. Co.	1018—Rittenaster et al vs. E. & P. Dispatch.
970—Vermilye et al vs. Diossy.	1126—Jones vs. Branigan.
	1094—Beck vs. Thorburn et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned sine die.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Loew, J.

Nos.	Nos.
2626—Vanderpool vs. The Mayor, &c.	775—Taylor vs. Bleecker St. & F. F. R. Co.
2536—Taylor vs. The Mayor, &c.	863—Gibbs vs. Richmond Co. Mut. Ins. Co.
523—Johnson vs. Moran.	2577—Connor vs. The Mayor, &c.
1408—Fish vs. Napier.	1328—McNeely vs. National Steam-ship Co.
1382—Ballard vs. Hoe.	1262—Silleman vs. Kimberly.
1431—Quinn vs. Crawford.	770—Jones vs. New-York & Harlem R. Co.
1824—Manning vs. The Mayor, &c.	
1413—Stamford vs. Crook.	
267—Perry, Admr., &c., vs. Mass. Mutual Life Insurance Co.	

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Daly C. J.; Robinson and J. F. Daly, JJ.

Nos.	Nos.
30—Harrington vs. Libby.	17—Schott vs. Wright.
34—Frank et al. vs. Covert et al.	31—Costigan vs. Huyler.
33—O'Gorman vs. The Mayor, &c.	32—Hecht vs. Wasserman.
87—Smith vs. Hartshorne et al.	83—Foster et al. vs. Perch.
96—McKenna et al. vs. Barker.	95—Heath vs. Hubbell.
80—Hawkins vs. The Mayor, &c.	56—Int. Life Ins. and T. Co vs. Franklin Fire Ins. Co.
3—Reade vs. Gould, impleaded, &c.	61—Dilliber vs. Bachman.
6—In the matter of Colah.	62—Gifford vs. Waters et al.
53—Gillespie vs. The Mayor, &c.	54—Kuymborg vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
	46c—Board of Com of C. and C., &c., vs. McGurrin.
	18—Miller vs. Burke.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Gross, J.

Nos.	Nos.
3132—Shipman et al. vs. Dryfoos et al.	2206—Newberry vs. Meyer.
2344—Cluett et al. vs. Aronson.	2143—Salomon vs. Browner
3249—Fitzhugh vs. Black.	3827—Mason vs. Oppenheimer.
1819—Tuthill vs. Busteed et al.	4902—Ross vs. Tinan.
4007—Marquand vs. Douglas, Jr.	2360—Myers vs. Johnson.
3753—Bennett vs. Garden.	2392—McCandlees et al. vs. Harvay.
2365—Silver vs. Jordan.	3627—Paton et al. vs. Levy.
	3401—Forsch et al. vs. Shayne.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Joachimsen, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1905—Metcalf vs. Anderson.	4087—Colligan vs. Barclay.
2117—Gross vs. Simmons.	4080—Kaufield vs. Kerstep.
2456—Summerfield vs. Krause.	2469—Devlin vs. Pupke et al.
2004—O'Hara vs. Canning.	2470—Jacobs vs. Clarke.
2263—Ramos vs. Chamberlayne.	2471—Riley vs. Conner.
2401—Powers vs. Phelan.	2475—Morgan vs. Gautier.
3139—Meirson vs. Reilly.	2476—Lenbuscher vs. O'Hara.
3140—Same vs. Same.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Alker, J.

Nos.	Nos.
3706—Friedel vs. Kirk et al.	1961—Fowler vs. Prov. and N. Y. S. S. Co.
3684—McGaughen vs. West.	3295—Seiter vs. Clapp impleaded.
2862—Allen vs. Asbestos Felting Company.	4139—Wanken vs. Lyons.
2397—Lefevre et al. vs. Garrison.	4050—Macklin vs. Rinaldo.
3660—Keating vs. Ostendorff.	3754—Goodman vs. Salisbury, Jr.
1953—Stewart vs. Lewine.	3939—Brown vs. Archer.
1959—Leveck vs. Prov. and N. Y. S. S. Co.	1707—Burkhardt vs. Schafer.
	3712—Rosendorf et al. vs. Rosenthal imp'd &c.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Brady, J.

The People &c. vs. John Powers, homicide.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Sutherland, J.

No. 1—The People vs. James A. Duffy, felonious assault and battery.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, May 19, 1875.

Trade in Beeves on this forenoon at Sixtieth Street Yards was moderate; the herds on hand were cleared off by noon; prices ranged from 11½c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weights 6¾ cwt. to 8 cwt., on 57 lb. to 58 lb., net., quality from fair to good, with a few coarse but fat Steers to hand. Milch Cows—Slow sales; too few to create a market. Veals in fair demand at 7c.@9c. ₱ lb. Calves dull at 5c.@6¾c. ₱ lb. Sheep slow of sale, even in small lots, at 5¾c.@6½c. ₱ lb. for shorn Sheep; woolly Sheep, 7¼c. ₱ lb. Spring Lambs dull at 11c.@12c. ₱ lb. Live Hogs sold at 7⅞c. ₱ lb.; City Dressed continue firm but slow at 9⅞c. ₱ lb.

SALES.

At Sixtieth Street Yards.—T. C. Eastman sold for self 49 generally good Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ₱ lb., with $1 off ₱ head, weight 7 cwt. strong; 112 good Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt., with $1 on ₱ head; 51 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ₱ lb., with $50 off the lot, weight 7 cwt. scant; 112 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ₱ lb., weight 7¾ cwt.; 186 good Illinois Steers at 12¼c. ₱ lb., weight 7¾ cwt.; 32 good Illinois Steers at 12¼c. ₱ lb., weight 8 cwt. scant; 46 good Illinois Steers at 12¼c. ₱ lb., with 50c. on ₱ head, weight 8 cwt.; 47 good Illinois Steers at 12½c. ₱ lb., weight 7¾ cwt. W. Thompson sold for self and Coon 34 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ₱ lb., with $20 off the lot, weight 6¾ cwt., scant; 16 coarse but fat Illinois Steers at 11½c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt., strong; 181 generally good Illinois Steers at 11¾c.@12c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt. strong; 32 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 16 good Illinois Steers at 12¼c. ₱ lb., with $1 off ₱ head, weight 7½ cwt. S. Moses sold for self 32 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 17 good Illinois Steers at 12½c. ₱ lb., weight 8 cwt. Siegel & Meyer sold for selves 46 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11½c.@12c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 48 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ₱ lb., with $1 on ₱ head, weight 7¼ cwt.; 15 good Illinois Steers at 12¼c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; 16 good Illinois Steers at 12½c. ₱ lb., weight 8 cwt. Mr. Tyler sold for self 32 choice Illinois Steers at $7 12½ ₱ cwt., gross weight 1,260 lb. ₱ head.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market.—S. McGraw sold 3 State Veals, weight 495 lb., at 7¾c. ₱ lb.; 5 State Veals, weight 747 lb., at 8½c. ₱ lb.; 1 Springer for $95. J. Kirby sold 107 Sheep, weight 11,070 lb., at 6⅛c. ₱ lb.; 6 Spring Lambs, weight 285 lb., at 11c. ₱ lb.; 9 Spring Lambs, weight 410 lb., at 12c. ₱ lb.; 18 State Calves, weight 2,480 lb., at 5c. ₱ lb.; 3 State Calves, weight 370 lb., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 3 State Veals, weight 350 lb., at 7½c. ₱ lb.; 32 State Veals, weight 4,460 lb., at 8c. ₱ lb. Hume & Elliott sold 49 Ohio Sheep, weight 4,870 lb., at 5¾c. ₱ lb.; 263 Ohio Sheep, weight 24,320 lb., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 10 Sheep, weight 1,470 lb., at 6½c. ₱ lb.; 13 woolly State Sheep, weight 1,090 lb., at 7¼c. ₱ lb.; 8 Calves, weight 920 lb., at 5c. ₱ lb.; 8 Calves, weight 1,000 lb., at 5½c. ₱ lb.; 41 butter-milk-fed Calves, weight 5,320 lb., at 5⅞c. ₱ lb.; 6 Calves, weight 770 lb., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 95 Veals, weight 12,580 lb., at 7c. ₱ lb.; 143 Veals, weight 19,330 lb., at 7½c. ₱ lb.; 132 Veals, weight 19,290 lb., at 8c. ₱ lb.; 1 Veal, weight 180 lb., at 9c. ₱ lb. These foregoing lots were all from Western and Central New-York; 18 Jersey Veals, weight 2,550 lb., at 8c. ₱ lb.

At Fortieth Street Hog Yards.—George Reid sold 26 Ohio Hogs, weight 4,800 lb., at 7⅞c. ₱ lb.; Judd & Buckingham sold 199 shorn Ohio Sheep, weight 18,710 lb., at 5¾c. ₱ lb.; same firm sold for week ending May 17, 1875, 2,627 Sheep for $13,264 90. Shorn Sheep at 4⅞c.@5½c. ₱ lb.; woolly Sheep at 6½c.@7½c. ₱ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Weehawken Yards for week ending May 17, 1875—203 head of Horned Cattle, 2,463 Sheep, 19 Cows, 6,516 Hogs, 53 Horses; all save the Horned Cattle in transit to New-York City.

Fresh arrivals at Sixtieth Street Yards for yesterday and to-day—922 head of Horned Cattle, 7 Cows, 496 Veals and Calves, 49 Sheep.

Fresh arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market for yesterday and to-day—1,050 Sheep and Lambs, 556 Veals and Calves.

Fresh arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards for yesterday and to-day—3,820 Hogs, 100 Calves, 199 Sheep.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 19.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 1,105 head, making the total supply for the week thus far, 6,857 head, or 403 cars against 353 cars for the same time last week, and 405 cars for the same time last year. The market was slow but firm at yesterday's prices: about all the good cattle were disposed of; sales, 700 head; 300 Illinois Steers, averaging 848, 1,072, and 1,384 lb., at $4 80, $5 55 and $6 90; 150 Michigan Steers, ranging from 772 to 1,060 lb., at $4 90@$5 30; 150 Missouri Steers, ranging from 1,039 to 1,215 lb., at $6 12½@$6 50. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 800 head, making the total supply for the week thus far, 4,000 head; against 9,800 head for the same time last week, and 7,600 head for the same time last year; one car through consignment, and three cars sold on orders. Ohio clipped Sheep ranging from 79 to 98 lb., at $3 25@$5 75. Hogs—Receipts to-day 1,200 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 5,900 head, against 7,800 head for the same time last week, and 9,500 head for the same time last year. The market was dull and slow, transactions being confined to heavy Hogs; 700 head were disposed of; three cars of Yorkers unsold; heavy Hogs, $8 25@$8 50; Yorkers holding at $7 63@$8; offering, $7 50@$8 75; demand light.

CHICAGO, May 19.—Cattle fairly active at unchanged prices; receipts, 3,000 head; Stockers, $3 50@$4 75; Butchers', $4@$5; common to extra shipping Steers, $5 50@$6 50; shipments, 2,000 head. Hogs 15c.@20c. lower with a downward tendency; receipts, 20,000 head; sales of light, averaging 210 lb., at $7 25@$7 60; common to choice heavy, $7 50@$8 25; extra choice, $8 80; shipments, 6,500 head. Sheep in fair demand at unchanged prices; receipts, 1,000 head.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

ST. LOUIS, May 19.—Flour lower; Superfine Winter, $4 80@$5 10; Extra do., $5 25@$5 40; Double Extra do., $5 50@$5 75; Treble do. do., $5 85@$6 25; Family, $6 25@$7 25. Wheat inactive; lower; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 39½, May; $1 43, July; No. 3 do., $1 33 bid, cash; Soft No. 2 Spring, $1 05½@$1 06; May, $1 06¼; June, $1 07¼. Corn lower; No. 2 Mixed, 69c.@70c., cash; 68¾c.@69⅜, June; 72c.@72¾c., July. Oats dull and drooping at 65½c., cash; 64½c. bid for Regular; 65c. for Fresh; 66½c.@66¾c., June. Barley—Nothing doing; the season is closed. Rye steady at $1 05@$1 06. Whisky firm at $1 20. Pork firmer at $22, part delivered. Dry-salted Meats—Shoulders, 8⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, up-country, 11⅞c. asked, 11⅝c. bid. Bacon firm; Shoulders, 9⅜c.@9½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¾c.@13c.; Clear Sides, 13¼c.@13⅜c. Lard irregular; more doing; Steam, 15c.@15¼c. Live Hogs firm; shippers, $6 75@$7 25; bacon, $7 35@$7 65; good to extra, $7 75@$8 25. Cattle active and firm for fair to good grades, dull and declining for common grades; prime native Steers, averaging 1,400 lb., at $6 50; good do., $6 25@$6 37½; mixed, $4 25@$5 60; native Butchers', $5 30@$5 75; Stockers, $4 12½@$5 25; choice corn-fed Texans, $6 10; medium to good through do., $3 75@$5; common, $3@$3 37½. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 20 000 bushels Wheat, 11,000 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 2,200 Hogs, 13,000 head Cattle.

CHICAGO, May 19.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat excited, lower; No. 1 Spring fresh, $1 04½; No. 2 do. fresh, $1 01½; do. regular, $1 00½c. spot; $1 01⅞ June; $1 05 July; No. 3 do., 97½c.@97¾c.; rejected, 88c.@89c. Corn active, irregular, lower; No. 2 Mixed, 69c.@70c. spot; 69½c. bid June; 72⅝c. bid July; Rejected, 66c.@66¼c. Oats in fair demand and lower; No. 2, 62½c.@62¼c. spot; 62¾c. bid June; Rejected, 60½c. Rye dull and lower. Barley quiet and unchanged. Pork panicky; difficult to give accurate quotations; very active; closing strong at $20 87½, spot or June; $21 20, July. Lard panicky, difficult to give accurate quotations; active; closed firm at $15, spot; $14 95, June; $15 15, July. Bulk Meats in fair demand, lower; Shoulders, 8⅜c.; Short Rib Middles, 11¾c.; Short Clear do., 12c. Whisky nominally, $1 17@$1 18. At the afternoon call of the board Wheat ⅛c. lower. Corn higher, at 69½c. June. Pork, $20 85, June; $21 15, July. Lard strong, unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 11,000 bbls.; Wheat, 48,000 bushels; Corn, 43,000 bushels; Oats, 23,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels; Barley, 5,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 10,000 bbls.; Wheat, 31,000 bushels; Corn, 69,000 bushels; Oats, 13,000 bushels; Barley, 2,000 bushels.

BUFFALO, May 19.—Lake Receipts—2,300 bbls. Flour, 30,000 bushels Wheat, 18,000 bushels Corn. Railroad Receipts—5,200 bbls. Flour, 14,000 bushels Wheat, 34,000 bushels Corn, 8,500 bushels Oats, 1,300 bushels Barley. Shipments by Railroad—5,000 bbls. Flour, 44,000 bushels Wheat, 119,000 bushels Corn, 27,500 bushels Oats. Shipments by Tide-water Canal—77,400 bushels Wheat; 12,000 bushels Barley-malt. Shipments to Interior Points by Canal—29,600 bushels Wheat, 8,400 bushels Corn. Canal Freights—Wheat, early, 8c.; later, 7⅝c.; Corn, 7c. to New-York. Flour quiet; 380 bbls. sold at unchanged quotations. Spring Wheat dull and unsettled; sale of 1,500 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 11@$1 12; Winter in fair demand; sale of 10,000 bushels No. 1 White Michigan at $1 30; 2,000 bushels do. privately. Corn very dull and lower; sale of 5,500 bushels at 77c., in lots. Oats neglected. Rye and Barley—None here. Seeds quiet and unchanged. Pork lower; $22 50 for Heavy Mess. Lard lower at 16c. Highwines nominal.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 19.—Flour scarce and higher; Treble Extra, $6@$6 90; choice, $7@$7 75. Corn firm at 92c.@95c. Oats quiet but firm at 76c.@77c. Bacon scarce and firmer at $1 15@$1 17. Hay quiet; prime, $26; choice, $28. Coffee firm; no stock in first hands; sales fair, 17½c.@18½c. Pork dull at $21 50@$22 25 as to weight. Dry-salted Meats firm; Shoulders, 9½c.@9⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12c.; Clear Sides, 12¼c. Bacon quiet but firm; jobbing Shoulders, 9⅞c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13⅜c.; Clear Sides, 13¾c. Lard dull; Tierce, 15c.@15¼c.; Keg, 16c.@16¼c. Hams dull at 13¾c. Whisky dull; Rectified, $1 19@$1 20. Sugar dull; nominal; sales of common at 8c.@8¼c.; low fair to fully fair, 8⅜c.@9c.; prime to strictly prime, 9¼c.@9½c. Molasses dull; jobbing sales of common at 40c.@45c.; fair, 50c.@55c.; prime to choice, 58c.@70c. Corn-meal, $4 40. Exchange—New-York Sight, ⅜ premium; Sterling, $5 65. Gold, 116.

BOSTON, May 19.—There is no change in the Wool market, which continues very quiet, manufacturers buying only as their immediate wants demand. The unsatisfactory condition of the Woolen Goods market restricts operations in raw material. Prices for Wool remain without change, but for all fine Fleeces and fine Australian are very unsatisfactory; sales of Ohio and Pennsylvania have been made at 52c.@57c. for XXX and medium grades; Michigan and Wisconsin Fleeces at 48c.@52½c., and Combing and Delaine 60c.@66c. for fine Eastern and Maine; Supers are in demand, but XX Low Supers are dull; sales Super and X at 42½c.@57½c.; California Wool is in fair demand, with sales at 18c.@25c. for Fall, and 26c.@35c. for Spring, the latter price for choice lots of new. In Australian Wool there have been small sales at 51c.@52½c. for Clothing, and 57c.@59c. for Crossbred.

OSWEGO, N. Y., May 19.—Flour steady; demand moderate; sales of 1,700 bbls. at $6 50 for No. 1 Spring; $7 for Amber Winter; $7 25 for White Winter; $7 50 for double Extra. Wheat lower; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 19; Extra White Michigan, $1 40. Corn quiet; no sales. Barley quiet; sales of 1 car Canada at $1 50. Corn-meal—$37 for bolted; $36 for unbolted ₱ ton. Mill-feed steady; Shorts, $23; Shipstuffs, $25; Middlings, $27 ₱ ton. Canal Freights lower; Wheat, 6½c.; Corn and Rye, 6c.; Oats, 4c. to New-York; Lumber, $2 50 to the Hudson. Lake Receipts—Oats, 3,000 bushels; Lumber, 1,011,000 feet. Canal shipments—Wheat, 30,800 bushels; Rye, 16,500 bushels; Lumber, 1,865,000 feet.

TOLEDO, May 19.—Flour steady. Wheat steady; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 33¼; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 31; Extra do., $1 33¼; Amber Michigan, cash and June, $1 30; July, $1 32; August, $1 28; No. 1 Red, $1 32; No. 2 do., $1 29; Canal Red, $1 28; Red Dayton and Michigan, $1 28½. Corn dull and lower; High Mixed, 75½c.@75¾c.; June, 75c.; July, 76c.; August, 78½c.; Low Mixed, 74½c.; Damaged, 70c. Oats dull, unchanged. Receipts—Wheat, 7,000 bushels; Corn, 23,000 bushels; Oats, 6,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 3,000 bbls.; Wheat, 13,000 bushels; Corn, 7,000 bushels.

MILWAUKEE, May 19.—Flour quiet, unchanged. Wheat weak; No. 1, $1 04; No. 2, $1 01; June, $1 02⅛; July, $1 04⅝. Oats in good demand and firm; No. 2, in store, 62½c. Corn demoralized, lower; No. 2 Mixed, in store, 68¼c. Rye dull, nominally easier; No. 1, $1 08. Barley steady at unchanged prices. Provisions dull, nominally lower. Pork, $20 75, cash. Lard—Steam, 14¾c.; Kettle, 15¼c. Freights quiet, but firm; Wheat to Buffalo, 4½c.; to Oswego, 8½c. Receipts—7,000 bbls. Flour, 67,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—4,500 bbls. Flour, 111,000 bushels Wheat.

LOUISVILLE, May 19.—Flour unchanged. Wheat quiet; unchanged. Corn steady at 79c.@80c. Oats steady at 71½c. Rye quiet; unchanged. Provisions dull; Pork, $22. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, $11 90; Clear Sides, 12⅜c. Bacon—Shoulders, 9⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12⅞c.; Clear Sides, 13⅜c. Hams—Sugar-cured, 14c. Lard—Prime Steam, 15½c.; tierce, 16c.; keg, 16½c. Whisky, $1 15. Bagging firm at 13c.@14c.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 19.—Flour quiet, unchanged. Wheat—Red, $1 20@$1 27; Amber, $1 25@$1 30; White, $1 25@$1 35. Corn steady and unchanged. Rye, $1 08. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11⅝c.@11¾c.; Clear Sides, 12¼c.@12¼c. Bacon—Shoulders, 9½c.@9¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¾c.@13c.; Clear, 13½c. Lard—Prime Steam, 15¾c.; Kettle, 16c. Hams, 13½c.@14c.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 19.—Wheat steady; sales, five cars extra White Michigan to local millers at $1 45. Rye quiet and steady. Oats quiet at 77c.@78½c. Corn in fair demand, sales, 7 cars No. 2 Low Mixed Western at 88c. Barley dull at $1 60 for Canada West, to arrive. Malt steady and firm; sales, 3,000 bushels State from Canada West. Seed at $1 65.

DETROIT, May 19.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and drooping: Extra, $1 29½; No. 1 White, $1 28½; Amber Michigan, $1 27½. Corn steady at 76½c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Clover-seed, $6 90. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour, 7,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 19.—Spirits Turpentine steady at 31c. Resin steady: Strained, $1 50. Crude Turpentine quiet; Hard, $1 30; Yellow Dip, $2 20; Virgin, $3 60. Tar steady at $1 50.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 19.—Cotton dull; Middling, 15½c.; net receipts, 673 bales; gross, 1,222 bales; exports to Great Britain, 4,600 bales; to the channel, 1,870 bales; coastwise, 129 bales; sales, 750 bales; stock, 92,366 bales.

CHARLESTON, May 19.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15⅝c.@15¾c.; net receipts, 300 bales; exports coastwise, 255 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 15,617 bales.

MOBILE, May 19.—Cotton easy; Middling, 15c.@15½c.; net receipts, 66 bales; exports coastwise, 549 bales; sales, 250 bales; stock, 16,863 bales.

GALVESTON, May 19.—Cotton dull; Middling, 15c.; net receipts, 53 bales; exports coastwise, 48 bales; sales, 219 bales; stock, 37,093 bales.

SAVANNAH, May 19.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15⅝c.; net receipts, 366 bales; sales, 180 bales; stock, 15,177 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, May 19—12:30 P. M.—Erie Railway shares, 22¾@23; do. Preferred, 34; New-York Central, 94.

1 P. M.—Consols for money, 94⅛@94¼; for the account, 94¼@94⅜.

3 P. M.—Erie Railway shares, 22; do. Preferred, 33½.

3:30 P. M.—Erie Railway shares, 21½@21¾.

4 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £262,000. Erie Railway shares 21¾@22. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 65f.

5 P. M.—Erie preferred, 33.

LIVERPOOL, May 19—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet and unchanged; Middling Uplands, 7⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 8d.@8⅛d.; sales 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export.

1 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable May, at 7 13-16d.; do. do., deliverable July and August, at 8d., do. do., shipments of the new crop, at 8⅛d. Breadstuffs—Corn 33s.@33s. 3 d. ₱ quarter. Provisions—Lard 64s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 6,000 bales were American. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet.

4 P. M.—Provisions—Cheese, 63s. ₱ cwt. for new American.

5 P. M.—Tallow, 44s. 3d. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, May 19.—Tallow, 43s. 3d. ₱ cwt. Refined Petroleum, 9d. ₱ cwt.

ANTWERP, May 19.—Petroleum, 26½f. for fine Pale American.

MR. BEECHER ON TRIAL.

THE DEFENDANT'S SUMMING UP.

EX-JUDGE PORTER MAKES A BEGINNING—HE ENUMERATES THE OBSTACLES AS HE SEES THEM IN THE WAY OF THE PROSECUTION—MR. BEECHER'S CHARACTER—AN UNLIMITED EULOGY—MRS. TILTON'S LETTERS AND THEIR BEARING—THE LAWYER'S OPINION OF MESSRS. TILTON, MOULTON, AND BOWEN.

The upper corridor of the Brooklyn Courthouse was packed yesterday morning with a pushing, clamorous crowd of ticket-holders for whom an entrance under Judge Neilson's order was an impossibility. Inside, the court-room overflowed with fortunate (as they thought themselves, but unfortunate as it turned out) curiosity seekers, many of whom were stylishly-dressed women. Not since the Tilton, Moulton, and Beecher periods has there been such a crush. Mr. and Mrs. Beecher, Col. Harry Beecher, and his wife were early in their places. An unusual gathering of members of Plymouth Church surrounded them. All the defendant's counsel were present. On the side of the plaintiff Judge Fullerton and Gen. Pryor were absent, finishing up their requests to charge. Mr. Tilton sat directly behind Judge Porter and facing the centre of the jury. No one else prominent in connection with the scandal was to be seen—neither Frank Moulton nor Mrs. Tilton nor any of the others. On the bench with Judge Neilson were Chief Justice Shea, of the New-York Supreme Court, Hon. Clarence Seward, Hon. Barbour Lewis, of Memphis, Tenn., Hon. M. D. Barnett, District Attorney, of Oneida County, N. Y., and Judge Benedict, of the United States Circuit Court. At five minutes after 11 the jury answered to their names, and Judge Neilson made a request for perfect order. Judge Porter then commenced his speech. He began his sentences at a high-pitched tone of voice, suddenly dropping into a whisper, so that the last halves of his sentences were utterly inaudible to persons sitting two feet on any side but directly in front of him. The effect of almost his entire speech was thus lost to the vast majority of his audience. Fortunately for his purpose, he addressed himself directly to the jury, leaning forward so that they were enabled to catch all he said. He spoke slowly but his manner was exceedingly theatrical and earnest, and the perspiration poured down his cheeks profusely. When alluding scathingly to Mr. Tilton, he faced that gentleman and shook his hand in his face, but Mr. Tilton never betrayed the least sign of emotion. Mr. Beecher on the contrary was visibly affected both to smiles and tears at those passages which alluded to himself.

Judge Porter began by informing the jury that they had been pressed during five months of the best part of their lives into the shameful service of Theodore Tilton. He followed this assertion up by another that they had been impressed before the close of the testimony for the prosecution with its untruthfulness. This case, he said, and the Tichborne case, stand alone as the two greatest impostures in jurisprudence of the nineteenth century. He then compared the friends of the two litigants. To Mr. Tilton's he applied very hard names. Mr. Beecher had, he said, the unshaken confidence of wife, children, and congregation, and of the great mass of the people, "who loathed Theodore Tilton and Frank Moulton, his treacherous and perjured accusers." After a rhapsody to truth, in which the plaintiff and his witnesses were described as thinking with Aaron Burr, that "truth is a thing that is boldly asserted and plausibly maintained," and much more of the same sort, the speaker enumerated the obstacles in the way of the prosecution as follows: First, the legal presumption that the defendant is innocent; second, the defendant's oath of innocence; third, the previous unblemished character of the defendant and Mrs. Tilton; fourth, Tilton and Moulton's four years' denials of the alleged crime; fifth, Tilton's cohabitation with his wife, and his and Moulton's friendly intercourse with Mr. Beecher subsequent to the alleged discovery of her crime; sixth, Tilton's and Moulton's confessions on the stand of bitter hostility to Mr. Beecher; seventh, their admission that they lied for years about this matter; eighth, the opposing testimony of the best citizens of New-York and Brooklyn; and, ninth, the improbability of the accusation, in view of the surrounding circumstances.

Judge Porter then went into a long and glowing eulogy of Mr. Beecher's training and early labors and of his married life, and asked whether it was probable that such a man would descend to a low intrigue. Then, after describing the defendant's busy life, he asked if it was probable that such a man would have leisure, opportunity, or taste for a year and a half of low debauchery. Would it have been possible for a man so conspicuous as he to keep such an amour secret that length of time. Mrs. Tilton then came in for a lengthy eulogy, in the course of which she was said to be without lust or passion. Yet this woman, said he, is accused of going fresh from the graves of her children to an unhallowed debauch. The very fiends would laugh such an imputation to scorn. It is asserted that this woman was seduced on the shallow pretext that such an expression of love was as innocent as a kiss or a caress. This language put into Beecher's mouth is identical with that spoken by Tilton at Bessie Turner's bedside, when he put his hand into her bosom. There is the mint from which the "confession" was coined. Supposing that the adultery did occur. Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton were at least intelligent beings and would know that it could not be continued. It is charged that the adulteries occurred in Tilton's and Beecher's houses—houses with doors that are never locked, which are constantly filled with people who have access everywhere. Moreover, the atmosphere of Mr. Beecher's house was too pure to admit of his taking a mistress into it.

Judge Porter exhausted his stock of sarcasm in commenting on Moulton's story about Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton kneeling down in the latter's bedroom and praying to God for strength to resist temptation in the future. "Taking flax to the fire," he termed it. Of Tilton's description of the conference between himself and Mr. Beecher, touching the paternity of Ralph, the speaker said, shaking his fist in Mr. Tilton's face, that if there was a beast on earth capable of such a thing he had lived too long; he was fit for nothing but to hunt down clergymen, crucify women, and commit perjury. He then denounced the publication of Mrs. Tilton's letters in unstinted terms, alleging that the closet in which they were kept was broken open, and that a careful editing was given them, and that after their publication Tilton himself wrote the numerous anonymous letters commenting on them to the leading newspapers of the country. They show Mrs. Tilton's love for her husband to be idolatrous, while Tilton's for her is mere sentimentality. That woman, said the speaker, loves that man to this day as he never saw a woman love.

Judge Porter read numerous extracts from the letters. Every friend of Tilton, he said, had abandoned him. Moulton had been dropped out of his firm. These two men stand alone. Beecher never knew his friends until this trouble came. Edward J. Ovington was one of the four men with whom Tilton accused his wife of cohabiting. Did the jury believe that Mr. Ovington found it necessary to intrude upon the marital rights of Theodore Tilton with a woman for a wife who is like one of the princesses of the earth. Besides, all this time Mrs. Tilton was sick, and her husband was a hale, hearty man. Referring to one of Mrs. Tilton's letters, the speaker asked if anything so mean, so contemptible, so indecent, could be imagined as the publication of a wife's letter containing allusions to her physical weaknesses? But this man Tilton's greed of admiration, his stilted egotism, was such that to get a compliment he would publish anything. Mrs. Tilton's "sin" in the Catherine Gaunt letter is alleged to be adultery. But she was always talking of her sin. Her sin was that she was not good enough for Theodore. After sarcastically describing the manner in which he said Tilton required to be petted, Judge Porter said, from the frequent allusions to Mr. Belcher in Mrs. Tilton's letters, he would fear greatly for that gentleman, if Mr. Tilton had another wife. "Pray take care of your body," says Mrs. Tilton. Well, he did. [Laughter.] She couples her husband with the Saviour of mankind. The speaker had no sympathy with exaggerated forms of expression, but Mrs. Tilton's letters were strictly Tiltonian—she was as clay in the potter's hand.

At this point, it being 1 o'clock, a recess was taken until 2. After recess Judge Porter, Mr. Shearman, Mr. and Mrs. Beecher, and Col. and Mrs. Beecher arrived together at 2:07. Judge Porter had his neck wrapped up in a woolen comforter. The same crowd was present as in the morning. Mr. Evarts was eighteen minutes late. Judge Porter resumed the consideration of Mr. and Mrs. Tilton's letters to each other. He said he could never understand why the former should have been published at all. The man's self-infatuation was such that he could not keep them to himself. They reveal the sham. As in this charge of adultery, all is words—there are no acts. They show his disquietude all through them, because he could not return the love which his wife lavished on him. This it was that has grown, grown, grown into the present charge. Mrs. Tilton's letters, on the contrary, are full of adoration of her husband, and self-depreciation.

Referring to the frequent mention of Mrs. Bradshaw in the letters in connection with Mr. Tilton, Judge Porter more than insinuated that it was Mrs. Tilton who had a right to be jealous. Tilton had received two letters in one day from Mrs. Bradshaw, while Mr. Beecher wrote but five or six in his life to Mrs. Tilton. What occasion, he asked, had a married man, eight years after marriage, to have a private conference with his wife and make vows to her and promise not to break them? Why put "faithfully yours" in quotation marks at the end of a subsequent letter? Judge Porter quoted extensively to show that years before the commission of the alleged adultery Mrs. Tilton used expressions much stronger than those which are claimed to imply adultery; that she faithfully recorded all Mr. Beecher's visits to her in her husband's absence, and spoke of her love for him; and that Mr. Tilton knew of the presentation of gifts by her Pastor to her, and permitted it. Tilton's language in expressing his remorse for wrongs done his wife is extravagant; yet he claims that no explanation can be received of Mr. Beecher's letters short of adultery. In 1867 he speaks of his gray hairs, yet he has the audacity to return to the stand and say he had no gray hairs in 1870. His letters disclose the germ of a man who had the hatred of another, and who wanted but the excuse to gratify it. They show the spirit of a man trying to make himself believe that his wife has been unfaithful to him, and delighted to learn that there is some foundation for such a belief. In November, 1868, a month after the alleged adultery, he writes, "My troubles are of my own making."

Henry C. Bowen came in for a scathing denunciation as the editor of a newspaper, sometimes called religious, [laughter,] who, whenever mischief was to be done, whenever a disturbance was to be fomented in friendship, family, or church, appeared, and as the trainer of Joseph Richards and possibly of Theodore Tilton. Mrs. Tilton cannot open a letter from her husband, Mr. Beecher cannot take a midnight walk with Mr. Moulton, but Bowen takes a part in it. He is constantly appearing and disappearing. The consequence is that he receives nothing but kicks from all sides.

The court adjourned at the usual hour. Mr. Beach followed the argument very carefully. Judge Porter will probably occupy all day to-day and part of to-morrow, and Mr. Evarts will begin his speech on Monday.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

At 11:05 o'clock Judge Neilson ascended the bench and said: Gentlemen, please come to order. It is expected that the audience will keep perfect silence. Any interruption seriously disturbs the speaker and distracts the attention of the jury from what they ought to hear, and it is especially desirable that, therefore, we should have perfect quiet. [To the Clerk]—Call the jury.

The jury were called, and all answered to their names.

EX-JUDGE PORTER'S ADDRESS.

Ex-Judge Porter then rose and spoke as follows:

MAY IT PLEASE THE COURT: Gentlemen of the jury, each of you is one hundred and thirty-five days older this morning than when this trial commenced, and that one-hundred and thirty-five days of your life has been taken from your business, from your families, from your domestic occupations, in the interest of an adulterer, who brings this suit for the purpose of establishing by your verdict that he slept for four years with an adulteress. You have been pressed for five months of your life into the service of Theodore Tilton, in the forms of law and in obedience to a mandate which you are bound to obey in the discharge of a duty from which you could not escape. There has been much plain speaking, gentlemen, on the part of the prosecution in this suit. Men are apt to be called to speech when two stalwart champions like Moulton and Tilton make a joint assault on a clergyman and a woman; the one forbidden by his profession to return evil for evil; the other weak, powerless, held as in the hollow of the hand of the man who has looked upon her and subdued her to his will. My client has, from the beginning of this case, dealt on Scripture principles with those who assailed him; they struck him upon the one cheek, and he turned the other, and they failed not to smite that also. The wife whose dutiful loyalty—carrying loyalty to the brink of personal dishonor, she received no thanks for it; she stands to-day in the view of mankind the subject of scoffs, of calumny, and of derision, all originating through the plaintiff, although the multitudinous channels through which it had passed are as numerous as the presses of the country—has been reduced from time to time to the uses of this ignoble prosecution. There is one thing, gentlemen, that I think we all noticed in your faces and bearing before the evidence was closed on the part of the prosecution. It seemed to us—you can judge whether we were right—it seemed to us that you were impressed, upon their own showing, with the air of general untruthfulness that pervaded it; with the air of dramatic and artistic skill with which it had been gotten up and presented. I think if the cause had stopped then, every juror in this box would have said with a single voice that the action was one which never should have been brought.

THE ACTION COMPARED WITH THE TICHBORNE CASE.

But when we come to view the case in the light of the whole of this evidence—when we see it illumined as it is by the written as well as the oral disclosures of these parties—when we have their utterances for four years, their declarations for four years, all in direct conflict with their oaths, you will be prepared to say, when you come to render your verdict, that this case stands alone with the great Tichborne case in England as one of the two leading impostures in the jurisprudence of the nineteenth century. The plaintiff, gentlemen, and those who aided him in setting this accusation on foot, represent a very different class from that of the defendant, with a phalanx of friends who closed around him to protect him from the onslaught which these persons have made upon him. On the one side we have Tilton and Moulton, Bowen under a friendly mask, the informer Jayne, the friendly adviser of Moulton at the Fifth Avenue Hotel; Woodhull, Claflin, and Andrews, the apostles of free love and Spiritualism; Gen. Butler, the chamber counsel and strategist of the campaign; Joe Richards stealing softly from behind to strike his sister in the back; and Kate Carey, foul and flaunting, is fitted to join in this motley group. These are the parties who appear as sponsors of this accusation against a man whose name is a tower of strength, not only to his church, but to the city which boasts him as its noblest citizen and the country which is illumined by his genius and which is associated with his name. These are the parties who appear in the characters of champions of domestic purity and of lofty Christian morality! Here we have, you observe, gentlemen, in the main, grouped together in conjunction, the original fabricators of the accusation, its publishers, its authors, its advisers, its advocates, and chief witnesses; and these are the parties who commend this accusation against this great minister of the church of God and this greatest son of the country.

THE JURY OF THE VICINAGE IN FAVOR OF THE DEFENDANT.

Against these we have the jury of the vicinage; aye, your Honor, it is one of the proud features of the old English law that every man was to be tried by those who knew him, those nearest him, those who, if he was a rogue, knew he was a rogue, and if he was an honest man, knew he was an honest man. We have in favor of this defendant the unanimous voice of the jury of the vicinage, the unshaken confidence of the wife and children and the grandchildren who found shelter beneath his roof; the unbounded confidence of the three thousand worshipers at Plymouth Church; the Claflins, the Sages, the Ovingtons, the merchant princes of New-York, the professional men of your city and of ours, the mechanics, the artisans, the laborers, the old men, the matrons; those who look up to him with grateful and reverent love; the young men and the maidens whom he has given to Heaven; even the clustering hearts of the young children who love his name, and will live to bless his memory when you and I will be sleeping in the grave—nay, more, the great body of the population of Brooklyn, that larger body of the vicinage—men, women, and children—who honor him, and who abhor the name of Theodore Tilton and Frank Moulton as treacherous and perjured accusers. We have with us the almost unanimous and enthusiastic support of his professional brethren, not of his own denomination alone, but of every form of Christian faith. We have with us the judgment of enlightened Christendom, anticipating your judgment, which will accord with it; and we do not believe, if we have the truth with us, this false accusation will triumph. Under the eye of man it cannot triumph; above all, it cannot triumph under the eye of the Great Defender of innocence. False judgments are rarely rendered in the tribunals of justice. They have sometimes been given, but rarely with an upright judge on the bench and conscientious men in the jury-box. The attempt has often been made. False accusations are frequent in every land and in every generation. He who said, thousands of years ago, on the Mount of Sinai, "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor," knew the weakness of human nature; and the use of the law will continue until the latest days of the world. Envy, malice, greed, and vengeance often strike at an innocent man. The class of men who cherish these passions have unlimited capacity in craft and lies. But their best laid plans, their most cunning contrivances, their boldest perjuries, come to naught when they are brought to the light of day and presented to the scrutiny of an impartial jury. In the tribunals of justice innocence is secure. It is the whole object of our system of law to secure it, and our system of jurisprudence is not a failure. John Milton was right. He told us centuries ago, "Though all the winds of doctrine were let loose upon the earth, so truth be in the field, we do injuriously to mistrust her strength. Let her and falsehood grapple. Who ever knew truth put to the worse in a brave and open encounter, and who knows not truth is strong? She needs no policies, no stratagems to make her victorious. Those are the shifts that error uses against her. Give her but room, and do not bind her." Men of a hollow and theatric nature, like Theodore Tilton; men of plausible and unscrupulous cunning, like Moulton, think truth is a thing simulated; that all it needs is an ingenious arrangement of drapery, and confident false witnesses, believing, with Aaron Burr, that truth is that which is boldly asserted and plausibly maintained. They ask, with just inquiry, what is truth? In our day, gentlemen, just Pilates do not find their way into the jury-box or into the judgment seat.

THE OBSTACLES ENCOUNTERED BY THE PLAINTIFF.

When these men come into a court of justice to proffer their infamous accusation, they must submit to the ordeal which justice herself has ordained. They come here, in this instance, imputing black and beastly guilt to an ancient and honored clergyman, and to a feeble but an unstained matron. The first obstacle which they encounter in their undertaking is the shield which law lifts before innocence. That shield shelters them at every stage of the case, from the hour of their arraignment down to the rendition of their final verdict. The lance of the accusers must be driven home with a strength sufficient to penetrate that double shield before either of them can fall. That shield is the protection which the law extends to every woman and every man before either of them can be harmed. The second obstacle these accusers encounter is the defendant's oath and hers. The oath of an honest man, the oath of one who never was forsworn, is that which would be accepted by God though it were rejected of men. Bear in mind that that oath of the defendant harmonizes with the presumption which the law raises in her protection that she is innocent, in his defense as well as her's. But it is absolutely conclusive in his favor unless it is borne down by impartial, reliable, and trustworthy evidence, so overwhelming in its strength as to convict him of falsehood as well as adultery. The third obstacle they meet presents the unblemished character and the unspotted purity of life of the lady and the clergyman up to the very day wherein they were charged with this joint act of crime. The fourth obstacle they must encounter is that both Tilton and Moulton for four successive years after their pretended knowledge of the crime, in private and in public, by their words and their acts, orally and in writing, falsified that accusation which they now ask you to believe. They meet a fifth and fatal obstacle in the fact, most opposed to all human observation and experience, that Tilton cohabited and slept with the alleged adulteress as a pure and unsullied wife for years after he knew that she had polluted her marriage vows. Nay, more, that he and Moulton both maintained through all these four years relations of social and family intercourse and of professed friendship and good-will toward the alleged adulterer. They present a spectacle utterly revolting to public decency if they were, as they now pretend they are, accessories to dishonor after the fact. They meet a sixth obstacle in the fact that they both admit that they are now here with the oath upon their lips in the mood of mind in which they admit they were for a long period—that of bitter, malignant hostility; hostility so malignant that each of them frankly avows that one of them meditated shedding blood, and we have proved as to the other that he declared that all he wanted was the countenance of the man whom he was talking with to cut down the slanders against him. Is this the fair, impartial testimony of witnesses on whom you will rely, as opposed to that of Henry Ward Beecher? The seventh obstacle they have to encounter is that they both swear that, in respect to the transactions as to which they now stand as witness and accuser, they lied, and for years; and this they must prove in order to induce you to believe that they are not lying now! The eighth obstacle they have to encounter is that on points vital to their credit as trustworthy witnesses, they are overborne by explicit and overwhelming contradictions, proceeding from witnesses of the highest character, some of them ladies of known purity and elevation, many of them the foremost citizens of Brooklyn, all entitled to your confidence and respect, which neither Tilton nor Moulton can ever have after the revelations which they invited. The ninth obstacle is presented in the inherent improbability of the truth of the accusation, in view of the antecedent surroundings. There is an old maxim of the law, familiar even in the days of Rome, "Witnesses are to be weighed, not counted." In the one scale you have Henry Ward Beecher and his life; in the other you have Theodore Tilton and his life and Frank Moulton and his life. I lay out of view the minor accessories with which I shall presently have occasion to deal. You all recognize this wager of battle as joined between Theodore Tilton and Henry Ward Beecher; and because Tilton has to fight a woman as well as a clergyman he calls in Moulton to help him. Tilton is to swear down Beecher, Moulton is to crush the wife. It would be a little ungracious in Theodore to crush her when he swears she is such a white souled woman, even at the present moment; he leaves that to his friend. Gentlemen, what is the import of that wise maxim of the law, "Witnesses are to be weighed, not counted?" It is that no number of dishonest men can, by their joint attestation, make a lie the truth; one honest man speaking what is true will so state that truth that a jury shall be able to discern, comprehend, to read the inner man and know whether what he uttered is the truth or a lie; it is to meet this confidence which rogues have in the power of lying. We are accustomed to judge of truth not by the number of those who speak it, but by the probability of the thing spoken. You look at your own observations; you lay side by side with your observation and your experience the narration which is to be put to the test. If it accords with your observation and experience, with the ordinary probabilities of human affairs, is spoken with apparent candor, is spoken without motive, without malice, is attested by the oath of a man who respects the Being from whom the oath derives its solemnity—you accept it. *It is true.*

IS THE STORY PROBABLE?

Let us look for a moment at the probabilities of this matter before we come to consider the details. Is the story probable? Who is the alleged culprit? A man threescore years of age, matured, self-disciplined, well-poised, not merely a Christian, but a veteran Christian; not merely a veteran Christian, but a veteran Christian minister. A man who, from his youth up, has dedicated himself to the service of God and of man. Fortunate in his antecedents, in the teachings of that honored father, whose name will stand up in lustre and in light through all the future generations; still more fortunate in the training of that beloved and honored mother, whose short but radiant life left a stream of light on the ecclesiastical history of the whole world; the woman of whom, in his better days, Theodore Tilton felt the influence; a woman who, if ever God sent an angel of mercy on earth, was sent on a mission of love to this rude man. Are these those who teach their boys the lessons of lust and licentiousness which, after a time, shall mark your criminal calendars and disgrace the records of your jurisprudence? What had been his early training? You twelve, embracing in your experience a large variety of the vicissitudes of this human life—but I undertake, without intimate knowledge of the fact, to say that not one of you twelve went through the same experience of rigid schooling, of humble poverty, honest endeavor, and sterling culture in all the manly and Christian virtues Henry Ward Beecher did when going out into what was then comparatively a new pioneer region; who labored for a less salary than the day-laborer at the work of his Master, and with the joy of one who knew that it was a Master who in the life beyond would give him a crown of stars as his everlasting reward. Do you believe that it is the kind of training and tuition, that is the kind of training that leads men to peril their own souls and plunge into vice and debauchery? Again, it is hardly probable that one of you twelve, as early as he, turned to a face of love, in which he looked for the companion to light his future life—the noble matron whom you have seen and admired here in her faithful loyalty and devotion to the husband whose innocence she knows, then a bright, beautiful school-girl, the daughter of an honored and eminent physician, the centre of a noble social circle, a woman of Christian faith and loveliness, a woman of Roman firmness even from her girlhood, one who possessed those qualities and those traits which won the love of the foremost man of the age, and have held it from that hour to this. He and she pledged themselves like Jacob and Rachel.

BEECHER'S EARLY YEARS.

For seven years struggling with poverty, and gaining his education and the means of a future livelihood, this man, then in the hey-day of his youthful love, then with a vigor and a power such as no man in this court-room—not even my splendid friend, Beach—possesses; with the strength of a glowing, earnest, and daring nature, this man passed through that ordeal and did not yield. Then he was an honest man, then he was a pure man. Going from log cabin to log cabin, he left nowhere the trail of the serpent; going from one to another, in both school-house and church, teaching the word of God to those without a stated preacher, he left nowhere the blush of shame after him. He could wait, he did wait until he had the means, and on the first day that he was called to a position which promised him a support and a competence, then he took to his simple, unfurnished, rude rooms the wife of his youth, who to-day is the wife of his age—and do you believe that that man, who was faithful to her through these seven years, and who was faithful to her not only then but down to the year 1868, could on the 10th of October take that woman to Mrs. Beecher's bed, and that they left it he an adulterer and she an adulteress? It is not in accordance with our observation of human experience, of human affairs. It is not true. If you look again, see what was the position and character of this man in the eye of the world.

BEECHER'S LECTURES TO YOUNG MEN.

Probably there is not one of your number who has not at some time or another seen or heard of that little volume of sermons, the first published that ever appeared from his pen. It was the first effort of his early life, of his early love, lectures to young men, and I undertake to say from a fresh reading of it, that it surpasses all that he has written; nay, more, surpasses any book of equal magnitude in the English language in the purity of its teachings, elevation of its conceptions, the grandeur of its execution. He was then engaged in teaching those lessons of purity and of chastity to young men and to young women, in which he had been rooted and grounded in his father's and in his mother's home. Nay, more. Ordinarily, if young men pass the Rubicon of manhood with their characters unspotted and undefiled, they are deemed safe for the time to come. This man did more. His little library grew with his means. His work enlarged as his power enlarged. He became the foremost man in his profession in the West, and then came to your beautiful city to do a work such as no ten men in the United States could have done. His life was crowded with good deeds—a life so devoted to the good of his church, of his countrymen, of mankind, of his Master's cause, the cause of the poor, the cause of oppressed races; every cause which commended itself to his warm and generous heart—so devoted to all these, that he gave to them the hours which you and I give to recreation and to rest. He was a man of ceaseless avocations, not on the Sabbath day alone, not in the church alone, but on the tribune, upon the platform, in the ecclesiastical council, in the editorial room, in the study of the author, even when the occasion came in the assemblages of his countrymen, who came to hear his inspiring words; before they went, taking with them his oldest son to fight the battles of the country. Nay, more; standing alone in the midst of our enemies, where no other American could stand, and changing the tide of public opinion, so that England, which was all against us when he went there, became divided, and the laboring men of England were our allies from that hour to the end. This man, who doesn't read his own letters, who doesn't pay his own bills, who doesn't receive his own salary, who gives everything to the charge of the honored wife—who is equal to the task—this man, it is said, performing labors, not like those of Hercules, but like Christian labors, at the thought of which most men would stand aghast—this man had the leisure and opportunity to devote a year and a half of his life to a low debauch! Why, gentlemen, even Theodore Tilton was too conspicuous a man to keep his amours concealed. And yet they would have you believe that the foremost man in the American pulpit, who lived in the blaze of noonday, who was known to every man and woman in the land, known to the school children, known to the servants, known to each negro that pursued his calling in the streets; that a man like this could prosecute a secret amour in open day; that he should be debauching and living a year and a half in debauchery with a woman who worshiped God at his own altar, who took the bread of the covenant from his own hand—that such an intrigue could be carried on during a year and a half; no eye seeing, no ear hearing, until the last woman on earth to tell it told it, and the last man to tell it told it, and that woman is represented to have told it to the last man on earth she would have told it to, and Henry Ward Beecher to have told it to the very man on earth who, of all others, he would have shrunk from encountering if such a thing were the truth. Is it probable? Is it rational? Do you believe it? What measure of evidence shall be required to commend such a story to your confidence against a man of hitherto unspotted life, a woman of hitherto unblemished fame, and against the oath of a man who never was forsworn, and against the presumption of innocence which the law gives to every accused person?

THE PROBABILITIES WITH REFERENCE TO THE WOMAN.

Then let us look at all the probabilities with reference to the woman. Whatever else in this case may be doubtful, one thing is agreed upon on all sides. If down to the 10th day of October, 1868, there was one woman in all Brooklyn who could command the good word, the earnest commendation, the warmest love of all her sex and of ours, her name was Elizabeth Tilton—a woman wedded when she was twenty years old to a man whom she made the subject of an idolatry that was almost impious; a woman who, having many severe crosses and trials, accepted them as the just penalty of her own weakness and infirmity, and never cast the blame upon the husband to whom she was yoked with a yoke so hard that if she did not follow she was dragged in till she was almost strangled; a woman so faithful to her children, so faithful to her church, so faithful, so reverent, so trusting in her God; a woman who so labored to bring back her husband to the faith of his youth and of her womanhood; a woman so earnest for those dear children whom she attempted to bring up in the way in which the Saviour led them—to be His children upon earth; this woman who, with all her feebleness, had a character, as the letters he has introduced show, that ran a steady, permanent thread through the whole structure of her life; a woman, as he would have you believe, unfortunate in her mother as she was unfortunate in her husband, yet whose heart was so full of generous and noble sympathy and affection that when she could hear of the sick she was at the side of the sick-bed, when she could hear of the destitute she was there to relieve them, and when she could not find in private families the means to satisfy her craving for relieving human infirmity, adding to all her other care the charge of that Bethel which she was continuing during the very period when Theodore Tilton says she was in the arms of a paramour. Do you believe it? A woman so pure that the very man who, to strike Beecher, would send the lance straight through her heart, even stands before you with the oath of God fresh from his lips, and declares her to be the whitest-souled woman that he has ever known among the children of men. A woman who, he tells you, had no lust; a woman of clear intellect, the highest sense of duty, faithful in every relation, loyal to her husband, and loving her children; without lust, without passion, fresh from the grave of her dead boy, walking up to the house of her Pastor, and tendering him her virtuous body for prostitution! Why, the very fiend should laugh to scorn an accusation so foul and contemptible! And yet, such an accusation, to which you have given five months of the very best of your lives, you are asked to believe! The foolish accusation that this woman who had no lust and no passion—this woman was debauched upon the shallow pretense addressed to her by the same man who had denounced the curses of God upon the adulterer, in her hearing, Sabbath after Sabbath, and year after year—the assurance from that man that love was proper, and that any expression of love was just as harmless as a kiss or a caress! Gentlemen, the idea that the woman who could write such letters as this plaintiff has put in evidence before you, could be deceived on such a paltry statement! Oh, but the infamy that lies behind this! This language which he and Moulton put into the mouth of Mr. Beecher as the means of seducing his wife, is the language which he [Tilton] used in the bed-chamber of Bessie Turner on the night when he put his hand in her bosom and told her that these things were done in the highest society, and that they were mere expressions of love, and that any form of expression of love was as innocent as a kiss or a caress. You see the mint from which the alleged confession came.

ANOTHER FEATURE OF THE CASE.

Gentlemen, there is another feature of this case. It goes to the probability of the narration, and to the degree of evidence you require to override your understanding into the acceptance of what both your intelligence and your conscience reject. Now, suppose that by one those sudden transmutations, of which we have no example in this direction, but of which we have one in the other, where the penitent thief on the cross was changed from darkness to light—but it was only by the power of a crucified God who suffered at his side—suppose that this monstrous and incredible thing did occur, that the man who all his life had been teaching the precepts of his Master, making bad men good, and good men better, suddenly, when he had turned the age of three score years, had been transformed from a Christian minister to a vulgar libertine. Suppose, that by another equally extraordinary coincidence, a lady, pure, benevolent, generous, beloved, faithful to man and faithful to God, had suddenly become as one of those poor creatures that walk, like spirits of darkness, in the streets by night to entrap the unwary—suppose this to have occurred, they were reasonable beings, were they not? They were intelligent people. They had ordinary understanding; they knew that they lived in the blaze of the noon-day sun. She knew it. If they had abandoned themselves to a life of a year and a half of debauchery, usually where would they have laid the venue of the crime? Where did they lay it, according to Theodore Tilton and Frank Moulton—where did they lay it? According to the plan which lies before his Honor, a year and a half of debauchery, all committed in the house of Henry Ward Beecher, or at the house of Theodore Tilton. The house of Mr. Beecher, never deprived for a year and a half, nor for a year, nor for a half year, of the light which now illumines it, [turning to Mrs. Beecher;] a house frequented by his sons and his daughter, his grandchildren, his friends, his brethren of Plymouth Church, his brethren of every denomination, and friends of his family. I rejoice at it that my noble friend on the other side [Mr. Beach] has experienced other hospitalities than I have during the progress of this case, for if he had been in that household, and had seen the light, the joy, the domestic purity and love in it—if he could see every member of that family, from the oldest to the youngest of those grandchildren, all fused together in one spirit of kindness and love—it would unfit him to sum up this case; he couldn't do it. Why? The idea of Henry Ward Beecher, if he were capable of having a mistress, taking that mistress beneath his roof; putting that mistress where his servants, his grandchildren, might see, putting her within the door which, if you knock at it to-morrow, will be opened to you by Mrs. Beecher, as it was opened to Mrs. Tilton by her the only time Mrs. Tilton ever entered that house.

THE MONSTROUS STORY TOLD BY TILTON.

Mark you, this is not an instance of sudden yielding to passion, but they state that, by his confessions through that year and a half, from Aug. 10, 1868, to the Spring of 1870, in his, in hers, this prostitution was being carried on in two houses where no door is locked except upon special occasions; two houses where the servants can look into every room; two houses where there is free access from garret roof to cellar stone. The monstrous story is told by Theodore Tilton that Henry Ward Beecher confessed to him that in those two houses, and through that period, he was debauching this poor sick wife! And then the still more monstrous and incredible story which, if I remember right, Tilton himself had not the effrontery to tell, but which was left for Moulton to put forward, that when this God-fearing man and God-fearing woman came to the conclusion that it was better to stop—that they had better go no further, the reverend gentleman takes his flax to the fire, and goes down to her bedside and gets her out of her bed, and then, kneeling down together—and the inference would be that their arms probably would encircle each other while they were sending up their joint prayer to God Almighty that He give them strength not to get nearer together than they were at that time! That blasphemous prayer is imputed by Moulton and Tilton to Henry Ward Beecher and this white-souled saint. If their story is true, that is true. If their story is true, that other story is true which he has told to you, how that, knowing that she was an adulteress and he an adulterer, he sent for him to come one morning to their house, and walked up into a private chamber and talked as to when it was that he committed an act of adultery with his wife, asking him for the particular dates; telling him that he had a business interest in it; that there was the boy, the white-haired Ralph, that was brought here that you might see, so that he could determine whether Mr. Beecher or Mr. Tilton was his father—holding an inquest over that loving boy to determine when it was that this act of sacrilege was committed between the clergyman of the altar and one of his parishioners, in the house of one he claimed to be his nearest friend. And he says really, Mr. Tilton, I did not make a record of the transaction, I kept no minutes of it. Well, he says, Elizabeth says that the time was the 10th of October, 1868; and he says, well, I can't tell you how that is, because I did not make an entry of it at the time, but you know what Elizabeth says is the truth, and if she says that was the date it must be so. But this child was born in the ninth month of pregnancy, and eight months and ten days after that is the 7th of August. Theodore Tilton comes to the conclusion that it could not be that date, and that the child is legitimate. Why, gentlemen, if there be a beast on earth, in living form, that is capable of holding such a conversation over his own boy, with the paramour of an adulterous wife, he has lived too long upon the earth; it is time for him to die. What are such men in existence for unless they have a use in hunting down clergymen and crucifying women, and committing perjury in courts of justice? This is the story that is told to you. Now, gentlemen, without stopping to discuss these probabilities further, I wish, in order to enable you to look at it as it should be looked at, to call to mind, in the first place, the oath of this man as to the condition of his home prior to the alleged act of adultery, and I wish then to compare it with another and more reliable feature, the record made by his wife's hand and by his own, in the confidence of conjugal affection, which he has since betrayed to the public by an act of infamy and dishonor, which is properly before you, and which now rises against him to condemn his false swearing. He told you, you will remember, that down to the year 1868 his home—I don't of course, use his general language, it would take too long to give it to you in detail, but you will remember the general effect—that his home was one of singular and unalloyed purity and domestic peace. His wife loving, loyal, faithfully devoted—his children tender, beautiful, affectionate; their relations harmonious, loving, mutually devoted—all light within the home, all peace there; no jar, no discord—such a home as even you and I feared would be impossible while he was giving the narrative. We read of such a home in romance and poetry, but do not always see it in real life, though it happens, gentlemen, that I have a bright and happy home, and I presume it has so happened to each one of you. A home in which the sun is always shining, a home in which all is light and darkness never descends, a home in which all is music and harmony unbroken, is a home that we will look for only in that purer, better, land to which Henry Ward Beecher was endeavoring to guide this man's wife and children while he was endeavoring to stab both to the heart.

MRS. TILTON'S LETTERS.

Now let us refer to what will not mislead. These letters that passed between them, written with no thought, no dream, on her part at least, that what she wrote in the confidence of conjugal affection, was to be published on the housetops and photographed in the New-York *Graphic*, and thrown to the winds by Frank Moulton, and exposed in all its nakedness by Theodore Tilton to the cold, harsh commentaries of the world, who look very differently upon love-letters from what those do who write them. You remember them, I think, and with all my respect and admiration for my honored friend, Judge Morris, I think he was wrong, if it is true that he misled Theodore. He seems to think I may be wrong. I know I am and often. When Theodore said to Morris, "I have broken open my wife's closet and got her letters; she didn't take them off; all her letters, it won't do to publish them; that would be too mean; they are not intended for publication," Judge Morris says, "Well, now, Theodore, you are wrong. Justice should stand though the woman fall. Down with her; up with the letters; give them to the public." "Well, I don't like to have people think I did it." "Where's Gath?" "Which of these letters is it best to have published?" I don't quite understand from the narrative whether it was my friend Judge Morris or his client that sat down and marked them as you saw them here with red marks. "There is a good one. No, that don't read well. There, that one will do; put that in. That you had better leave out. That one won't do at all," he says. "Ah, there's one; there that will do; mark that. There's another; that will do. Now, there's part of a sentence that will do, if it wasn't for that other confounded part of the sentence; well, strike that out; now it don't read right; well, just alter part of the sentence and make it read right." And so were these garbled letters made to serve a foul and infamous purpose, and sent out to the world. And then, not, of course, Theodore, but other people who wrote exactly in his style, communicated with the Springfield *Republican*, and the Chicago *Tribune*, and THE NEW-YORK TIMES, and the New-York *Sun*, till we finally find that instead of there being one Theodore Tilton we have forty Theodore Tiltons, all writing for the newspapers, and all writing down Mrs. Tilton and Henry Ward Beecher. Gentlemen, these are the stratagems and policies which John Milton says, "Truth don't need but which error resorts to for her uses." But now let us take these letters even as far as we have been able to get at them. My friends on the other side were right. In order to determine the truth of this accusation—in order to comprehend the evidence in its true bearings—you needed to go back as they did go back, to the interior of that home as it existed before the alleged seduction and debauchery, and now let us see it as it is presented in these letters. I shall not go through them at all at length, but merely call your attention here and there to a passing circumstance which they develop, showing who were the inmates of the house, who were the intimates of Tilton, who were the intimates of his wife, and what were the relations between them. That there were relations of cordial love I have never denied, and never shall deny. It is one of the things which seem to me marvelous in the sight of man, and only explainable when we shall be able to look at it with the light that comes from Omniscience. That woman, loathing this man as she does, to this hour loves him as I have never seen woman love a man yet; it is the strangest anomaly that I have ever witnessed in the whole course of my life; the most idolatrous, and, if I may use the term, abject. But it is no longer that love which is absolutely blind. Then it was love idolatrous and blind—now it is love idolatrous, but *blasted*. She can see it; she knows to whom she pledged her prostrate and abject soul; but you will find here, and on his part, all through you will find, this hollow, theatrical, extravagant, absurd protestation of sentimental love that exists just as much at this moment as it ever did at any hour of his life; the low-born love of being loved, the self-love which magnifies not only "myself, but my ox, and my ass, and my man-servant, and my maid-servant, and even my poor little wife," but not to such an extent but that he can put his foot upon her for the sake of wreaking vengeance upon an enemy. I would, if I had time, gentlemen, reduce these letters to order and analyze them, but as I could not, I give them to you just as they strike my eye. Now observe, the alleged seduction was on the 10th day of October, 1868, Paul having died six weeks before. Now, he puts in evidence the letters written through from 1867 on, excepting, of course, after that, for it would not do to put in any more letters after he had made that discovery. Well, in this letter she writes to him, addressing him as "My precious husband—I find our language very poor in superlatives when I attempt to describe my soul's love." Well, passing over all this, which seems to me very namby-pamby, but which was the expression of a noble woman's pure and sincere affection, and which was not intended to pass your criticism, she goes on to say, "Mrs. Belcher made a long call on me to-day, and sent much love to you. Mattie and Katie Bradshaw also called. Please mention Mr. Ovington in some of your letters; it would so gratify him that you remembered him." I call your attention to these two or three expressions for a purpose. One of the side-lights that is thrown into this case by testimony given on our part is the fact that this same Mr. Belcher, then the intimate friend of Mr. Tilton, who was his chosen representative in the church proceedings at Plymouth Church, and with whom he corresponded, that same Mr. Belcher is the man who meets him, eye to eye and oath to oath and convicts him of perjury, who tells you that that alleged confession of his wife, which he says imputed adultery—who tells you that he showed to him that confession and that the charge was improper solicitations and a request to be a wife with all that that implied and nothing more. There was the paper that, if any paper ever was written by her containing a charge of adultery, contained it, and Belcher swears that Theodore Tilton with his own hand showed him that letter then written and shown on the night of Dec. 30 to Henry Ward Beecher, and that letter was a charge of adultery. No confession, but an accusation of improper solicitation.

TILTON DESERTED BY HIS FRIENDS.

I call your attention to this just at this juncture because I want you to see that as we travel on you will find that every man except Frank Moulton that ever leaned on Theodore Tilton has found him a broken reed. Dr. Bacon was once his friend, and he now boasts that the Doctor regards him as a dog. Sedgwick was once his friend, and Sedgwick meets him eye to eye and fixes upon him his perjury. Cleveland was once his friend and benefactor, and Cleveland meets him oath to oath. Jackson S. Schultz was once his friend, and if Jackson S. Schultz has sworn to the truth, then Theodore Tilton has sworn over and over and over again to an infamous lie. When you find that the friends of Tilton, the jury of his vicinage, disbelieve him; when you find that Frank Moulton, once a member of the great house of Woodruff & Robinson, a man of undoubtedly great business capacity, of daring energy, of administrative genius, as Theodore Tilton says, when you find him, after the inception of these transactions, dropping out first of the principal firm, second of the secondary firm, and finally his connection prolonged one month with a view to your verdict, then another month, then summarily cut off, you can judge what the jury of Frank Moulton's vicinage think of him. These men stand down one after another; on the right hand and the left hand they have fallen away.

THE FRIENDS OF MR. BEECHER.

But where are the friends of Henry Ward Beecher—those who have known him? He never knew until this accusation who were his friends; they have multiplied as the sands upon the sea-shore. Surrounded once by Plymouth Church, he is surrounded now by the representatives of all creeds and all churches in America, and to a large extent in other lands—he who had no friends before except among those who were his religious and personal associates. Now his friends whose voices come from the South, which shows that, after all, he was not wrong in that Cleveland letter for which Theodore Tilton so severely denounced him; and from State after State, day after day, as the mails come in, we have the expressions of gratulation and sympathy from all quarters of the country, and Theodore Tilton and Frank Moulton stand alone. I know they have witnesses; I know the magnanimity of gentlemen of the press; I know the fertility of the pen and the readiness of dictation which greets us every day as we look at the newspapers. But look at living men! Look at classes of men—business men, bankers, not only Christian men, but men who recognize no God—you may find them in every department of the community—men themselves of free and to some extent licentious lives—even they hold that this is a mean and a false accusation against a gentleman and a clergyman.

But I go on with the correspondence. You will observe here that Mr. Ovington is one of those friends of this lady. Now, mark that Bessie Turner gives us the account of the interview in which he showed his manhood to his sick wife by charging that none of his children, except Florence, were his own, and that his wife had had sexual intercourse with four men, and one of them Mr. Ovington. Do you believe that Edward J. Ovington found it necessary to intrude upon the marital rights of Theodore Tilton? We have a letter here of the 9th of January, 1867, illustrating another thing—that all this while this was a poor, sick woman, married to a hale, stalwart, exacting man. I read from the letter of Jan. 6, 1867: "About this time every year my vital powers grow poor, and thus I have endured felons and other eruptions. I have now an inflamed eye and looseness of the bowels. I will try to take better care of my wretched self, *because the best man in the world loves me.*"

WHY WAS IT PUBLISHED.

Why was that published? Can you imagine anything more indecent, more mean, more contemptible than to publish in the newspapers of all this land a wife's letter in which she complains of her felons, her eruptions, her inflamed eyes, and her looseness of the bowels? Don't you see why? This man's greed of admiration, his unbounded and stilted egotism, is such that to get a compliment he would publish anything. This woman is said to have used language in her Catharine Gaunt letter which indicates that she is an adulteress. She talked about her sins. Why, gentlemen, when you come to read this letter you know just what the sin is. She is always talking about this sin. Her sin was that she was not good enough for Theodore. He would come home with his magnificent Apollo-presence, his grandeur, his beauty, and Bessie must comb his hair, Mrs. Tilton must read to him, and the rest must gather around him, and the oysters must be prepared for his palate, and the delicacies for his palate, and because the poor woman sometimes got tired; she was so afraid she was not doing her duty. He complained of her silence, not content with her. Married to this man with a crown, she was silent—she could not talk, and she was only so high. Here was the yoke—[Judge Porter here illustrated three positions varying in height]—she down here and he up there, and it never occurred to him that the misfortune was at her end of the joke, not at his. Well, she reproaches herself:

"My great bugbear and nightmare is that I will hide my love or treat you ill when you return."

In the next letter of Feb. 13:

"Mr. and Mrs. Belcher took tea with me last night."

If he had another wife I should fear for Belcher. We would have another similar suit, and he would bring the same sort of proof against him that he does against Mr. Beecher; for all through these letters we find "Belcher, Belcher, Belger," and "Ovington, Ovington, Ovington." Latterly, Ovington has crossed the sea, and if in time Belcher's turn should come, if Tilton should have a new wife, he will need more aid than the aid of Frank Moulton to carry a *crim. con.* case through the courts. Now, here is this woman who is cherishing a secret love for this diabolical seducer, as my learned friend called him—"I shall go to-night to hear Mr. Beecher"—now here is one of those little touches of poetry. You will see in these letters that there is no doubt of what she thought about Theodore; but then she had a feeling that whatever he did was right. Those men who have moods of genius have also the privileges of genius; and yet we find this little woman humbly and quietly deprecating, "Pray, take care of your precious body." Well, he did. [Laughter.] "My lips hunger to kiss you. Sunday morning, Jan. 28, 1868." Now here is a letter that precisely illustrates the relations of these two people—mark! before the imputation:

"MY BELOVED: Don't you know the peculiar phase of Christ's character as a lover is so precious to me because of my consecration and devotion to you? I have learned to love Him, loving you. I couple you with Him, nor do I consider it one whit irreverent."

Mark.

"I couple you with the Saviour of mankind, nor do I consider it one whit irreverent, as a man bowed down with grief for my sins."

That, perhaps, referred to adultery with Ovington, or adultery with Dr. Dunham, or [turning to Mr. Evarts] who are the others? These were her sins. This man is so like the Saviour that he is bowed down with grief for her sins. Well, now, gentlemen, I have not much sympathy with that exaggerated form of expression, but then we know that there are a great many people in the world of whom we know but little. But the cruelest use you can make of the very weakness you have taught your wife, is to take that weakness as evidence of guilt. You will see every letter of hers is Tiltonian; when I come to read his letters you will see that they come from the one mint. She was clay in the hands of the potter, and he molded her in whatever shape he wanted.

A recess was then taken.

AFTER RECESS.

The court having reassembled, Mr. Porter resumed his address as follows:

Allow me, gentlemen, to read the concluding paragraph of this letter. "I bless you; I know you; I love you." Strong language, and now comes the appeal. "God sustain us, and help us both to keep our vows." Was that a prayer for herself? You know it was not in your heart. It was in the tenderness of a woman's love, appealing by that love to her husband to abandon his preferences for others, and cleave only to her, who loved him as she loved her Saviour, at whose feet she knelt and taught her children to kneel, and mingle their prayers with hers. To show the peculiar depth of this woman's nature, and the fervor of her admiration for this husband, I read from the letter of Feb. 4, 1868, a single passage:

"I see you now walking in the sunshine, cheerful, joyful, praising God. You did not need me then, and I follow on and would fain catch the hem of your garment as you passed by."

And the woman who so loved him is the woman upon whose heart he asks you, Mr. Foreman, to set your seal; the woman whom he asks your Honor to advise this jury to stone, as an adulteress, to death—the woman who knelt to him as she knelt to God, and who loved him as she loved her Redeemer. Feb. 14, 1868.—Mark, we have come now to the beginning of the year which was to be darkened, when the Summer harvest was ready for the sickle of the reaper, and the life that was to be cut, the life of little Paul, is ripe for the grave. And this woman, this woman within eight months of the death of her boy, they would have you believe, stood also within nine months and a half at the grave of her own honor. Let us see what manner of woman it was that Henry Ward Beecher, with his brilliant gifts and commanding qualities and popular name, what manner of woman it is that he selects out of all Brooklyn for the purpose of making her the minion of his lust. Let us see how she speaks:

"Blessings on you, blessings on you, beloved. To hear that you are happy and cheerful and loving me—"

What other loves was she deprecating? To her that assurance is happiness—that

"You are happy and cheerful and loving me."

Poor girl.

"That I am without the attractions which win ordinary men, without the intellectual gifts which I worship in you, without those personal attractions that win the admiration of the young and licentious, but with a heart that is rich in love for you; and when I find that you returned that affection, and love even me."

She says that

"Here it is more than my faith can hope. I have wept over it, I have laughed over it, I have prayed over it!"

And this woman who laughs over the returning love of her husband, who weeps as he comes back to her arms, and leaves the arms which attracted him away from her, and who prays and blesses God in heartfelt gratitude and thanksgiving—this is the woman whom he would stamp as an adulteress.

MATTIE BRADSHAW JEALOUS.

We have another little inside view of that household. My friend Judge Morris, in opening this case, alluded again and again to the extraordinary freedom of intercourse that marked Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton—his visits—their occasional correspondence. Let us see. Certainly, no one doubts that Mrs. Mattie Bradshaw, whom he has brought as a witness before you, is a good woman, and a pure woman, a true woman. Here is Mrs. Tilton writing to her husband:

"Mattie is hungry to hear from you. I think she feels a little care that Mr. Beecher visits here."

I shall meet her again, and call your atten-

tion to it frequently in the course of this correspondence. Now, how base a thing it would be to infer improper relations between Theodore Tilton and she because there were those kindly interchanges of friendship and regard, which, when they occur between Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton, are turned into evidences of adultery:

"I think she feels a little care that Mr. Beecher visits here."

Here is a woman, proud of Mr. Beecher's visits, telling her husband of them, saying that his friend, Mrs. Bradshaw, is jealous of the frequency of those visits and the degree of his attentions to her. Do not tell me that women do not hide from their husbands the names of those for whom they lust. Again: We come now, gentlemen, to a very significant letter, but not because of what it contains, but because of the time when it was written. Little did this man [turning to the plaintiff]—little did even my friend, Judge Morris, when they were publishing these letters to the world—think there was an unseen hand which guided them in the act and dictated the selection. Here is a letter written, gentlemen, on the 26th of January, 1869, right out of the hot-bed of adultery, if their story is to be believed—right in the season when those two houses were polluted with these unholy debaucheries—Theodore Tilton out West, Mrs. Beecher, it is true, at home—here is the language of the adulteress to her husband; tell me if within all your observation of human affairs, or if, according to all the probabilities by which you judge of human conduct, it is possible that this letter is written by an adulteress?

IS THIS THE LETTER OF AN ADULTERESS?

THURSDAY, NOON, Jan. 26, 1869.

DEARLY BELOVED: It is with delight, and for refreshment, that I hasten, as opportunity offers, to sit down without interruption to write and think of you. Oh! my own dear husband, could I but enjoy your companionship now a little while—I cannot understand"—

Now, here is that same feeling. I read it to you in a preceding letter, before anything of this kind, this taking blame to herself because he is not contented in his home:

"I cannot understand why the demons of weariness, fault-finding, ungenerous selfishness, and many hateful little sprites perpetually hang about me when you are with me to modify and lessen our possible enjoyment."

Gentlemen, don't you see a little of the inside of that home there? Who is to blame? Not a word of reproach to him—not one; but she, and she alone.

"You are bowed with my sins. I am weary when I should be strong, I am fault-finding when I should be agreeable. I am ungenerous, while you are generous. I am selfish, while you are unselfish."

Strange, not to be believed. But now, here is the pathetic conclusion. Every man who has ever been a father will understand it:

"My sweet, you must realize the little unborn is growing finely."

Did ever an adulteress write thus to her husband of an unborn bastard? Never, never. Did ever a woman writing thus to her husband in the confidence of conjugal love, expect such a letter as that to be published in the newspapers and communicated through the land as evidence of a licentious and adulterous woman. "Will you write Mattie?" It illustrates what all these ladies say of her, she wanted all her friends to love him, he hated to have any of his friends love her.

"Will you write to Mattie? I, too, am suffering for a letter; none since Thursday last. Good-by and good night. Your own dear wife, who is fond and proud of her husband."

Why! the Irish bard could find no such expression of conjugal love as that the young matron sent to her husband: "Proud of you; fond of you;" having all right in you, quitting all else for you. All else this woman did quit at the altar, and gave herself, body and soul, to a man who has now trampled her into the mire of dishonor.

TILTON'S OWN LETTERS.

Mr. Tilton favors us with some letters of his own. I never have been precisely able to comprehend why it was that it was thought needful to publish Theodore Tilton's private letters to his wife. It is true they contain sneers upon Mr. Beecher; it is true that they contain a great deal of self-glorification; it is true, in a literary point of view, they are well written, but it seems to me that even my friend, Judge Morris, would not tell him it was necessary to publish his own love-letters to the world, but the man's infatuation was such that he could not keep them to himself, and the consequence of it is we have them. Now take his letter from Crawfordsville on the 9th of February, 1869, and we see something what this man is. We see the sham; we see as we see in this adultery, no acts, all words, words, words; jingling words, I admit, lighted with the fire of genius, brilliant, sometimes classical, sometimes extravagant, but always delighting his ear and hers:

"MY DEAR ANGEL: I dreamed of you all last night."

That was a long dream.

"I regard my last evening spent with you at home as the most memorable point of my whole life."

That is a memorable evening. What could have occurred upon that day? What could have occurred? Observe, this is in the beginning of that year in the end of which, according to his account, his wife turns prostitute.

"You opened for me that night the gate of heaven, which had so long seemed shut."

Who shut heaven's gate to him? Who opened it? Why was it shut? Whose sin was it that weighed so heavily that that gate swung to upon its hinge? What was the sin? Was it the five points of Calvinism that troubled him? Well, we get a little hint down below:

"When I am doing you an injury I am made so miserable that I do not wish to live; when I am making you happy I walk like a Prince newly come into his possessions. You have the richest of all human hearts. I am pledged to you for ever."

What happened that night? What pledges were given that night? What was it that led him to make that change? What swung open heaven's gate which seemed to have closed upon him for time and eternity. "I shall keep my pledge." What occasion for a married man eight years after his marriage having a night consultation with his wife, and making vows which he promises in the first letter afterward he will observe and not break? We have a similar hint in the next letter, of Feb. 20. I need only refer you to the form of the signature—"Faithfully yours, Theodore." That word "faithfully," in quotation, means a great deal. It gives assurance to his wife of his fidelity, the breach of which had closed upon him the "gate of heaven," and which her forgiveness had reopened to him; it assures her of the new vows that he had made, and that he would be faithful thereafter, where he had been faithless before. I come now to another letter from Mrs. Tilton, dated the 3d of February, 1868. There is a touching passage in this letter, which I wish to read to you as illustrative of her adoration for her husband, and of her self-depreciation:

"The picture of your dear face, most constant with me, is one glowing with love, but always bearing the look of one who has suffered. Can I, who am the cause thereof, ever be indifferent? Nay, the little life which remaineth is consecrated to restore, if possible, the beautiful image I have marred."

Here is a woman whom he says was as pure as an angel, untempted then by Henry Ward Beecher or by any human being; loving her husband with a loyalty that no one doubts; and yet we find her reproaching herself, in her letter to him for those marks of suffering that to her eyes appear in his face.

"I have been thinking, my darling, that knowing as you do your immense power over an audience, to move them at your will, that same power you have with all public men, over any woman whom you may love. To love is praiseworthy, but to abuse your gift of influence is a sin. Therefore I would fain help restore to you that which I broke down—self-respect."

His infidelities she charges herself with having caused by her inability to make his home sufficiently attractive; but, says she, "do not abuse this power which you have. To love is divine, but to abuse that power is sin." Is there there any doubt what that letter means? Is it not the modest, tender, appealing prayer of a wife to her husband not to exercise those gifts which have won her love in winning the love of others, and in carrying that love to sin. And yet the dastard to whom that letter is addressed published it in a form which was garbled, false, and forged—in a form in which she is represented as confessing the infamy which he now charges; and he says, by way of apology for it, "Well, but since I commenced this suit I have furnished a true copy." Furnished it to what? To the *Graphic!* What copy was it that he furnished to the people of the United States? What copy was it that he sent broadcast through the land, hoping thereby to connect Mr. Beecher with a crime of which he was innocent, even by blasting his own wife? Now, gentlemen, such accidents are too frequent in this case to be passed without notice. John Milton says, "Truth needs no apologies, no stratagems. These are the instruments with which error seeks to subvert truth." There is more in this letter than at first appears:

"I was with you all day yesterday (Sunday.) What holy associations cluster around that day in our experience. The morning hours suggested Mattie's death—and who can tell what that hath done for us; and now the evening memorable forever with confessions, repentings, cleansings, and sacred vows."

You remember the letter that I read to you a few moments since. Here is hers. Long before the alleged defection of his wife to Mr. Beecher, he refers to the memorable evening, and she to the memorable evening, an evening, indeed, of confessions, of cleansings, of broken and renewed vows. Gentlemen, who confessed on that memorable evening? Not she. Who did it? Who took that evening for cleansing and renewing broken vows? Do you doubt that it was Theodore Tilton? Is there not here an inside light, which enables you to see beneath that home, as if you were looking in upon it at this hour? How does this harmonize with the false coloring he gave when he came to the stand, of that peaceful, pure, innocent, harmonious home? My friend, Mr. Abbott, calls my attention to a letter bearing date the 26th of January, 1868, the evening referred to in the letter of Mrs. Tilton. Now, here is the husband:

"You have never seemed so noble to me as during last evening and this day. You are not only all, but more than all, that any man can need or ever can deserve. Life never seemed to me to be more full of objects and ends worth living for than since our recent long interview and mutual confessions."

That word, those "mutual confessions"—we see it running through all these letters—of coldness, of sullenness, of ill-temper, of weariness, of disquietude because he did not return her love in the same unlimited measure in which she tendered it to him. What were his confessions? Those broken vows, which swung to the gate of heaven, those infidelities to her that made the future seem to him one of darkness, until she, like an angel, gave it a new and perennial light.

"I am by nature so frank that the attempt to hide my feelings, to cloak my shortcomings, to deny utterance to my inward sorrows, had lately driven me almost to despair.

The secret of all my long-continued moodiness has been dissatisfaction—not with you, but with myself. I was once well enough content to be esteemed at something better than my merit, but of late all such estimates of me have been horribly repulsive to my mind. They have revealed me to myself in the character of a hypocrite, a deceiver, a whited sepulchre filled with dead men's bones. Above all things it has been dreadful for me to hear praises of myself from yourself and Florence. I could not rest content under the idea that either of you felt that my gloom was occasioned by anything lacking in yourselves, but only in my own self. * * * Henceforth and forever."

Forever means until through her body he could strike at the heart.

Again, Jan. 20, 1867, we have a letter from her—this is a year before this:

"I am very sorry my letters are lost, they contain so much that strange eyes should never see."

There is the shrinking of a modest woman from the publicity which he gives these letters the moment he can break into her closet and it serves his ends.

"Now, as to Mr. Beecher, Mr. Beecher called Sunday. He came depressed and gloomy, but he said I had the most calming and peaceful influence over him—more so than any one he ever knew. I believe he loves you. We talked of you. He brought me two pretty flowers in pots, and said as he went out, 'What a pretty house this is. I wish I lived here.'"

The time will come, perhaps I should not say the time, but the revelation will come in that eternity which we are all to face, that there originated this prosecution. That single sentence has been distorted, has grown, grown, grown, until finally it culminates in the present accusation, by which he seeks to brand his wife. This woman, innocently enough, writes to her husband, who charged her to report everything that passed between her and Mr. Beecher, writes to him that Mr. Beecher, on going out, said, "What a pretty house this is. I wish I lived here." Do you believe, gentlemen, that Mr. Beecher meant adultery by that? The thing is so preposterous that no man would for a moment entertain it. Whatever other letter has been kept back from the public, this would be produced.

A MORE SIGNIFICANT LETTER.

Now, gentlemen, I have come to a letter more significant by far than either of those I have read. When I come to connect it with another which follows it, I want to show that Elizabeth R. Tilton, whom he represents to have been pure and unspotted in 1867, was the same pure and unspotted Elizabeth R. Tilton in 1869, when she wrote the counterpart of this letter and after the alleged adultery. Now, you observe that this man pretends that after the alleged confession to him in July, 1870, he never attended Mr. Beecher's church, but broke off from the church at this time. Well, you have it in proof from Mr. Halliday, who had been nine years Pastor of the church, I think it was—I don't remember the precise time—that he had never seen Theodore Tilton there. You have it in proof by himself in two subsequent letters, in one of the subsequent communications to the committee, that he had discontinued going to that church for more than four years before 1873. You have here, further, this touching appeal:

"The church to-night was filled with medical students. Mr. Beecher preaching before the Christian Union. He certainly is greatly aroused this Winter and works most earnestly. Will you not on your return throw in your co-operation and join us in fulfilling our vows as members of this Christian church? Your beautiful spirit will help many another, as it does everywhere, and as for me there is no spot so sacred in all this earth as Plymouth Church."

She then proceeds to say:

"I am not as well in body, though I feel I have made some victories over my temper."

It was her sullen temper, which was not joyous when Theodore Tilton came home cross.

"I have striven (she says) for Christ's sake—who has been most precious to me—and for yours, to array myself with purity of thought and action, and you know what it costs of struggle."

And in the letter of Feb. 10, 1868, she says:

"Your closing lines are, 'Have I not a great heart when all its foundations are stirred?'"

Yes, most truly; but, gentlemen, do you think either of you would have felt other than mean if you had found that in some old letter you had written to your wife, calling hers a great heart where its foundations are stirred and laid open, and your wife answers it, would you not feel mean to have that letter go to the hands of the printer for publication? She quotes:

"'Elizabeth, thou art highly favored, chosen among women,' are words ever sounding in my ears."

The mockery of such a communication; the same man who afterward distinguishes himself in the saloon of free love, quoting that most eloquent language of the Holy Scriptures, arrogating to himself the words of the Divine messenger, and appropriating them to his uses. The language is here, and these gentlemen publishing it to the world, in order to show how weak she was and how good Tilton was.

"About 11 o'clock to-day Mr. B called."

Now, observe, he says he never had a suspicion of Mr. Beecher down to the time when this revelation was made to him on the 3d of July, 1870. Here is the letter which he produced, dated Feb. 1, 1868, written to him, in which she says:

"Now, beloved, let not the shadow of a shadow fall on your dear heart because of this, now and henceforth and forever. He cannot by any possibility be much to me since I have known you. I implore you to believe it and look at me, as on the Day of Judgment I shall be revealed to you. Do not think it audacious in me to say I am to him a good deal, and can you understand it? I appear ever cheerful and helpful to him."

Of course he did. Now, does not that lead into the language of rebuke to her after that letter in which she told him that Mr. Beecher said "what a pretty house this is; I wish I lived here." Don't you know the manner of talk that took place between that husband and that wife. Don't this indicate it. Again:

"After seeing the children I asked him if he would go with me to Mattie's and see the bust; without any hesitation he said he would. I immediately got ready, and took my first walk to the Court street cars without much difficulty, so that I feel free again and will walk out. We found neither Mattie nor Mack at home, to my great disappointment—seeing Laura Bradshaw and Gip and your dear head, darling, which, on second seeing, is more than ever to me. * * * You once told me you did not believe I gave you a correct account of his visits, and you always felt that I repressed much. Sweet, do you still believe this? I strive in my poor word-painting to give you the spirit and impression which I give him and he to me. It would be my supreme wish and delight to have you with me always, darling. The burning of friendship I pant for always."

TILTON JEALOUS.

Here you can see he is jealous of this man, that he wanted to be jealous of him, that he wanted excuses for infidelity, and that he would give everything to have occasion to be jealous. He wanted to labor with his wife to convince her that he was jealous. This done, his purpose was then accomplished. Now, you have been told—they were paraded by Mr. Morris in his opening, as they were frequently paraded before the public—about these gifts from Mr. Beecher. Now, you have heard all about it. Here is a letter of hers:

"Mr. Beecher gave me a pleasant surprise yesterday. He said, with great earnestness, you never would know the gratification your letter appreciating *Norwood* gave him. He meant to give you the American edition and me the English, or vice versa, so that we may have one each."

Yet these two poor *Norwood's* are attempted to appear as the gifts of a libertine to an adulteress. In Jan. 22, 1869, she writes this letter. Observe this is one of the letters written to him after, as he alleges, she turned prostitute:

"MY DEAR BELOVED: Your Monday's letter from Clinton, Ohio, telling me of your convalescence, I have just received, and if my poor, dull, heavy 'letters do you any good as a medicine,' I have cause for gratitude. I am sure now that you have actually begun to speak every night, the necessity for constant effort, I hope, may keep off despondency; and I will promise to write more cheerily because of my successful efforts to live better. Forgive me that I want so much love—yet my soul cries 'give, give.' I believe I am big enough to supply even your big heart with love, if you will only let me."

Is that the language of another man's mistress to her own husband? Again.

FEBRUARY 20, 1868.

MY BELOVED: Will you talk with me in the future about all that interests you? Let us be more frank and free toward each other. * * * Good night. Good angels guard thy sleep."

PASSAGES REFERRING TO MR. BEECHER.

FEB. 26, 1868.

MY DEAR HUSBAND: * * * * Mr. B. put our baby to sleep.

I am selecting out these things more particularly that refer to Mr. Beecher because I want you to see just what happened between them. He has singled every letter of that correspondence of a year in which he could find the name of Mr. Beecher. We find that she not only communicates to him every visit of Mr. Beecher, every meeting with him, every time she hears him make a speech. She goes further, and by his express injunctions, as these letters show, in each instance repeats and reports to him what passed between them:

"Mr. B. put our baby to sleep, laid him down, and covered him up, the last time he was here; said whenever we could not quiet him to send for him, and he would come."

Now, this frank, rollicking manner of his which leads Tilton to call him a "great boy," this love of fun is turned into a poisoned arrow. Is there anything wrong in that which she had written to her husband?

IS THIS THE LETTER OF AN ADULTRESS?

Again. There is a letter of Feb. 7, 1869. This is one to which I want to call your attention:

SUNDAY, Feb. 7, 1869.

I want you to watch this letter, and see whether in your belief it is a letter written by an adultress to her husband.

"MY BELOVED: I have just finished reading to Emma, Lowell's *Extreme Unction*, and a chapter in *Norwood*, of Parson Buell's grief at the death of his wife. It is very touching, and I realized for a moment what that agony must be; the parting at the river between a husband and wife who have truly loved—how inevitable it is! God only can sustain the one who remains, while He enables the one who departed to say, 'I shall be satisfied.' Allow me to say, without cant, that God has given me a blessing to-day. He has enabled me to do something for Him, and that conscious privilege overflows my heart utterly. At home he helped me to be patient, willing, yea, glad, to spend myself for others; and in the Bethel—my little room was crowded—the interest increases in my class. They all love me. I *feel* it, because I, too, love every one. I do indeed feel grateful for the encouragement they give me in these new labors. I tell you rather more at length than usual of my work here, because I earnestly wish your sympathy, and to feel free to *talk with* you of everything in which I am interested as in 'Auld Lang Syne.' However imperfect we may appear to each other, yet the dear Lord does not hesitate to use us. Now, to-night, I give myself to you—my best; my worst; just as I am. Take me once again into your confidence; bear with my follies as in early days. I consecrate myself to you so long as I live, before God, this night, as a fitting close of this Sabbath day. Forgive all my infirmities, and help me to the final victory. Wilt thou? So will I you, if you permit. The freedom with which you write of Paul gives me great pleasure. Then the fountains are unsealed, and we flow together."

Now, that is the 7th of February, 1869—why! out of the hot-bed of adultery! This Paul was a child that died. "Mattie mailed your letter from Danville." Now, for the letter of August 3, 1869. Here is a letter, gentlemen, which has special import. I deny that the whole history of the human race furnishes an instance of an adulterous woman writing such a letter to a cuckold husband. Now, listen:

"MY DEAR HUSBAND: My heart sorrows to-night for my loss in the death of Mrs. Elliott. Pity dear mother, as one after one of her friends leave her. Minister to her, if you can, my darling. Oh, dear Theodore, may I not persuade you to love the Lord Jesus Christ? Do not let this entreaty estrange us more, for my pillow oft is wet with tears that we may come into sympathy in our religious natures. Do have patience with me, for as the time remains to us I feel as though my heart would break if I did not speak to you—not that I am right in any sense and you are wrong; God forbid! But we are not one in feeling, and it is impossible for me to be indifferent, especially while God blesses me with dear children."

Why, it is just as absurd as the pretense of these two men that these letters written by Henry Ward Beecher to Frank Moulton, all breathing the spirit of the Divine Master, were written between two men who are now mutually striving to accomplish the dishonor of a woman. It is not true; it is not true. The woman who wrote that letter to Theodore Tilton was not an adulteress; she was one who loved him too well for her own good, and it was the curse of that love that, at the risk of incurring his displeasure, she implored him to accept that religion which was her consolation, and which she wished him to embrace. Again, on the 28th of February, 1869, another of those letters written during this period of alleged prostitution:

"Now, my sweet, after so long a tale, let me, for our mutual refreshment, turn to our own sweet love. I bless God that it abideth. Among the terrible changes of many hearths God has kept us steadfast, with a glowing love, admiration, and respect for each other. Oh! let us praise His name for ever. All the differences and misunderstandings we have had are, as Whittier says, 'Like mountain ranges overpast.' 'If God be for us who can be against us?' Give me your patience while I spread out before you the fruitage of your beautiful love."

Then she makes a series of extracts from letters received from time to time containing protestations of his love and devotion. Is this the letter of an adulteress?

A LETTER WRITTEN BEFORE THE SCANDAL.

Again, and it is well to recur to a still earlier date in the history of this case—we have a letter here of the 28th December, 1866. Now, Sir, if this letter had been published at the date of the Catherine Gaunt letter, what power it would give to their claim that she was confessing adultery. Yet this, according to their own account, was years before, when there is no question of her absolute purity and innocence. Now, see what she says:

"MY BELOVED: I have been thinking of my love for Mr. Beecher considerably of late, and these thoughts you shall have. I remember Hannah Moore says: 'My heart, in its new sympathy for one, bounds to all.' Now, I believe I have lived a richer, happier life since I have known him. And have not you loved me more ardently since you saw that another high nature appreciated me."

How woman like.

"Certain it is that I never in all my life had such rapture of enthusiasm in my love for you—something akin to the birth of another babe—a new fountain opened, enriching all—especially toward you the one being supreme of my soul.

I love thee with the breath,
Smiles, tears, of all my life! and if God choose
I shall but love thee better after death.

It is not possible for any human creature to supercede you in my heart. Above all you rise—grand, highest, best. I praise God that He is teaching me of His great mercy and love shown by His gift of so great a heart as your own to be mine. For many years I did not realize the blessing. What remorse it brings to me in memories bitter—awful.

But to return to Mr. B. He has been the guide of our youth, and, until these last dreadful years when our confidence was shaken in him, we trusted him as no other human being."

That lifts a veil that Theodore Tilton did not lift in his testimony. Three years prior to 1866, before she had come to be at all intimate with him, Mr. Beecher was made, in the estimation of that woman, by Theodore Tilton, a man unworthy of confidence, and she frankly says to him in this letter that she trusted him as no other human being, "until our confidence was shaken;" that during all this period there was frank and friendly feelings between them.

Gentlemen, Theodore Tilton was then his secret but inveterate enemy, and that was when they were serving together upon the *Independent*. Again, here in this letter, she says: "Let us pour out our souls in prayer." Was that adultery? No; self-depreciation, humiliation, sin, confession—not adultery. But the moment he finds it convenient to make a charge against Henry Ward Beecher the mere use of the phrase "my sin" is converted into evidence of a vile debauch, and not a man of you but knows that such a construction is a forged calumny.

OTHER LETTERS FROM MRS. TILTON.

Again, on the 24th of February, 1868, we have a letter of this sort:

"MY DARLING OF DARLINGS: I thank you for the look into your heart, for, with one or two exceptions, you have not shown it to me since you went away. It is too true you have given largely, grandly, and bountifully of your best love to friends. Aye, even to your wife, while in return you have received most often indifference, and at best love not deserving the name in comparison with thine own. * * * Again, in one of your letters you close with 'faithfully yours.' That word 'faithful' means a good deal. Yes, my darling, I believe it, trust it, and give the same security with regard to myself. I am faithful to you, have been always, and shall ever be, world without end.

Call not this assurance impious. There are some things we know—blessed be God.

I sorrow more than you can, for you lost friendship—as my soul stings with remorse that I was the cause—and yet for all this you love me."

There is a letter with remorse stinging the soul of this woman, conscious of that great sin. He says that does not mean adultery, but in the Catherine Gaunt letter "sin." What would satisfy it? Nothing but a beastly gathering of a woman and a clergyman in a polluted mass of corruption.

TILTON GETTING AN INSIGHT TO HIMSELF.

Again we have Mr. Tilton on the 21st of August, 1866, getting a little insight to himself:

"I would to God I were not so easily overcome by my own worldly mindedness as to be brought so quickly and fatally down from my heavenly moods to the earth. But this belongs to the infirmity of human nature. I have walked like a king ever since that evening. No labor has been too arduous, no sacrifice too great for me. It is such fruition that our mutual love ought always, or oftener, to bear. May God make us wise, rich, and pure. For ever yours."

Rich and pure. This was true of the wife. I leave it to Mrs. Woodhull to say whether it was true of the husband. Again Dec. 6, 1866.

"My darling: All day long I have been reading 'Griffith Gaunt.' * * * It turns on jealousy. I am not jealous, nor do I know the feeling."

He is not jealous.

"But I am somewhat disturbed, and have been for a long while past, at the diminishing faith which I entertain for human nature. Human characters do not seem so lovely to me as they once did. Perhaps this view is temporary—the result of a passing shadow. Or rather, perhaps, it is because I do not entertain so good an opinion of my own character—its moral strength and unbending rectitude—as I once supposed I could justly entertain.

During my travels I have had profound reflections on my life. I am a weak man supposed to be strong, a selfish man supposed to be the world's lover and helper, an earthly-minded man supposed to be more Christian than my fellows. I cannot endure the mockery; it breeds agony in me. At this moment I am completely wretched. * * * I feel myself scarred, spotted, miserable, and unworthy. * * * My life is so unprofitable that I sometimes dare not turn around and look upon it."

What language has Henry Ward Beecher used like that? And yet they say his language—Mr. Beecher's language—can be satisfied with naught save adultery. Again on the 27th of December, 1866, writing from Dubuque—he has no faults; he is not jealous; he is not a jealous man. Somehow his wife had had an idea he was a little tending in that direction, because she took occasion to explain to him. But nevertheless he was not, and so we will see. He says:

"I do not expect, however, to be lonesome much longer, for I am to meet you in Chicago. Now that the other man has gone off lecturing (as your letter mentions) you can afford to come to me. You ought to be enjoying what I am enjoying on this magnificent trip—for instance, this afternoon, a dinner party. Leave home, children, kith, kin, and cleave to him to whom you originally promised to cleave. You promised the other man to cleave to me and yet you leave me all alone to cleave to him."

HE HAD NO IDEA OF BEING REALLY JEALOUS.

Every one of you know that he had not the slightest idea of being really jealous of his wife. It was the purest affectation. But it was quite convenient, when a family dialogue came up as to irregularities, that there should be two sides. "Do you remember that letter," he could say, "in which you told me that Mr. Beecher, when he went out of the house, said, 'What a pretty house this is; I wish I lived here.'"

"And when the other man has gone off lecturing, you can afford to come to me." [Continuing the reading of the letter.] "Oh, Frailty! thy name is woman. If you can get anybody to pour tea for you, and to take sauce from the servants, and to receive pastoral visits, I shall expect to receive you under the roof of Robert Hatfield."

"Cannot you get somebody else to receive visits, and leave the other man, and come to me?" This was not the spirit of a man really jealous, but it was the spirit of a man who wanted to make his wife believe that he was really jealous, and I am sorry to say it, but it was the spirit of a man who would have been delighted to know that there was foundation for it.

Again, on the 12th of February, 1867, a year later on, he says:

"I am satisfied that whoso makes no intimate or confidential friends, both among men and among women—frinds with whom he girdles himself round as with a halo, friends who are props to keep him lifted perpetually toward his highest life, friends whose friendship is a kind of sacred wedding that knows no sex—such a man neglects one of the greatest of human opportunities for intellectual, moral, and spiritual growth."

There we have the outcroppings which afterward brought so bountiful a harvest of free love, under the active culture of the Woodhulls and Claflins. Again:

"The old religious teachings, the orthodox view, the dread of punishment, the atonement, have less and less power over me. Of course, you will mourn over this."

Again, we have a very curious revelation of himself in this:

TILTON'S SELF-GLORIFICATION.

"And this fact reveals the one prolonged mistake of my past life—my association with your mother. I can now plainly see what I might have been if, for instance, I could have lived under such a roof as sheltered me in Princeton, instead of breathing, during all those years, the atmosphere of Livingston street. If my mother-in-law had been such a woman as Mrs. Lovejoy, and the influences of Brooklyn had been like the influences of Princeton, I believe that I might have grown by this time as unselfish as a good woman. How much more I would then have been to yourself and the children. How many pangs you might have been saved! How many unknown joys you might have experienced! I have not been a wise man or I would not have consented, eleven years ago, to pitch my tent in a bank of fog. Moreover, let us beware of the tragic and dreadful mistake of teaching to our children that when they shall be married their first and chief allegiance will still be to their parents as heretofore, and that only a secondary fealty is sufficient between husband and wife. I have never seen so plainly as I have seen this Winter what Livingston street mildew I have been carrying on my garments for eleven years. Six months ago I was accustomed to say to myself in my secret hours: 'Theodore Tilton, it is time for you to die; your soul grows not whiter but darker; die soon and save yourself from total destruction.' But I believe that if I shall return to Brooklyn at all, I shall return a different man. God grant it! I know I have tried to make myself clean at the fountain of a better life."

And don't you think he needed it? He evidently did. Again, March 18, 1867, he says:

"Well, during all the Winter I was one clothed in King's apparel; and it is very high time, therefore, that I should for a little while wear beggar's rags."

All the way through it is Theodore Tilton. Self-glorification, self-adoration. Now a prince, now a king, now a crown, now delighted with the manner in which his wife compares him with the Saviour, now delighted with a letter in which his wife rebukes him for want of allegiance to that Saviour. Here we have another letter of his, dated Rochester, March, 21, 1867, in which I wish you to note one or two facts:

TILTON'S GRAY HAIRS.

"I am, in this midnight hour, in the same hotel and in the same room wherein you and I were quartered eleven and a half years ago on our wedding tour. What a history those years unfold to our backward gaze! Gray hairs have stolen upon us since then."

Gray hairs! Bessie Turner said he talked about gray hairs in December, 1870, and he came back to the stand, and lifting his hand in the presence of Almighty God, said: "I had no gray hairs then." What was he writing about, then, in 1867? He goes on:

"Life is sober, as I now look at it. Death is near, as I now think of it. Heaven is sweet, as I now wait for it. I have not made the best or even a good use of my last ten years. I have less faith in my usual integrity now than at any former period of my life."

I think he will have the consolation at the close of this trial of believing that the universal sentiment of those who have heard him, is in accordance with that expressed by himself in that letter. Why, gentlemen, do you want a better illustration of the complete hollowness of this accuser than those letters, which he was so weak, fortunately, as to publish to the world? Again, you marvel at the sentiment of the letters of Mrs. Tilton. Bear in mind she had an excuse. This man required it. It was he that dictated how her letters were to be written. Now, for instance, we have in this letter, written on the 6th February, 1867, from Flint, Mich.:

"Sometimes we allow our loves to be taken for granted, whereas we would both enjoy each other's love the more by coining our own into a repeated confession of words. 'Confession is good for the soul,' says the poet, and I hereby protest that I love you as fervently as any man ever loved any woman on the earth, or, perhaps, in the heavens."

Gentlemen, that protestation is just as true as two-thirds of the testimony he gave you from that stand.

TILTON'S FEELINGS TOWARD BEECHER.

Again, Feb. 21, 1867, Mr. Tilton writes:

"I inclose to you Oliver's letter, received this morning. So you see that there are men as well as women who love your husband."

Does not that let the light in a little upon the relations that had existed between those friends?

"I am sorry to hear that Mr. Beecher had a poor house in Brooklyn. In view of his kind attentions to you this Winter, all my old love for him has revived, and my heart would once more greet him as of old. I sometimes quarrel with my friends on the surface, but never at the bottom."

Again, Jan. 13, 1865:

"I am glad Mr. Beecher called on you. I will write and thank him for it. I have not had a line from him, but I have had two private notes from Mr. Freeland."

Yet calls thus solicited by him, known to him, reported to him, are brought forward in aid of this vile prosecution, and are charged as being clandestine visits with an adulteress. On the 25th of January, 1867, we have a letter from her which is somewhat remarkable:

"I think, in reference to Oliver's opinion of Mr. B., as his rewards were made to Mr. Bowen, and they are embittered toward one another, that what Mr. B. said of you may appear very different through the coloring that Mr. Bowen may give it."

MORE KICKS THAN COMPLIMENTS FOR BOWEN.

The man from whom Mr. Tilton had the least to expect here makes his appearance on the stand. It happens, unluckily, that poor Mr. Bowen gets more kicks than compliments on all hands. You cannot open an old letter written by this woman to her husband in 1867, but we find a fling at Bowen! You cannot have a midnight walk between Frank Moulton's and Henry Ward Beecher's, without the snow-storms being made vocal with the exclamations that Bowen is treacherous—he is a traitor to you; he is a traitor to everybody else. We have Bowen appearing, and disappearing, and reappearing—sometimes the author, sometimes the rejector of all these scandals; sometimes threatening, and sometimes forgiving; sometimes communing, and sometimes maligning. Now, gentlemen, I have at heart a secret feeling, that, perhaps, Mr. Bowen is more excusable than he is blamable. It is that Bowen who trained Joe Richards, and qualified him to make the appearance which he did upon that stand; it is that Bowen who trained Theodore Tilton; it is that Bowen to whom has been attributed the origin of all these calumnies—that Mrs. Tilton fears may perhaps have exercised over her husband a malign influence. She seems to think that even as early as 1867 he may have been thus influenced by Mr. Bowen—a worthy, respectable man, the editor of a newspaper, sometimes called religious and sometimes secular. How does it happen that whenever we come to anything in the way of mischief, anything in the way of disturbing families, or disturbing churches, or disturbing communities—how is it that they always bring in the name of Theodore Tilton's friend, Henry C. Bowen? Of course we assume that he is innocent. I assume that he is not at all what they charge him with being. It only goes to show the disadvantages of having a bad reputation. I claim for Mrs. Theodore Tilton and Henry Ward Beecher the benefit of a good character. No man maligned them until this work was begun, as Tilton says, by Bowen; Bowen would lead us to infer by Tilton. I do not know which it was, I am sure.

MRS. TILTON ON BEECHER.

She goes on to say:

"Oh, how my soul yearns over you two dear men."

That is, over Mr. Tilton and Mr. Beecher. She evidently does not sympathize with Mr. Bowen.

"You, my beloved, are higher up than he; this I believe. Will you not join me in prayer that God would keep him, as He is keeping us? Oh, let us pray for him! You are not willing to leave him to the evil influences which surround him. He is in a delusion with regard to himself, and pitifully mistaken in his opinion of you. I can never rest satisfied until you both see eye to eye, and love one another as you once did. This will not come to pass as quickly by estrangement. But with all the earnestness of my being I commit you both to God's love. He has signally blessed you both, and He will keep His own beloved. Why I was so mysteriously brought in as an actor in this friendship I know not, yet no experience of all my life has made my soul ache so verily as the apparent lack of Christian manliness in this beloved man."

That shows you that this was a woman who could see faults in Henry Ward Beecher; she was easily persuaded to do so by her husband—by that same husband, at whose instance (though through the hand of Carpenter) she subsequently was made to write that letter to Storrs, declaring that there had been a conspiracy in December, 1867, (at the time of the Bowen transaction,) in which Henry Ward Beecher was a party.

"Mattie feels as I do. I saw her to-day. She said she received two letters from you to-day."

Here is a married man writing two letters in a day to a married woman, his wife knowing all about it; yet she is not jealous! Mr. Beecher, in the course of his life, has written five or six letters to Mrs. Tilton, and mostly on occasions either at the particular instance of Tilton himself, or of Frank Moulton; yet these letters are brought into this case as an evidence of adultery! It is absurd to treat the ordinary courtesies which exist between reputable men and women as evidence of guilt. Their very freedom and publicity are evidence of innocence. It is absurd to impute to letters or to familiarities of that kind the basest and most unworthy of motives.

STRIVING TO MAKE HERSELF BEAUTIFUL.

We have from her in this letter a further statement, which shows how ready she was to blame herself:

"Hereafter I guard my temper. You shall have a soul-pure wife by and bye. I am ashamed that I am so often unattractive to the Great Lover of my soul. I am striving to make myself beautiful, that He may admire me."

Now comes a letter written on the 13th of January, 1870—in the beginning of the year, which ended in the midnight interview with Mr. Bowen, and the dismissal of Theodore Tilton from the *Union*.

"MY DEAR HUSBAND: You once said, and often acted, that I was always craving sentiment. It is verily true. I am what I am. Therefore, to such a nature as mine, Jesus Christ, as he discovers himself to me, is undoubtedly precious. Let my tongue cleave to my mouth, if I fail to bear testimony to His unchangeable love. Your letter reached me yesterday. How it lightened my day like a glory! You are well beloved by *one human* soul, and therefore it is love struggling and unperfected. I do not, however, comfort myself in my humility, rather, whenever I am victor over it. * * * To-day has been a quiet day. Mr. Beecher called."

BEECHER'S VISITS NOT CLANDESTINE.

Why should she mention that? Is it not apparent that his visits were not clandestine? Why write to him in a remote State, and mention the fact that Mr. Beecher called?

"He devotes Wednesdays and Thursdays 'till further notice;' has 300 to make; made twenty to-day; enjoys it immensely; called on the Wheelocks to-day, and kissed them all around, Lizzie Wood included, he said."

Is that the kind of a letter that you would expect a woman of this kind to be writing to her husband, and thus introducing the name of her paramour?

TILTON'S AMBITION KILLED.

On Nov. 3, 1868, there was written another letter to which I wish to call your attention particularly. This was the one which was written at his office. It is in answer to a letter which she had left there that morning. Now, bear in mind the charge: that, on the 10th day of October, at the house of Henry Ward Beecher, he debauched Elizabeth R. Tilton; and that on the 17th of October, between his Friday night prayer-meeting and his Sunday morning Sabbath-school, he again debauched Elizabeth R. Tilton at his house. Now, on the 3d of November, within a fortnight afterward, we have this letter written by that husband to his wife, showing their then relations:

"MY DEARY: Your kind and loving note falls so pleasantly on my spirits, that I would immediately go home this afternoon, were it not that I have engaged to go out this evening. * * * It is the greatest regret of my life that I do not seem constituted so as to make you as happy as you deserve to be; but I have the best of intentions—and the worst of success. The cause of so much trouble at home is my general anxiety about everything."

You will remember that in order to give color to all the statements that about that time there must have been adultery, he alluded to difficulties that occurred at his own home. There is a record—not of what transpired between his wife and Mr. Beecher, but of what transpired between Theodore Tilton and those with whom he ought not to have had communion.

"It is the greatest regret of my life that I do not seem constituted so as to make you happy as you deserve to be; but I have the best of intentions—the worst of success."

I have repeated it, for I wish to impress it upon your memory—

"The cause of so much trouble at home is my anxiety about everything. Latterly, I worry more or less concerning every matter which I touch. I have hardly ten minutes a day of uninterrupted freedom from care. This may seem an exaggerated statement; but it is the painful truth. I feel as if I were growing old before my time. Lights that used to burn within me have been quenched. Hopes are faded, ambition is killed, life seems a failure. * * * Then, too, all my religious doubts and difficulties have been and are, and I fear must be, shut within myself, because I cannot open my mouth to you concerning them without giving you a wound. You are the finest fibered soul that ever was put into a body; you jar at my touch, and I am apt to touch you too rudely.

As for my own character, I saw, at the time of Paul's death, what it was to be a man, and how far short of it I am myself; and I have ever since been utterly overwhelmed with my own worthlessness, selfishness, degradation, and wickedness. At some time I expect to recover from this slough of despond, but not now; I must remain longer in suffering before I can emerge into peace. I have been overthrown, and before I rise I must be made to feel, like Antæus, that strength comes from touching the ground.

But the chief of all my miseries is this—that I impart them to others. Let me say, with the utmost fervor of protestation, that neither you nor the children, nor the house, nor the servants, nor anything that is within our gates—not one alone, nor all combined—no, none of these persons or things *has the slightest originating share in my troubles*. Those troubles, (such as they are,) are of my own making. Would to God they were also of my own enduring. But they have to be inflicted upon others—upon yourself and the children. It is this fact that doubles my affliction."

I come now, gentlemen—

Mr. Porter was here reminded by Mr. Evarts that the hour of 4 had arrived. The Court was then adjourned.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, May 19, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	8	Leather, sides	5,067
Beans, bbls	525	Resin, bbls	4,040
Bees-wax, pk	1	Spirits Turp., bbls	352
Copper, bbls	26	Pea-nuts, bags	37
Cotton, bales	718	Rice, pkgs	34
Flour, bbls	8,354	Eggs, bbls	2,721
Wheat, bushels	101,660	Sugar, bbls	244
Corn, bushels	46,510	Syrup, bbls	20
Oats, bushels	20,350	Butter, pkgs	3,369
Malt, bushels	7,500	Cheese, pkgs	2,587
Peas, bushels	300	Beef, pkgs	35
Grass-seed, bags	378	Pork, pkgs	28
Flax-seed, bags	107	Cut-meats, pkgs	458
Grease, pkgs	25	Lard, tcs	250
Hemp, bales	32	Spelter, pcs	2,679
Hops, bales	10	Starch, pkgs	4,420
Hides, No	259	Tea, pkgs	589
Hides, bales	177	Tobacco, hhds	175
Lead, pigs	535	Tobacco, pkgs	948
Lard-oil, bbls	50	Wool, bales	205
Oat-meal, bbls	200	Whisky, bbls	409

ASHES—Pots are quite dull at $6, and Pearls at $8 ₱ 100 ℔.

BARK—At auction, 421 bales Peruvian sold at 1c. ₱ ℔.

BRICKS—The supply has been gaining on the demand, which has been on a restricted scale, and prices have been quoted easier. We quote stock afloat thus: Pale, $3; Jersey, $6@$6 50; Haverstraw, $7@$7 75; Up-River, $6@$6 75; Croton Front at $12@$13 for Brown, $13@$14 for Dark, and $14@$15 for Red; Philadelphia Facing, $28@$32; Baltimore, $50@$56 ₱ 1,000. And stock delivered from yard at an advance of $2@$3 ₱ 1,000 on these figures.

CANDLES—Have been very quiet throughout, with Adamantine quoted at 12½c.@16½c.; Paraffine, 24c.@25c.; Sperm, plain, 28c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.@39c.; Stearic, 27c.@28c. ₱ ℔.

COAL—There has been a good demand noted for most kinds, on a generally firm basis as to values. Liverpool House Cannel at $17@$18; do. Gas Cannel at $12; Newcastle Gas, $7; Scotch Gas, $7@$7 50; Provincial Gas, $5 50@$6; American Gas, $5 75; Cumberland Soft, $6 50@$7, and Anthracite at $4 60@$6 50 ₱ ton.

COCOA—Has been comparatively dull since our last, with Maracaibo quoted at 28c.@30c.; Caracas, 14c.@15c.; Guayaquil, 11c.@11½c.; San Domingo, 8¼c., gold.

COFFEE—Very dull to-day; quotations nominally unchanged.

COOPERAGE STOCK—The market has been quoted steady, with a moderate demand noted for supplies. Hogshead Staves quoted at from $100@$200; do. Pipe, $140@$260; do. Barrel, $50@$135; Box Shooks, 75c.@80c.; Pipe Shooks, $6 50@$7; Sugar Shooks, with heads, $2 10@$2 65; Molasses do., $2 10@$2 20; Empty Hogsheads, $2 50@$2 75.

CORDAGE—Has been in limited request at late quotations.

COTTON—A limited business has been reported for early delivery, mostly for export, at about previous quotations. Sales have been officially reported since our last, for early delivery, of 1,425 bales, (of which 1,294 bales were on last evening,) including 1,119 bales to shippers, and 306 bales to spinners ...The dealings for forward delivery have been somewhat freer, but at a reduction of 1-16c. ₱ ℔., the Liverpool reports not having been up to the expectations of operators, who had been looking for a stronger market there in response to the steadiness advised hence last evening. Sales have been reported since our last of 20,600 bales, (of which 3,500 bales were on last evening, and 17,100 bales were to-day,) with 4,900 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with May options closing at 16 1-32c.; June, 16 1-32c.@16 1-16c.; July, 16 3-16c.@16 7-16c.; August, 16 5-16c.@16 11-32c.; September, 16⅛c.@16 5-32c.; October, 15 11-16c.@15 23-32c.; November, 15 17-32c.@15 9-16c.; December, 15 17-32c.@15 19-32c.; January, 15 11-16c.@15¾c.; February, 15 29-32c.@15 31-32c.; March, 16 5-32c.; and April at 16¼c.@16 7-16c. ₱ ℔....The receipts at this port to-day were 718 bales, including 621 bales by rail. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 2,629 bales, against 3,141 bales same day last week and thus far this week 12,773 bales, against 13,091 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 3,360,473 bales, against 3,633,655 bales same time previous year. Consolidated (four days) exports to Great Britain, 23,205 bales; to the Continent, 22,236 bales. Stock in New-York, 160,725 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 392,038 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	13½	13½	13⅝	13⅝
Good Ordinary	15	15	15¼	15¼
Low Middling	15¾	15⅞	16⅛	16⅛
Middling	16¼	16¼	16½	16½
Good Middling	16⅝	16¾	17	17
Middling Fair	17⅛	17¼	17½	17½
Fair	17¾	17⅞	18⅛	18⅛

FIRE-CRACKERS—The market has been comparatively quiet for large lots. A fair inquiry has been noted in a jobbing way. Prices have been quoted steady within the range of from $2 22½@$2 35, currency, for No. 1, short to full count.

FISH—Rather more demand prevails for the leading kinds, supplies of which have been comparatively moderate, with values ruling about steady. We quote: Dry Cod at from $5 50@$6 50 ₱ cwt.; Dry Cod, in drums, at $6@$7 50; Pickled Cod, $6 50@$7 ₱ bbl; No. 1 Mackerel at $9@$14; No. 2 at $7 50@$10; No. 3 at $6 50@$9 ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $4 50@$6 50; Smoked Herring at 35c.@40c. for scaled, and 25c.@30c. for No. 1, ₱ box; Dutch Herring at 75c. ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been generally dull and heavy, since our last. Shipping Extras have attracted less attention, and the few bids have been less satisfactory. Trade and Family Extras, very quiet, and quoted easier in price. The sales since our last have been 10,700 bbls. of all grades, including No. 2 Flour at $4 25@$4 75; ordinary to very fancy Superfine State and Western, $4 80@$5 15, chiefly at $4 85@$5; inferior to very good Extra State at $5 15@$5 50; very good to fancy do. and City Mills Extra at $5 50@$6; poor to very good Shipping Extra Western at $5 15@$5 50; very good to very fancy do., $5 50@$6; poor to very good Round-hoop Ohio at $5 15@$5 50; poor to choice Minnesota Extra Shipping at $5 35@$6; and trade and family Extras within the previous range. Included in the sales have been 3,400 bbls. shipping Extras at quoted rates.... Southern Flour quiet and drooping; 625 bbls. sold within the previous range....Rye Flour, steady; sales 350 bbls....Corn Meal, unchanged; sales 400 bbls.

FRUIT—A moderately active inquiry prevails for supplies of the leading kinds, at generally unchanged prices. Sales have been reported of 1,500 bxs. Layer Raisins at $2 50, 1,600 bxs. loose Muscatel do. at $3 40@$3 70 ₱ box, 250 half bxs. Valencia do. at 10½c., 300 bbls. Currants at 6¼c.@6¾c., 60 cks. Turkey Prunes at 7¼c.@8c., and 250 cases Sardines on private terms.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been quite moderately sought after for early delivery, mostly on export account, at rather easier though not quotably lower prices; offerings more liberal. Winter Wheat scarce, and choice wanted for milling at full prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 73,500 bushels, at $1 22 for prime No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, afloat; $1 20½ for do. (old) in store; $1 20 for No. 2 Chicago Spring, afloat; $1 19 for prime No. 2 North-west Spring, in store; $1 16@$1 25 for ungraded Spring, odd car-lots; $1 24@$1 28 (nominally) for No. 1 Spring; $1 44 for choice Amber Michigan, (16,000 bushels,) afloat, for milling. And for forward delivery, 16,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, June option, were sold at $1 19 ₱ bushel, and reported as purchased on speculative account And 20,000 bushels prime Red Toledo, to arrive in two weeks, at $1 42 ₱ bushel, for export to the Continent. The prime No. 2 Duluth Spring, in store, mentioned in our last, was placed at $1 22½ ₱ bushel....New Corn has been again quoted somewhat cheaper, with more urgency on the part of holders to realize. The demand has been moderately active at the ruling figures, partly for export. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 81,000 bushels, at 85c.@87c. for poor to choice new Mixed Western, chiefly at 86½c.87c. for good to choice, afloat; 87c.@87½c. for new Yellow Western; 87c. for poor new White do....Old Mixed Western Corn, dull and quoted nominal at 90c.@91c., afloat....Rye sold to the extent of 6,000 bushels State, within the range of $1 08½@$1 10 ₱ bushel, showing more firmness.... Of Barley, 1,000 bushels Canada East changed hands at $1 30 ₱ bushel; market dull....Barley-malt quiet and nominal....Oats have been in less demand, and quoted at the close about 1c. a bushel lower, closing quite dull. Sales have been reported of 39,000 bushels, at 76c.@78½c. for poor to strictly choice Mixed Western, mainly at 77c.@77½c. for Toledo, with 78c. reported as bid early, and only 77c. at the close, for Chicago, afloat, with up to 79c. asked; and 78c.@79c. for White Western, odd car-lots....Feed has been in demand, and held with firmness, within the range of $24@$33, as extremes, ₱ ton....Bale Hay has been saleable and steady, with shipping grades quoted at 60c.@70c. for good to choice, and retailing qualities at 90c.@$1 10; Clover, 60c.@75c.; Salt Hay at 55c.@65c....Rye Straw has been in moderate request, within the range of from 60c.@90c.; Oat, 50c.@55c. ₱ 100 ℔.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been in some demand, with Domestic Bagging quoted at 13c. Calcutta Bagging, 9½c.@10c.; Calcutta Bags, 12¼c.@12½c.

HEMP—Manila has been purchased to the extent of 2,100 bales at 8c., gold; market firm but quiet. Of Jute Butts, 400 bales sold at 2¾c.@2 13-16c., currency, showing steadiness. We quote: Manila Hemp at 7¾c.@8¼c.; Sisal at 5¼c.@5⅜c., gold, ₱ ℔.; clean Russian, $220@$225, gold, ₱ ton; Dressed American, $235@$280; Undressed do., (nominally,) $180@$185, currency, ₱ ton. Jute, 4½c.@5½c.; Jute Butts, 2¾c.@2⅞c., currency. Prime North River Flax, 15c.; fair to prime Canada do., 14c.@16c.; Western, 14½c.@15c. ₱ ℔.

HIDES—Have been in limited request at irregular prices. Sales 3,250 Matamoras and 150 Bogota on private terms....The stock in first hands here this morning was 230,000 Hides and 614 bales do.

HOPS—The inquiry has been wholly for lots wanted for home use, leading to but little show of animation in the market. Prices, however, have been fairly supported. We quote: New-York, fair to choice, new, 35c.@40c., and fancy up to 45c.; New-Yorks, low to fair, new, 30c.@35c.; Eastern, new, 28c.@36c.; Western, new, 28c.@36c.; Yearlings, 15c.@25c.; Olds, all growths, 8c.@15c.; California, 33c.@35c. ₱ ℔.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—Very moderate movements have been reported in most kinds, with but little alteration in values.

LEATHER—Has been in somewhat less request, though buyers have had any existing advantages as to values.

METALS—Ingot Copper has been in fair demand and held with firmness, with Lake, for early delivery, quoted at the close at 23¼c. ₱ ℔.; sales, 300,000 ℔s.... Copper products have been in moderate demand, and quoted steady, with new Sheathing quoted at 30c.; old, 19c.@21c.; Yellow Metal Sheathing at 21c.; Copper Bolts, 31c.; Yellow Metal do., 28c.; old Copper, mixed stock, 18c.@21c. ₱ ℔....Iron presents no new features as to demand or values. Little inquiry is noted for any description. Scotch Pig is dull, but held with some show of confidence, in view of the less urgent offerings. Sales have been reported of 300 tons, part Eglinton, on private terms....American Pig has been in comparatively limited request and unsettled in price, with stocks gradually increasing and holders evincing rather more urgency to place supplies with promptness; 2,500 tons Nos. 1 and 2, chiefly No. 2, and 1,200 tons Forge reported sold on private terms. Wrought Scrap Iron had been without further material change as to price, on, however, a restricted business. Iron Rails have been very quiet and quoted weak, though the available stock has been quite moderate. Manufactured Iron has been selling slowly, with prices favoring buyers. We quote: Eglinton Pig at $30@$32; Glengarnock, $34@$35; Coltness, $34@$35; No. 1 American Pig $26@$28; No. 2 do., $24@$26; Forge, $21@$24; English Rails, $48@$50, gold, free, and $37@$40, gold, in bond; American Rails, $48@$52, currency, at the works; Old Rails, $27@$29; Wrought Scrap, $32@$35 ₱ ton; Swedish Bar, assorted, $110, gold; Refined Bar, $62 50@$70; Russia Sheet-Iron, 14½c., gold....Lead has been in limited request for early delivery, yet held with firmness. Contracts for some 1,500 tons Western, for forward delivery here, are said to have been recently made at equal to current market rates. We quote: Ordinary foreign Pig at $6 87@$7, and American at $5 95@$6, gold; Bar at 8¾c.; Sheet, 9½c., and Pipe at 9¼c.... Spelter continues in light demand at $7 12½@$7 37½, gold, for foreign, and $7 12½@$7 25 for Domestic....American Steel has been selling slowly at former rates....Regulus Antimony has been quiet, but quoted steady at 13c., gold, for foreign, and 12c.@12½c., gold, for American. Shot continues quiet at 9¾c.@10c. ₱ ℔....Tin has been in limited request, and quoted weaker in price, with sales reported of 250 slabs Straits, at 18¾c.@19c., gold; and 1,750 bxs. Plates on private terms....Straits have been quoted at 19c.; English at 19c.; Refined at 19c.@19¼c., and Banca at 23¼c., gold. And Tin Plates quoted thus: I. C. Charcoal, $8 75@$9 37½; I. C. Coke, $7@$7 50; Charcoal Terne at $7 87½@$8 25; Coke Terne, $6 75@$7 25, gold....Zinc has been inactive at 8¾c.@9c., gold.

MOLASSES—Dull and unsettled to-day; no business reported in invoices. Yesterday's report—crowded out this morning—was as follows: "The invoice business has been very dull since our last. The inquiry from refiners and for jobbing purposes has been limited, and the bids have been generally reduced materially for stock here. Refining grades of Cuba were quoted as low as 42c. bid, for 50 test, which price, however, was much under the views of sellers. No transactions were reported in refining qualities on the spot, and in grocery grades, sales were reported of only 59 hhds. Guadaloupe at 43c.@44c. ₱ gallon. An invoice of 365 hhds. and 36 tcs. Sagua, just arrived, has not yet been reported as marketed. Some offerings of refining Cuba, to arrive, were in negotiation, but nothing reported as definitely closed. The jobbing trade has been very light at about previous nominal quotations. Syrup has been dull and irregular within the former range. Sugar-house Molasses has been depressed and quoted decidedly lower, on a slow movement, closing at 29c. in hhds. and 32c. in bbls."

NAILS—Have been in fair demand within the range of $3 25@$3 50 for common Fence and Sheathing.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been held more firmly, but has been quiet, within the range of from $1 95@$2 05 for Strained to good Strained; $2 10@$2 40 for No. 2; $3 50@$4 75 for No. 1, and $5@$7 50 for Pale to Extra Pale, ₱ 280 ℔. Sales have been reported of 300 bbls. good Strained at $2 05, 200 bbls. No. 2 at $2 30, and 100 bbls. Pale at $5 75@$6 50 ₱ 280 ℔.... Tar has been inactive and quoted at $2 12@$2 37½ ₱ bbl....City Pitch continues very quiet at $2 25 ₱ bbl....Spirits Turpentine has been in active demand, with merchantable quoted up to 35c. ₱ gallon; sales, 715 bbls.

OILS—Whale and Sperm have been quoted rather easier in price, on a light movement. Linseed is plenty and depressed, in the absence of anything like an active inquiry. Lard-oil favors buyers, on limited dealings. Menhaden is inactive, yet held with firmness. Cotton-seed is scarce and strong in price, but quiet. Palm-oil has been more sought after, but at variable figures. Red-oil is held above the views of purchasers, thus checking business. Paraffine is scarce and wanted, with prices ruling stronger. Olive-oil is in fair request, and held with more confidence. We quote: Crude Whale, 62c.@68c.; Unbleached Whale, 70c.@73c.; Bleached Whale, 73c.@78c.; Crude Sperm, $1 73@$1 75; Unbleached Sperm, $2@$2 05; Bleached Sperm, $2 05@$2 07½; Lard-oil, $1 20@$1 25 for good to choice, and 97½c.@$1 12½ for No. 1; Red-oil, 65c.; Saponified, do., 75c.@80c.; Linseed-oil, 67c.@69c., in cks. and bbls.; Olive-oil, $1 17½@$1 22½, in cks. and bbls.; Menhaden, 41c.@45c.; Bleached do., 51c.@53c.; Crude Cotton-seed, 60c.; Yellow do., 69c.@73.; Refined Yellow and White do., 70c.@80c.; Paraffine, 25c.@30c.; Palm-oil, 7½c.@8c.; Tallow-oil, 85c.@92c.; Cod, 60c.@67½c.; Neats-foot, 90c.@$1 30; Cocoa-nut, 10c.@13½c.

PETROLEUM—Has been in some request at about steady rates. Refined has been quoted for early delivery here at 12½c.@12⅝c., with sales of 3,000 bbls. at the latter price; and early June options at 12¾c.@12⅞c....Refined at Philadelphia at 12½c., and at Baltimore, 12⅜c. for early delivery, and 12⅝c. for early June, with a cargo reported sold at the latter rate.... Crude, in bbls., at 6½c., on sales of 1,000 bbls.; and in shipping order at 9¼c., for early delivery....Refined, in cases, 17c.@18½c....Naphtha at 9¼c. for City.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quite moderately sought after for early delivery and quoted much lower, with sales reported of 350 bbls. new Western Mess, in lots, at $21 50@$21 75, closing at $21 75 as the asking price; with Prime Mess at $19 25, and Extra Prime at $16 ₱ bbl....And for forward delivery new Western Mess has been offered freely at lower and variable prices, with a more active business noted; sales reported of 3,500 bbls., July, at $21 37½@$21 50, closing at $21 45@$21 50; and 750 bbls., August, at $21 50@$21 62½, closing at $21 55@$21 60 ₱ bbl.... Dressed Hogs have been less active at 9⅞c. for City ₱ ℔....Cut-meats held generally at firm prices, with rather more demand; sales, 20,000 ℔. Rib Bellies, in bulk, 10½ ℔., at 12½c.; 25 bxs. do., light average, at 12⅝c. 100 bxs. Western Short Cut Hams, very light average, at 12¼c., quoted at 11¾c.@12⅛c., as the range; and sundry small lots of City bulk stock at previous quotations....Bacon steady, but inactive: sales, 175 bxs. City Long Clear at 12½c.@12⅝c., and 25 bxs. City Short Rib at 12c. ₱ ℔....A very light movement has been reported in Lard for early delivery at lower and variable prices, closing with more firmness on less urgent offerings. Sales confined to small lots of prime Western Steam at 15 5-16c.; 200 tcs. City do. at 14⅞c.; 100 tcs. No. 1 City quoted at 13½c.; 310 tcs. Refined for the West Indies at 14⅝c.@14⅝c., and 1,500 tcs. do. for the Continent (rumored) on private terms; quoted nominally at 15¼c. And for forward delivery the dealings have been quite large, but a further material reduction in prices, closing more firmly. Sales, 2,750 tcs., June, at 15 1-16c.@15¼c., closing at 15 3-16c.@15¼c.; 4,750 tcs., July, at 15 3-16c.@15⅜c., closing at 15 5-16c.@15⅜c.; and 500 tcs., August, at 15⅜c.@15 7-16c.; closing at 15 7-16c.@15½c. And for Western delivery, 500 tcs. for export on private terms....Beef dull and unchanged....Butter steady and in demand, as last quoted....Cheese quoted ¼c.@½c. ₱ ℔. cheaper, under free offerings and a moderate inquiry....Eggs in very fair request, and quoted at from 16c.@18c. for fair to very choice fresh ₱ dozen.

RICE—The business in this line has been confined to job lots, which have been in quite moderate request. Prices, however, have been quoted about steady, with Carolina ordinary to choice, quoted at from $6 87½@$8 25; Louisiana, $6 25@$8; Rangoon, free, at $6 37½@$6 50, and in bond at $2 70@$2 87½; and Patna free, at $7 25@$7 50, and in bond at $4@$4 25 ₱ 100 ℔.

SALT—Has been in fair jobbing demand, with Liverpool Ground quoted firm at 85c.@90c.; Liverpool Fine at $1 50@$2 60, from store; Turk's Island, in bulk, &c., at 26c.@28c.; St. Martin, 30c.@35c.

SALTPETRE—Has been very quiet and somewhat nominal in price, with Crude quoted at 5½c.@5¾c., gold, free.

SEEDS—Clover has been very quiet even in a jobbing way, with Western, in lots, quoted at 11½c.@11¾c.; State at 11¾c.@12c. ₱ ℔....Rough Flax has been dull and nominal at $2 10@$2 15, from car and store.... Timothy has been slow of sale at $2 60@$2 65 for car stock, and $2 65@$2 75 for small lots from store.... Calcutta Linseed has been inactive, since our last, at $2 12½@$2 15, gold, ₱ 56 ℔....Rape Seed quoted at $3 25@$3 75, with less demand noted....Canary Seed has been inactive and quoted down to $11 50@$12.

SKINS—There has been less inquiry for supplies, yet prices have been without important alteration. Stocks have been on the increase. We quote: Guatemala Deer, 75c.; Honduras, 65c.; Central American, trimmed, 67½c.; Central American, not trimmed, 57½c.; Sisal, 65c.; Para, 70c.@72c.; Puerto Cabello, 62½c., currency, ₱ ℔....Tampico Goat, 53c.; Matamoras, 53c., gold; Buenos Ayres, 50c.@52c.; Payta, 50c.@52c.; Curacoa, 55c.@58c.; Cape, 38c.; Madras, ₱ skin, 45c.@47½c.; Patna, 30c.@33c., currency.

STARCH—Has been in moderate request, with Western quoted at 4⅞c.@5⅞c.; Potato at 5¼c.@5⅞c.

SUMAC—Trade has been dull since our last. Sicily quoted about steady at from $77 50@$125 for inferior to choice, afloat and from store, and Virginia at from $60@$65 ₱ ton.

SUGARS—Raw have been quoted a shade easier, and dull, with fair to good Refining at 8c.@8¼c. ₱ ℔. No sales of moment reported as made to-day. Late sales (now made public) of 700 hhds. Refining Cuba, 1,700 bxs. and 2,200 bags Centrifugal at market rates....Refined Sugar, quoted as in our last, with rather more inquiry noted.

TALLOW—Has been in request and quoted steady. Sales equal to 104,000 ℔., sold at 8¾c.@9 1-16c. for fair to strictly choice ₱ ℔....Stearine has been dull, with Western, in tcs., quoted at 15¼c.@15½c. ₱ ℔.

TEAS—The auction sale to-day indicated rather easier prices on most grades of Green, and about unchanged prices for Oolong. There were 2,061 half-chests Moyune sold at 22½c.@90½c.; 1,013 half-chests Amoy Oolong, 22c.@23c.; 271 half-chests English Breakfast, 39½c.@45c.; 230 bxs. do., 40½c.@50½c.; 261 half-chests Japan, 41½c.@45½c. In the regular manner there were sold 500 half-chests Japan, and 900 half-chests Green.

WHISKY—Declined to $1 21 ₱ gallon, with sales reported of 200 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The movements in the way of berth Freights have been much lighter to-day, especially in the line of Grain engagements, yet rates have been without important alteration. Room by steam and sail, for early use, for British ports, was offered less freely. Cotton room was in fair demand, but the bids were not satisfactory, and negotiations were not making much progress. The chartering business has been without notable animation in any line. Tonnage for Petroleum was in reduced supply, and held rather higher, checking business, though a fair inquiry has been noted. Grain tonnage was quiet at about late figures. Vessels suited to the Lumber and Timber trades were moderately inquired for, and quoted steady.... For Liverpool, the engagements reported, since our last, have been by sail, 8,000 bushels Wheat at 5¼d. ₱ bushel; and by steam, 800 bales Cotton at 9-32d.@5-16d. ₱ ℔.; 16,000 bushels Grain at 5½d.@6d. ₱ bushel; 40,000 bushels do. (through freight) on private terms; 1,750 bxs. Bacon and 600 tcs. Lard (the latter in part for forward shipment) at 30s.; 35 tons Leather, in lots, at 45s.@50s.; 8,000 bxs. Cheese at 35s.; 50 pks. Tallow at 27s. 6d. ₱ ton; 500 bbls. Resin on private terms, quoted at 3s. 3d. ₱ 280 ℔.; and 2,500 staves on private terms....For London, a Norwegian bark, 555 tons, hence, with about 2,800 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 4s. 3d. ₱ bbl....For Glasgow, by steam, 70 tons Provisions at 30s. ₱ ton; and 200 bbls Resin at 2s. 10½d. ₱ 280 ℔....For Exeter or Plymouth, a Norwegian brig, 235 tons, hence, with about 1,600 bbls. Naphtha, and Refined Petroleum at 5s. ₱ bbl....For the United Kingdom, some inquiry was noted for vessels for Timber, to load at Pascagoula, and bids were reported of 48s. ....For Cork and orders, a limited demand prevailed in the local market for Grain tonnage, which was quoted at 4s. 9d.@5s. ₱ quarter, with some call also for Cotton tonnage, on the basis of 9-32d. ₱ ℔., (the last charter, made some days since, having been reported as for 2,000 bales at 5-16d. ₱ ℔., flat)....For Havre, a ship, with Cotton, reported from New-Orleans, at 1 3-16c. ₱ ℔....For the Continent, a British ship, 1,202 tons, hence with about 7,700 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 4s. 3d.; a Norwegian bark, 516 tons, hence with about 3,500 bbls. do., at 4s. 4½d. ₱ bbl., showing a slight improvement. ....For Rotterdam, by steam, 8,000 bushels Wheat (to complete cargo) at 5d. ₱ bushels, 300 bbls. Resin at 2s. 6d. ₱ 280 ℔., and 75 cases Tobacco at 20s....For Hamburg, by steam, 300 tcs. Lard at 25s. ₱ ton; also, an American brig, 291 tons, with Mahogany from Minatitlan, reported at 80s. ₱ ton, cubic measurement....For Rio Janeiro, an American bark, 349 tons, with Lumber from Brunswick, reported at $20....For the River Platte, a British bark, 490 tons, (now here,) with Lumber from Montreal, reported at $18, and Upriver ports at $21, (the opening charter of the season in this line.)....For the south side of Hayti, an American schooner, 117 tons, hence with general cargo on private terms; another, 124 tons, with Lumber from Wilmington at $8 50, gold, and back with Logwood, at $5....For Porto Rico, an American schooner, 137 tons, with Lumber from Wilmington, and back, with Sugar, north of Hatteras, at 45c....For Demerara, a schooner, with Lumber, from Wilmington, at $8 50, gold....For Jamaica, an American schooner, 443 tons, hence with general cargo on private terms, and back with Logwood, at $5....For Bath, Me., a schooner, with Lumber, from Port Royal, on the basis of $7....For Boston, a schooner, with Lumber, from Pascagoula, at $10.... For New-York, two schooners, with Salt, from Turk's Island, on the basis of 10c. per bushel; two schooners, with Lumber, from Pascagoula, at $10; a schooner, with do., from Savannah, reported at $6 50; and another, with Phosphates, from Charleston, at $2 75.

PRINTING CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 19.—Printing Cloths continue dull and weak at 5¼c.@5⅜c. for Standard and Extra, 64 by 64, 30 days.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MAY 19.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$25,000 C.P.Gold bds.103¼	100 St. Paul........35¾
5000 Western Union.. 76⅞	600 Erie Railway........25⅜
1700 do........ 76¾	900 do........25⅛
1300 do........ 76⅞	1600 do........25⅛
800 do........ 77	800 do........25
500 do........ 77⅛	600 do........25⅛
1100 do........ 77	1600 do........25¼
500 do........ 76⅞	300 do........25⅜
700 do........ 77	2800 do........b3. 25¼
100 do........b3. 77⅛	1000 do........25⅛
100 Ohio & Miss...b3. 24¾	1800 do........25
100 A.&P.Telegraph.. 25⅜	600 do........24¾
200 do........ 25¼	1100 do........24⅞
500 Northwest'n...s3. 39⅛	2800 do........25
100 do........ 39⅜	400 do........25⅛
1000 do........ 39½	1500 do........25
400 do........ 39⅜	100 do........s4. 24⅞
200 do........ 39¼	100 do........c. 24⅞
100 do........ 39⅜	3300 do........25
500 do........b3. 39½	2100 do........25⅛
100 Pac. of Mo........ 52	400 do........25¼
200 do........ 51¾	1000 do........25⅛
1900 Pacific Mail........ 37⅞	2600 do........25
1100 do........ 38	1800 do........s3. 24⅞
500 do........ 37⅞	500 do........s3. 24¾
200 do........ 38	200 do........b3. 24⅞
500 do........s3. 38⅛	2000 do........b3. 25
600 do........ 38¼	600 Lake Shore........ 67
1400 do........ 38⅜	500 do........ 66⅞
600 do........ 38¼	500 do........ 67
1200 do........ 38⅛	1000 do........ 67⅛
400 do........b3. 38¼	300 do........ 67¼
500 do........ 38⅛	500 do........ 67⅜
500 Tol. & Wab........ 9¾	800 do........ 67¼
400 do........ 9⅝	2500 do........ 67⅛
200 do........ 9¾	2100 do........ 67¼
200 do........ 9⅞	7200 do........ 67⅜
600 do........ 10	800 do........s3. 67¼
200 do........c. 9⅞	300 do........c. 67¼
800 do........ 9⅞	800 do........ 67⅜
200 do........s3. 9¾	2700 do........ 67⅛
100 do........c. 9⅞	500 Union Pacific........ 75¾
200 do........ 9⅞	200 do........ 75⅞
100 Rock Island........103⅜	2400 do........ 76
500 do........103¼	100 do........c. 76⅛
300 do........103⅛	200 Atl. & Pac........ 15⅞
500 do........103⅜	300 do........ 15¾

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$10,000 U. S.6s.'81.R.122⅛	5,000 U. S. 5s., 10-40 r........12.116⅝
16,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62........116⅞	30,000 U. S. 5-20c.'67.123⅞
12,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N........122⅛	90,000 do........b. c.124
3,500 do........b. c.122¼	20,000 U. S. 6s. 1881 R........s3.116¼
14,000 U. S. 5s., 10-40 C........117⅞	10,000 do........12.116¼
	10,000 U. S. 6s. C..12.124¼
	40,000 do........b. c.124¼

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

33,000 N. Y. State 7s, Bounty Reg...108⅝	300 Union Pacific.b. c. 76⅛
2,000 Tenn. 6s, New. 50¼	500 do........ 76¼
20,000 Tenn. 6s, N. S. b. c........b3.. 50½	500 do........ 76⅜
5,000 Va. 6s Def........ 9¼	1700 do........ 76½
10,000 D of C. 3-65s. 74⅝	200 do........ 76⅜
2,850 do........ 74⅜	500 do........ 76⅝
1,000 N.J. Cen.1stC.105⅝	300 do........ 76½
1,000 N. J Cen. Cvt.109¼	100 do........ 76¼
1,000 C. & N.W.Con. 93¾	100 do........ 76⅛
5,000 C. & N.W.s.C. G. B........ 86¾	1000 ErieRailway.b c. 25
9,000 do........ 86⅝	1800 do........b3. 25⅛
10,000 M. & E. 1st C.105	100 do........s3. 25¼
5,000 Erie 1st........100¼	3500 do........ 25⅛
1,000 Erie 4th........ 94½	100 do........c. 25¼
5,000 Mich. So. 2d..101⅜	1700 do........ 25¼
1,000 C. & T. S. F.B.107½	800 do........ 25⅛
1,000 Buff. & S.L 7s.104	1100 do........ 25
5,000 Har. 1st 7s. c.109¾	1400 do........ 24⅞
6,000 North Mo. 1st. 91	1400 do........s3. 24¾
2,000 Ohio & M.Con. 99	100 do........s10. 24⅝
2,000 Cen. Pac. G.B.103¼	100 do........b30. 24⅝
1,000 do........b. c.103⅛	1700 do........ 24⅞
2,000 C.,C.& I.C.1st. 46	1400 do........ 24½
1,000 U. Pacific 1st.101⅝	3000 do........ 24⅝
15,000 do........101⅞	1900 do........ 24¼
2,000 U. Pac. 7s,L.G. 97⅞	1300 do........ 24⅛
5,000 U. Pacific S. F. 93	2500 do........ 24
5,000 do........ 92⅞	100 C. & N. W........b. c. 39⅝
15,000 Tol. & Wab.2d. 57	900 do........ 39¾
2,000 Tol.&Wab.1st. 82½	200 do........ 39⅞
4,000 L.B.&W.1st.b.c. 28	200 do........ 39¾
6,000 West. Un. 7s.100⅛	300 do........s3. 39½
10,000 L. & N. c. '98.. 89	600 do........ 39⅜
10 Fourth Nat.Bank.100	100 C. & N. W. Pf.b. c. 53¾
25 Bank. of Rep........100	50 Del., Lack. & W.118⅝
10 Park Bank........154	10 do........ 118¼
200 Quick. Pref..b. c. 22	300 L. S. & M. S.b. c. 67½
40 Del. & H. Canal..120¾	300 do........ 67⅝
19 do........121	300 do........ 67¾
200 Quick. Mg...b. c. 18¼	300 do........s3. 67⅞
150 do........ 18	2500 do........ 68
600 do........b3. 18	700 do........ 68⅛
100 A. & P. Tel...b. c. 25¼	4300 do........ 68¼
100 do........ 25⅜	100 do........c. 68¼
700 West. Un..b. c.s3. 77	500 do........c. 68⅜
1200 do........ 77⅛	3800 do........ 68½
3800 do........ 77¼	5000 do........ 68⅜
1200 do........ 77⅜	2600 do........ 68¼
100 do........b3. 77½	1800 do........ 68⅛
750 do........s3. 77⅜	3500 do........ 68
1700 do........ 77½	2700 do........ 67⅞
100 do........c. 77½	500 do........b3. 67⅞
1900 do........b3. 77⅝	300 do........s3. 67¾
500 do........ 77¾	3700 do........ 67⅞
1200 do........ 77⅝	2500 do........ 68
1600 do........ 77½	1000 do........ 67⅞
200 do........c. 77⅝	2500 do........ 67¾
1300 do........ 77⅝	200 Pac. of Mo...b. c. 51
100 do........b3. 77⅝	500 C. & R. I..b. c.b3. 103⅛
100 do........s4. 77⅞	300 do........ 103⅜
100 N. Y. C. & H...b. c.105¼	300 do........ 103½
100 do........ 105	200 do........b3.103⅝
800 do........ 105⅛	700 do........s3 103½
20 Harlem........b. c.134⅛	100 do........ 103⅜
200 Mich. Cen........b. c. 67½	100 do........ 103⅜
700 Pacific Mail...b. c. 38⅛	100 At. & Pac. Pf.b. c. 15⅞
800 do........ 38¼	100 do........ 15¾
1400 do........ 38⅜	1200 C.,M. & St.P.b. c. 36
700 do........ 38½	300 do........ 36¼
2100 do........ 38⅜	300 do........c. 36⅜
1700 do........ 38¼	200 do........ 36¼
200 do........b3. 38⅜	700 do........s3. 36¼
600 do........s3. 38⅜	800 do........ 36⅜
5200 do........s3. 38¼	50 P.Ft.W.&C.C. Gd. 99¼
1100 do........ 38⅜	100 Han. & St. Jo.b. c. 24
2500 do........ 38½	100 do........ 23⅝
1200 do........ 38⅜	100 do........ 23¾
4300 do........ 38¼	200 O. & Miss..b. c.s3 24¾
800 do........ 38⅛	100 do........ 24⅞
1400 do........s3. 38¼	200 do........ 25
1800 do........ 38⅛	100 do........ 25⅛
10 Amer. Express........ 64⅛	300 do........ 25
100 U. S. Express........ 52	100 do........ 24¾
10 do........b. c. 51½	200 do........ 24⅝
30 Illinois Central..104¾	100 do........b3. 24¼
100 Panama........b. c.143	100 do........ 24
200 T. W. & W.b. c.c. 10	700 do........ 23⅞
300 do........ 9⅞	300 do........ 23¾
600 do........b3. 10	100 C., C. & I. C........ 5⅛
40 N.J. Central........110¼	100 do........b. c. 5¼

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

200 West. Union..b3. 77⅛	100 At. & Pac. Tel... 25¼
800 do........ 77⅛	100 do........ 25⅛
1400 do........ 77¼	1600 Lake Shore........ 67¾
1200 Pacific Mail........ 38¼	1100 do........ 67⅝
1400 do........ 38⅜	2900 do........ 67½
200 do........s3. 38	2300 do........ 67⅜
300 do........ 38⅜	4600 do........ 67¼
100 do........b3. 38¼	700 do........ 67⅛
500 do........ 38⅛	2800 do........ 67⅛
500 do........ 38⅜	500 do........ 67¼
300 do........b3. 38½	2800 do........ 67½
1000 do........ 38⅝	100 do........ 67⅜
1000 do........ 38½	600 do........s3. 67⅝
1000 Erie Railway........ 23⅞	1000 do........ 67¼
100 do........c. 23¾	1000 do........s3. 67⅛
400 do........ 23¾	600 North-west........s3. 39¼
1800 do........ 23⅝	100 do........ 39⅛
100 do........ 23¾	100 do........c. 39⅛
1200 do........ 23⅝	1200 do........ 39¼
500 do........ 23¾	2300 Rock Island........103
2600 do........ 23⅝	100 do........s3.103
1500 do........ 23½	500 do........s3.102¾
100 do........ 23⅝	300 do........b3.102¾
2000 do........ 23¾	100 do........c.102¾
800 do........b3. 23½	300 do........ 102⅝
800 do........ 23⅛	800 do........ 102½
700 do........ 23¼	600 do........s3.102⅝
500 do........ 23⅛	100 St. Paul........ 35¾
1500 do........ 23	300 Toledo & Wabash 9¾
700 do........ 23⅛	100 do........ 9⅝
1900 do........ 23¼	800 do........ 9½
2000 do........ 23⅜	700 do........ 9⅜
4700 do........ 23½	1200 do........ 9¼
1300 do........ 23⅜	1000 do........ 9
1100 do........ 23¼	500 do........ 8⅞
1300 do........ 23⅛	200 do........ 8¾
700 do........ 23¼	300 do........ 8⅞
200 do........c. 23⅜	200 do........c. 9
1800 do........s3. 23½	100 Tol. & Wab. Pref. 15
1100 do........ 23⅝	160 Michigan Central 67½
1700 do........s3. 23¼	100 Ohio & Miss. s10. 23⅝
500 do........ 23⅛	400 do........ 23⅝
1100 do........ 23	500 do........ 23½
900 do........ 22⅞	1000 do........s3. 23½
50 N. Y. C. & H...b3. 105	300 do........ 23⅝
100 Union Pacific........ 76	200 do........ 23¾
300 do........ 76¼	200 do........ 23⅝
400 do........ 76⅛	400 At. & Pac. Pf. s3. 15½
100 do........ 76⅛	200 Pacific R. of Mo. 51½
200 do........c. 76	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, R., '81........b. c.122¼	$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67........124
25,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62........117	

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000 Tenn. 6s, old. 51	300 Tol.,W.& W.b. c. 9
86,000 D. of C. 3-65s. 74⅝	100 do........ 9⅛
2,000 N.Y.C. 6s, '87.103	100 do........ 9¼
10,000 Mich. Cen. 7s.103½	300 do........ 9½
1,000 N.J.C. 1st Con.105½	100 do........ 9⅜
10,000 T.&W. 1st.b. c. 82½	100 L. Shore & Mo.So. 67¼
1,000 Mor.&Es'x1st.110	700 do........b. c. 67¼
2,000 H.&S.J.8s,conv. 85⅝	100 do........ 67½
3,000 Chic.& Mil.1st. 99	400 do........ 67⅜
40 Del.&H.C. Co.b.c.121	100 do........s3. 67¼
100 Quick Mining b.c. 17	4300 do........ 67⅛
100 do........ 17½	1200 do........ 67⅜
200 At. & Pac. Tel.b.c. 24⅞	3800 do........ 67⅝
50 do........ 24¾	100 N. J. Cen........b. c.110¼
200 West'n U. Tel.b.c. 77¼	400 Chic. & R. I.b. c.102½
900 do........ 77⅛	1100 do........ 102⅝
100 do........ 77⅜	1300 do........s3.102¼
1200 do........ 77½	200 do........b3.102¾
700 do........ 77⅜	100 do........ 102⅝
500 do........ 77¼	300 do........ 102½
600 Pac.M.S.S.Co.b.c. 38½	100 Chic.& N.W'n.b.c. 39
1300 do........ 38⅜	700 do........ 38⅞
1800 do........ 38½	900 do........ 38¾
1600 do........ 38⅝	300 do........ 38⅝
1800 do........ 38¾	300 do........ 28½
1100 do........ 38⅞	600 do........ 38⅜
200 do........s3. 38¾	1000 do........ 38⅜
200 N. Y. C. & H..b. c.104⅜	600 do........ 38⅝
300 do........b3.104⅝	200 do........ 38⅜
200 Panama........b. c.142	100 do........ 38⅞
100 do........s60.138	400 Chic.&N W.Pf.b.c. 53½
100 Union Pac........b. c. 75⅞	100 Chic..M.&S.P.b.c. 35½
200 do........ 76	200 C. M. &S. P.Pf.b.c. 56½
200 C.&Pitts. gtd.b c. 91¾	100 Chic. & Alt..b. c..105
700 Erie........b. c. 23	50 C.&Alt.Pf.b.c.s3.111
2300 do........ 22⅞	200 Ohio & Miss.b. c. 23½
1300 do........ 23	400 do........ 23⅜
700 do........ 23⅛	200 do........ 23½
1600 do........ 23¾	900 do........ 23¼
1500 do........ 23⅝	500 C., C. & I. C..b. c. 5
100 do........ 23¼	50 do........ 5⅛
100 do........ 23⅛	100 St. L., I. M. & So. 21
8200 do........ 23	200 Atlan.&Pac.Pf.b.c. 15½
577 do........ 22⅞	300 do........ 15⅝
1500 do........ 23	110 U. S. Express.b. c. 51½
800 do........ 23⅛	100 do........ 51
200 Han. & St. Jo........ 24	

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$10,000 D.of C.3-65s. 74½	200 North-western... 38⅞
1,000 Long D'k B's.101	900 do........s3. 38⅞
3,000 Del.&H.R.'84.108⅞	400 do........ 38⅝
7,000 do........109	300 do........ 38½
1,000 Mich. Cen. 7s.103¼	100 North-west'n Pf.. 53½
100 Quicksilver........ 17½	1200 Lake Shore........ 67¾
200 do........ 17½	1300 do........s3. 67⅝
50 C. C. C. & Ind'ps. 54	200 do........s3. 67⅛
100 A. & P. Tel........ 24½	700 do........ 67⅝
300 do........ 24⅞	400 do........ 67½
300 Union Pacific........ 76	100 do........u. r. 67⅜
200 do........ 76⅛	200 do........ 67⅜
100 do........ 76	100 Panama........141
700 Pacific Mail........ 38⅞	100 do........s60.138
200 Pacific Mail........ 38¾	100 Han. & St. Jo.b3. 24
3500 do........ 38⅝	100 do........ 23⅞
100 do........b10. 38½	1500 Rock Island........102⅝
2000 do........ 38	200 do........102½
700 do........ 38⅝	600 do........102⅝
2100 do........s3. 38¼	100 Tol. & Wabash... 9¼
1500 do........s3. 38⅛	100 do........b3. 9⅛
1600 do........ 38¼	300 do........ 9¼
200 do........ 38⅛	200 do........ 9⅛
100 do........b3. 38⅛	130 do........ 9
100 Erie Railway.u. r. 23⅛	200 do........ 8⅞
300 do........b3. 23¼	800 do........ 8¾
2300 do........ 23¼	800 do........ 8⅝
700 do........ 23⅛	400 do........ 8½
100 do........s3. 23	100 St. Paul........ 35⅝
200 do........ 23¼	300 do........ 35½
500 do........ 23⅜	100 do........ 35⅝
200 do........ 23¼	400 Ohio & Miss........ 23⅛
800 do........ 23⅛	300 do........ 23⅛
1900 do........ 23	300 do........ 23⅜
600 do........ 22⅞	400 Atlan. & Pac. Pf........ 15½
100 do........s5. 22⅞	20 do........ 15¼
1700 do........ 23	14 Morris & Essex...101
100 do........s10. 23	200 West'n Union..s3. 77⅛
1000 do........b3. 23⅛	1000 do........ 77⅝
300 do........ 23	2100 do........ 77½
4000 do........ 23⅛	300 do........ 77⅜
1000 do........ 23¼	100 do........b3. 77⅜
1000 do........ 23⅛	450 C., C. & I. C........ 5

WEDNESDAY, May 19—P. M.

The stock market was unusually active to-day, and in the leading shares, wide and frequent fluctuations were noted. The tone of speculation was more or less feverish, and in the main, lower prices than yesterday were made. Erie was again the prominent centre of interest, and over 109,000 shares of the stock changed hands. The price opened at 25⅜ and in the afternoon touched 22⅞, with frequent vibrations between these figures. At the close, sales were made at 23⅛. The further decline in the stock was caused by the London advices and the appearance of a call for a meeting of the stockholders on Saturday next to take some action against the company's selling its remaining assets to pay the interest on the bonds for which the company received a comparatively small portion of their face value. The general market advanced on the early dealings ¼ to 1⅛ ₱ cent., but a later decline of ½ to 2 ₱ cent. ensued. Panama fell off from 143 to 141, Ohio and Mississippi from 25⅛ to 23¼, Rock Island from 103⅛ to 102¼, North-western Common from 39⅞ to 38¼, Lake Shore from 68⅛ to 67⅛, Pacific Mail from 38⅞ to 38⅛, St. Paul from 36¼ to 35⅜, and Wabash from 10 to 8½. In some cases there was a slight recovery at the close. Union Pacific advanced from 75¾ to 76½, and closed at 76@76⅛. Western Union rose from 76¾ to 77⅝, with a fractional reaction in the final sales. Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph fell off from 25⅜ to 24½, but closed firm at 25 to 25⅛. Quicksilver advanced to 18, but afterward lost a portion of the improvement. The remainder of the list showed an average decline of about ¼ to ½ ₱ cent., on limited dealings. The transactions of the day footed up 377,572 shares, of which 109,200 were in Erie, 99,000 in Lake Shore, 64,500 in Pacific Mail, and 31,200 in Western Union. After these, the most active stocks were Rock Island, Union Pacific, Wabash, Ohio and Mississippi, and North-western.

The Money market was easy at 2@3 ₱ cent. for call loans on ordinary Stock Exchange collateral. In discounts there was a small supply of the best approved names, which are in good request at 4 to 5 ₱ cent.

The foreign advices reported a decline in Consols to 94⅛@94¼, and discounts easier at 3¼ ₱ cent. in the open market at London. The decline in Consols is explained by private cable telegrams received by some of the bankers here to the effect that the Deutsche-Brazilianische Bank and Messrs. Maua & Co., private bankers, both of Rio Janeiro and London, had suspended. The Bank of England gained £262,000 sterling on balance to-day. United States bonds were reported dull and steady, closing at 106⅛ for old 1865s, 109¼ for 1867s, 104 for 10-40s, and 102½ @102¾ for new 5s. Erie declined from 22¾@23 to 21½, and at the close was quoted by some authorities at 22¼ and by others at 20⅞@21. This decline was generally attributed to an article in the London *Times* commenting unfavorably on the Erie statement, as telegraphed over, and a report that the London Banking Association denied having any money to the credit of the Erie Company on account of the second consolidated mortgage loan of $14,400,000 negotiated by them. Foreign exchange was advanced early in the day to $4 87½ and $4 90½, with actual business at $4 86½ and $4 89½. The tone of the market was firmer in consequence of the gold clique not having made any demonstration against the loan market. Gold declined at the opening from 116¼ to 116⅛, but subsequently rose to 116⅜ on account of the reported failures of Rio Janeiro and London firms, and the increased strength of the foreign exchange. The closing sales were at 116¼. On gold loans the rates were 1 to 3 ₱ cent. for borrowing, until shortly before the close, when there was a still better supply, and holders paid 2 ₱ cent. to have balances carried. The Treasury will sell $1,500,000 gold to-morrow. The steam-ship Scythia, sailing for Europe to-day, took out $287,980, of which $150,000 is gold coin, and the remainder gold and silver bars.

Government Bonds made a further advance of ⅛@¼ ₱ cent., and were in good demand at the higher range. The largest transactions were in 1867s coupon and Currency 6s, which sold at 123⅞@124 and 124¼, respectively. The market closed strong in tone. In Railroad Bonds, there was a sharp decline in the various Erie mortgages on a limited amount of business. Firsts sold at 100¼ and Fourths at 94½, the former being offered subsequently at 99½. The last reported sale of this issue was on Saturday at 106¼, the asking quotation yesterday having been 105, Fourths sold yesterday at 97. Erie Thirds were offered at 98 and Fifths at 95½, the asking quotations yesterday having been 100 and 96¾. Long Dock Bonds, which were offered yesterday at 104½, sold at 101. The decline in these issues is the result of the financial troubles of the road, which made their first decided impression to-day. The Pacific issues were firm; but, outside of Erie, the changes in the general list were insignificant. In State Bonds, Tennessees sold at 51 for old, 50¼ for new, and 50½ for new series. District of Columbia 3.65s sold at 74⅜@74⅝.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, May 19, 1875.

Gold receipts	$368,640 16
Gold payments	1,469,333 59
Gold balance	54,530,388 75
Currency receipts	1,019,340 98
Currency payments	1,458,605 74
Currency balance	44,433,713 65
Customs	338,000 00
Canceled gold certificates sent to Washington	1,263,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—MAY 19.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	116¼	116¼
United States 5-20s, coupons, 1862	116⅞	117⅛
United States 5-20s, coupon, 1867	123⅞	124
American Gold	116¼	116¼
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 86@$4 86½	$4 86½
New-York Central	105	104¾
Chicago and Rock Island	103⅝	102½
Pacific Mail	37¾	38¼
St. Paul Common	35⅝	35⅝
St. Paul Preferred	56½	56½
Western Union	76¾	77¼
Union Pacific	75¾	76
Lake Shore	66¾	67⅜
Wabash and Toledo	9⅞	8½
North-western Common	39	38½
North-western Preferred	53¾	53½
Delaware and Lackawanna	118⅜	118½
New-Jersey Central	110½	110½
Panama	142¾	141
Erie	25⅛	23⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	24⅛	23½
C., C. and Indiana Central	5⅛	5
Harlem	135	135½

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	105¼	104¾	850
Erie	25⅜	22⅞	109,200
Lake Shore	68⅛	66⅞	99,000
Wabash	10	8½	13,200
North-western	39⅞	38⅜	13,600
North-western Preferred	53¾	53½	500
Rock Island	103⅝	102¼	14,500
Milwaukee and St. Paul	36¼	35⅜	4,000
Milwaukee & St. Paul Pref.	56½	56½	200
Pittsburg	91⅞	91¾	200
Chicago and Alton	105	105	100
New-Jersey Central	110½	110½	100
Michigan Central	67½	67½	160
Union Pacific	76⅝	75¾	7,700
C., C. and Indiana Central	5¼	5	1,052
Hannibal and St. Joseph	24	23½	700
Atlantic and Pacific Pref.	15⅞	15⅜	2,500
Ohio and Mississippi	25⅛	23¼	9,800
Missouri Pacific	52	51½	700
Panama	143	141	700
Western Union	77⅝	76¾	31,200
Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph	25⅜	24½	1,300
Pacific Mail	38⅞	37⅞	64,500
Quicksilver	18	16¾	1,300
Quicksilver Preferred	22	22	200
Iron Mountain	21	21	100
United States Express	51½	51	200
Total sales			377,572

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Currency 6s	124⅛	124¼	5-20s, 1865.n.c.	122¼	122½
6s, 1881, r.	122¼	122⅜	5-20s, 1867, r.	122¼	122½
6s, 1881, c.	124¼	124½	5-20s, 1867, c.	124	124⅛
5-20s, 1862, r.	117	117¼	5-20s, 1868, r.	122	123
5-20s, 1862, c.	117	117¼	5-20s, 1868, c.	123⅝	123¾
5-20s, 1864, r.	117¾	118	10-40s, r.	116½	116¾
5-20s, 1864, c.	118	118¼	10-40s, c.	117⅞	118
5-20s, 1865, r.	119½	120	5s, 1881, r.	116⅛	116½
5-20s, 1865, c.	120⅜	120⅝	5s, 1881, c.	116⅛	116½
5-20s, 1865, n.r.	121¾	122			

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in coin $206,000 for interest, and $93,000 for called bonds.

The following shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank:

Gold cleared	$44,395,000
Gold balances	1,526,053
Currency balances	1,869,231

The following is the Clearing-house statement;

Currency exchanges	$85,189,805
Currency balances	4,096,082
Gold exchanges	3,435,730
Gold balances	441,468

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, '83	38	N.Y.5sGold L'n.1875	114
Ala. 5s, '86	38	N.C.6s old,J. & J	21
Ala. 8s, '86	42½	N.C. 6s, April & Oct.	21
Ala. 8s, '88	41	N.C. N.C.R., J.&J	52
Ark. 6s, Funded	27	N.C.N.C.R.,Ap&Oct.	52
Ark.7s,L.R.&Ft.S.is.	11	N.C.N.C.R.c.offJ&J.	40
Ark. 7s, M. & L. R.	11	N.C.N.C.R.c.offA&O.	39
Connecticut 6s	108	N.C.Fund'g Act1866.	13
Georgia 6s	88	N.C.Fund'g Act1868.	13
Ga. 7s, new bonds	98	N.C.newbonds,J.&J.	12
Ga. 7s, indorsed	93	N.C.newbonds.A&O.	11¼
Ga. 7s, gold bonds	91	N.C. Spl.Tax class 1.	4⅞
Indiana 5s	101	N.C. Spl.Tax class 2.	4⅝
Ill. coup. 6s, '77	101	N.C. Spl.Tax class 3.	4
Ill. coup. 6s, '79	101	Ohio 6s, 1875	102
Ill. War Loan	102	Ohio 6s, 1881	105
Kentucky 6s	102	Ohio 6s, 1886	108
Louisiana 6s	36½	Rhode Island 6s	107¾
La. new bonds	37	South Carolina 6s	33
La. 6s, New F. D.	35	S. C., 6s, J. & J	32
La 7s, Penitentiary	36	S. C., 6s, Apr & Oct.	30
La. 6s, Levee Bds	37	S.C. Fund'g Act1866.	31
La. 8s, Levee Bds	26	S.C. L.C.,1889,J.&J.	31⅛
La. 8s, Levee Bds '75.	38	S.C.L.C.,1889,A. & O.	31
Mich. 6s, 1878-'79	105	S. C. 7s, of 1888	31
Mich. 6s, 1883	106	S.C. non-f. bds	6¼
Mich. 7s, 1890	110	Tennessee 6s, old	50
Mo. 6s, due in 1875	102	Tenn. 6s, new bds	50
Mo. 6s, due in 1876	102	Tenn. 6s, new series.	50¼
Mo. 6s,F.B.due'94-'5	102	Texas 10s of 1876	99
Mo.6s,L.B,.'81-91inc.	102	Virginia 6s, old	34
N.Y.Reg. B'ty L'n	108½	Virginia 6s, n.b.1866.	34
N.Y.coup.B'ty L'n	108½	Virginia 6s, n.b.1867.	34
N.Y.6sCanal L'n1875	110	Virginia 6s, c.bds	61
N.Y.6sCanal L'n1877	110	Virginia 6s,ex.mat.c.	55½
N.Y.6sCanal L'n1878	110	Virginia 6s, c. 2d ser.	43
N.Y.6sGold reg.1887	119	Virginia 6s, def. bds.	9
N.Y.6sG'd coup.1887	119	Dis. of Col.3-65s,1924.	74⅝
N.Y.6sGold L'n.1891	119		

And the following for City Bank shares:

America	155	Merchants' Ex	102½
Chemical	1600	Metropolitan	132
City	300	Nassau	104¼
Commerce	122	New-York	133
Continental	98½	North America	102¾
Corn Exchange	135	Park	151
Fourth National	100	People's	140
German American	97	Phenix	98½
Grocers'	102	Republic	99⅞
Irving	130	Shoe and Leather	153
Leather Manufac	185	State of New-York	112
Manhattan	150	Tradesmen's	145
Market	121	Union	136
Merchants'	125		

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—MAY 19.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, New	107½	107⅝
Camden and Amboy Railroad	130	sales.
Pennsylvania Railroad	50½	50⅝
Philadelphia & Reading Railroad	53⅛	53¼
Lehigh Valley Railroad	61⅛	61⅝
Catawissa Railroad Preferred	42	
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	21¼	21⅜
Lehigh Navigation	50⅞	51
Lehigh Gold Loan	102½	102¾

The following is the Quarterly statement of the National Banks of the City of New-York:

	Liabilities. March 1, '75.	Liabilities. May 1, '75.	Comparisons.	
Capital	$68,500,000	$68,500,000		......
Net profits	32,454,000	33,586,000	Inc.	$1,132,000
Circulat'n	22,871,700	21,192,100	Dec.	1,679,600
Due Banks	97,687,000	82,894,800	Dec.	14,792,200
Due Depositors	121,160,200	129,588,300	Inc.	8,428,100
Unpaid Dividends	238,700	610,600	Inc.	371,900
Totals	$342,911,600	$336,371,800	Dec.	$6,539,800
	Resources.	Resources.	Comparisons.	
Loans and Disc'ts	$204,385,100	$202,777,600	Dec.	$1,607,500
Stocks	50,186,600	44,425,300	Dec.	5,761,300
Real Estate	9,061,800	9,276,500	Inc.	314,700
Due from Banks	16,362,000	15,831,700	Dec.	530,300
Cash Items and Bank Notes	3,959,300	5,017,000	Inc.	1,057,700
Specie	11,696,400	6,683,500	Dec.	5,012,900
Legal Tenders	47,116,500	52,265,400	Inc.	5,148,900
Over Dr'fs	143,900	94,800	Dec.	49,100
Total	$342,911,600	$336,371,800		

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, May 18, 1875.

☞ TO THE STOCK AND BONDHOLDERS OF THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE, AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY:

We invite you to send to us authority to vote for you at the annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, to be held at Milwaukee on the 12th of June next.

We are in favor of accepting the law, approved March 5, 1875, which repeals the Classification Act and provides for an election each year of a full board of thirteen Directors, and shall, if empowered, vote on your shares in accordance with this view, unless otherwise instructed.

Among other contemplated reforms, it is intended that the office in New York shall be used exclusively for the business of the company, and be under management that will have no interest in the stock market, inconsistent with that of the shareholders.

ALEXANDER MITCHELL,
JOHN E. WILLIAMS.

The undersigned, Directors, stock and bondholders of the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul Railway, concur in and approve of the foregoing application of Alexander Mitchell, President of the company, and John E. Williams, President of the Metropolitan National Bank of New York:

W. S. GURNEE,	BALDWIN & KIMBALL,
JULIUS WADSWORTH,	ROBERT BAYARD,
E. L. FRANK,	ARMOUR, PLANKINTON & CO.,
H. CROCKER, Directors.	TALCOTT & SONS,
WARD, CAMPBELL & CO.,	EDWARD HEN,
WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN,	CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
WHITEHOUSE & CO.,	HALLGARTEN & CO.,
VERMILYE & CO.,	JAMES G. GARNER,
GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,	WM. BRYCE & CO.,
	H. L. HORTON & CO.,
WESTON & DeBILLIER,	GEORGE SMITH, of London,
JESSE HOYT,	formerly banker of Chicago, by his attorneys,
DAVID DOWS,	GEDDES & REID.
CAMMANN & CO.,	
WHITE, MORRIS & CO.,	

To secure representation at the annual election on June 12, it is of the first importance to every owner of bonds or stock of the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul Railway Company, that his bonds or stock should stand in his own name when the transfer books close on Saturday, 22d inst.

It is therefore recommended that where bonds and stock do not now stand in the name of the owner, transfers be made at once.

For proxies apply to

ALEXANDER MITCHELL,
JOHN E. WILLIAMS,
at the Metropolitan National Bank.

☞ ISSUE OF $4,000,000 SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF $1,000 EACH, OF THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

INTEREST PAYABLE 1ST MARCH AND 1ST SEPTEMBER. PRINCIPAL, 1900.

Messrs. MORTON, BLISS & CO., invite subscriptions for the above bonds, and will receive proposals until Tuesday, the 25th day of May, at noon, to purchase any part of the same, reserving a minimum price of 97½ per cent., and accrued interest, below which no offers will be accepted.

Subscriptions to become binding as soon as they reach the amount of $2,000,000; and if they exceed the total of $4,000,000, the $2,000,000 first subscribed shall be allotted *in full* and the balance *pro rata*.

This issue has been authorized for the purpose of providing means to redeem bonds of the company maturing Nov. 1, next, amounting to $4,448,900, and will be included in any mortgage that the company may make in the future, the amount of which shall in no event exceed $6,000,000.

On the redemption of the foregoing $4,448,900, the only bonded debt besides the present issue will be $1,500,000 Seven per cent. Gold Building Bonds, issued in 1872, and £206,900 Sterling Bonds; and the total interest on the company's debt, including this issue, will be $405,000, gold, or, at 115 per cent., gold, $465,750, currency, leaving a margin on last year's net earnings of $2,610,910, in excess of expenses and interest charges.

The company has in operation 72,500 miles of line with 177,500 miles of wire, and upward of 6,000 stations.

The capital stock is $41,073,410, of which the company has purchased and now has in its treasury $7,287,735, leaving the outstanding share capital $33,785,675.

The earnings of the company for 1874 were $9,530,749, and the profits $3,076,660, being an increase of $248,715 of gross receipts, and of $841,643 of profits over the year 1873.

Besides the Western Union stock, the company owns $1,038,400 of the capital stock of the International Ocean Telegraph Company, which owns and operates land lines in Florida, and submarine cables between Florida, Key West, and Havana, Cuba; also $1,173,500 of the gold and stock Telegraph Company's stock.

The payment for the new bonds, when allotted, will be due June 1, and the currency bonds of the company, due Nov. 1 next, will be received at 100½, and interest in payment for the same.

NEW-YORK, May 8, 1875.

AUCTION SALES.

MORRIS WILKINS Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY FINE OLD MADEIRA AND SHERRY WINES BELONGING TO THE LATE THOMAS P. BARTON, FORMERLY OF PHILADELPHIA.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, May 21, 1875, at 12:30 o'clock, at their office, No. 3 Pine street, near Broadway,

GOVERNOR MADEIRA, 1796;

Gracie Madeira, 1823; Scott Madeira, 1828; McLeod & Laycock Madeira, 1837; March & Benson Madeira, 1838; Sercial Madeira, 1841; Seton Madeira, 1841; Old Leall Madeira.

Gordon Brown Sherry, 1833; Amontillado Sherry, 1837 and 1845; Lobo Sherry, 1846; City Hotel, Pale Sherry. All of the above wines have been bottled by Mr. Owen Byrne, will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, and delivered from No. 8 West 22d st.

These wines were collected by the late Thomas P. Barton, who was renowned as a connoisseur, and few wines have so authentic a pedigree and history. Catalogues at the office.

WILLIAM ELLIOTT, Auctioneer.

STANDARD AND DWARF ROSES, PURPLE BEECH, KILMARNOCK WILLOWS, GOLDEN OAKS, rhododendrons, gooseberries, auratum lilies, &c., &c., at auction, on FRIDAY, May 21, at 11 A. M., at Young & Elliott's, No. 12 Cortlandt st., near Broadway. Catalogues ready.

AUCTION SALE.

The Fire Department will sell at public auction, at 10 o'clock A. M., May 24, 1875, fourteen fire extinguishers, lot of old iron, rope, harness, &c., &c.

For particulars see the *City Record.* Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

FURNITURE.

FRENCH VARNISHING DONE BY A LADY. —Furniture and all kinds of wood-work, in or out of the house; will work cheap, and full satisfaction given. Call on or address Mrs. GREEN, No. 26 2d av.

SHOW-CASES AT REDUCED PRICES.—The largest assortment of all styles and shapes in the City at HOFFMAN & FERSCH'S, No. 148 Chatham st.

ICE-CREAM.

HORTON'S ICE-CREAM.—Cheapest, richest, finest flavored, and most delicious ice-cream in market Depots, 305 4th av., 1,264 Broadway, and 75 Chatham st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d st. bet. 7th and 8th avs

BATHS.

BATHS.—VERGNE'S ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS, No. 12 East 16th st., between Union square and 5th av., to be sold on easy terms, proprietor wishing to retire.

CARPETS, &C.

MATTINGS, MATTINGS.— CLOSING OUT our entire stock of Mattings at very low figures. ANDREW LESTER & CO., No. 371 Broadway.

LOST AND FOUND.

BANK BOOK LOST—NO. 16,621, ISSUED BY the North River Savings Bank, corner 34th st. and 8th av.; the finder will please leave at bank.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE THORN DE PIERRES, late of Chinon. Department Indre and Loire, France, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 59 Liberty st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of November next. —Dated New-York, the 12th day of May, 1875.
THOMAS H. RODMAN, Administrator.
my13-law6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT HENRY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 349 West 22d street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of January, 1875. ANDREW HUTTON, Executor.
ja21-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HORATIO N. MATTISON, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of J. M. Martin, No. 51 William st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the thirtieth day of December, 1874.
d31-law6mTh MARY D. MATTISON, Executrix.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Thirteenth Ward at the hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Thursday, the 27th day of May, 1875, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for fitting up the premises No. 95 Attorney st., for school purposes, including some alterations on premises adjoining.

Proposals will also be received, at the time and place above named, for the furniture required, including desks, seats, &c.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from the successful bidders; proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The name of the party or firm submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

FREDERICK HOLSTEN, FREDERICK GERMANN, ANDREW J. CASE, N. S. ROBERTS, M. D., FRANCIS COAN. } Board of School Trustees, Thirteenth Ward.

Dated NEW-YORK, May 3, 1875.

PROPOSALS FOR KEEPING BUOYS.

OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE INSPECTOR, TOMPKINSVILLE, N. Y., June 1, 1875. }

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on FRIDAY, the 25th day of June next, for raising, replacing, and keeping in their proper positions and in good order, all the buoys now in the Hudson River, between New-York and Albany, and such others as may be authorized, for one year, from the first day of July next to the succeeding 30th day of June, according to the regulations of the Light-house Board and the printed specifications, copies of which can be had by applying at this office. By order of the Light-house Board.

STEPHEN D. TRENCHARD,
Light-house Inspector, Third District.

PROPOSALS FOR KEEPING BUOYS.

OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE INSPECTOR, TOMPKINSVILLE, N. Y., June 1, 1875. }

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on FRIDAY, the 25th day of June next, for raising, replacing, and keeping in their proper positions and in good order, all the buoys now in the Hudson River between Albany and Troy, and such others as may be authorized, for one year, from the 1st day of July next to the succeeding 30th day of June, according to the regulations of the Light-house Board and the printed specifications, copies of which can be had by applying at this office. By order of the Light-house Board.

STEPHEN D. TRENCHARD,
Inspector Third District.

PROPOSALS FOR KEEPING BUOYS.

OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE INSPECTOR, TOMPKINSVILLE, N. Y., June 1, 1875. }

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on FRIDAY, the 25th day of June next, for raising, replacing, and keeping in their proper positions and in good order all the buoys now in Lake Champlain, and such others as may be authorized, for one year from the 1st day of July next to the succeeding 30th day of June, according to the regulations of the Light-house Board and the printed specifications, copies of which can be had by applying at this office. By order of the Light-house Board.

STEPHEN D. TRENCHARD,
Inspector Third District.

PROPOSALS FOR KEEPING BUOYS.

OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE INSPECTOR, TOMPKINSVILLE, N. Y., June 1, 1875. }

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on FRIDAY, the 25th day of June next, for raising, replacing, and keeping in their proper positions and in good order all the buoys now in the Fire Island Inlet, New-York, and such others as may be authorized, for one year, from the 1st day of July next to the succeeding 30th day of June, according to the regulations of the Light-house Board and the printed specifications, copies of which can be had by applying at this office. By order of the Light-house Board.

STEPHEN D. TRENCHARD,
Inspector Third District.

MASON WORK.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Department of Public Works until 12 o'clock noon May 24, 1875, for MASON WORK in Tompkins Market.

For particulars see the *City Record.* Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

ROCK CONTRACTOR WANTED—TO EXCAVATE twenty-two lots on 57th and 58th sts., between 6th and 7th avs. Responsible parties apply to F. LITTMAN, No. 240 West 55th st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS TO BE SUPPLIED TO THE NAVY-YARDS UNDER THE COGNIZANCE OF THE BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 28, 1875. }

Sealed proposals to furnish timber and other materials for the Navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, will be received at this Bureau until 12 o'clock M. of the 8th of June next, at which time the bids will be opened.

The proposals must be addressed to the "*Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, Navy Department, Washington,*" and must be indorsed "*Proposals for Timber, &c., for the Navy,*" that they may be distinguished from ordinary business letters.

To prevent confusion, and facilitate the opening of the bids, parties bidding for supplies at several yards will inclose their bids in separate envelopes for each yard, indorsed with the name of the yard for which the bid is made.

Printed schedules for such classes as parties deal in and intend to bid for, together with instructions to bidders, giving the forms of proposal, of guarantee, and of certificate of guarantors, with printed forms of offer, will be furnished to such persons as desire to bid, on application to the Commandants of the respective Navy-yards, and those of all the yards on application to the Bureau.

The Commandant of each Navy-yard, and the purchasing Paymaster for each station, will have a copy of the schedules of the other yards, for examination only, in order that persons who intend to bid may judge whether it is desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards.

The proposals must be for the whole of a class, but the department reserves the right to reduce the whole class, should the interest of the Government require it, before the execution of the contract. All applications for information, or for the examination of samples, must be made to the Commandants of the respective yards.

Bids or offers will be received only from parties who are bona fide dealers in, or manufacturers of, the articles they offer to furnish. The guarantors must be certified by the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.

The contract will be awarded to the person who makes the lowest bid and gives the guarantee required by law, the Navy Department, however, reserving the right to reject the lowest bid, or any which it may deem exorbitant.

Under the provisions of section 3,722 of the Revised Statutes, the offer of any person who, as principal or surety, has been a defaulter in any previous contract with the Navy Department will not be received.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility must be certified to the satisfaction of the Navy Department.

As additional security twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contracts shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of the amount of each bill, approved in triplicate by the Commandants of the respective yards, will be paid by the Paymaster of the station designated in the contract, or, if none is specified, by the Paymaster of the station nearest the yard where the goods are delivered, within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The classes of this Bureau are numbered and designated as follows:

Class No. —, Live Oak; No. 1, White Oak Logs; No. 3, White Oak Curved Timber; No. 4, White Oak Plank; No. 6, Yellow Pine Plank; No. 9, Yellow Pine Mast Timber; No. 11, White Pine Logs; No. 12, White Pine Mast Timber; No. 13, Wite Pine Plank, Boards; No. 15, White Ash; No. 16, White Ash Oars; No. 18, Black Walnut, Mahogany, Maple, Cherry; No. 22, Cypress, Cedar; No. 23, Black Spruce; No. 24, White Oak Staves and Headings; No. 25, Lignumvitæ; No. 32, Wrought Iron, round and square; No. 33, Wrought Iron, flat; No. 34, Iron, plate; No. 35, Steel; No. 37, Iron Spikes; No. 38, Iron Wrought Nails; No. 39, Iron Cut Nails; No. 42, Lead, pipe, sheet; No. 43, Zinc; No. 44, Tin; No. 45, Solder; No. 48, Locks, Hinges, Bolts, of brass and iron; No. 49, Screws, of brass and iron; No. 50, Files; No. 51, Augers; No. 52, Tools for ship stores; No. 53, Tools for use in yard and shops; No. 54, Hardware; No. 56, White Lead; No. 57, Zinc Paint; No. 58, Colored Paints, Dryers; No. 59, Linseed-oil; No. 60, Varnish, Spirits Turpentine; No. 63, Sperm and Lard-oil; No. 64, Tallow, Soap; No. 65, Fish-oil; No. 68, Glass; No. 69, Brushes; No. 70, Dry Goods for upholstering; No. 71, Stationery; No. 72, Crucibles; No. 73, Ship Chandlery; No. 74, Acids, Photographic Material; No. 75, Resin, Pitch, Crude Turpentine; No. 77, Belting, Packing; No. 78, Leather; No. 80, Junk; No. 82, Bellows; No. 85, Anthracite Coal; No. 86, Semi-bituminous Coal; No. 87, Bituminous Coal; No. 88, Charcoal, Coke.

The following are the classes, by the numbers, required at the respective Navy-yards:

PORTSMOUTH.
Live Oak—Nos. 4, 16, 34, 35, 42, 43, 44, 51, 53, 54, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 63, 65, 69, 71, 73, 74, 85, 88.

BOSTON.
Live Oak—Nos. 1, 13, 15, 18, 23, 25, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 42, 51, 53, 54, 57, 58, 59, 63, 64, 68, 69, 71, 73, 74, 77, 85, 87, 88.

NEW-YORK.
Live Oak—Nos. 4, 16, 18, 22, 23, 24, 43, 44, 56, 58, 59, 60, 64, 65, 70, 71, 80, 85, 86, 88.

PHILADELPHIA.
Nos. 1, 4, 6, 9, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 18, 22, 23, 25, 31, 38, 39, 42, 43, 44, 45, 48, 49, 50, 51, 53, 54, 56, 58, 59, 60, 63, 64, 68, 69, 71, 73, 74, 75, 77, 78, 85, 87, 88.

WASHINGTON.
Nos. 18, 23, 35, 43, 44, 53, 54, 58, 59, 60, 63, 64, 69, 70, 71, 73, 74, 77, 78.

NORFOLK.
Live Oak—Nos. 3, 11, 15, 18, 22, 24, 43, 44, 49, 50, 54, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 63, 64, 68, 69, 70, 71, 73, 75, 78, 82, 88.

PENSACOLA.
Nos. 13, 15, 22, 23, 25, 71.

MARE ISLAND.
Nos. 24, 32, 33, 34, 35, 39, 42, 43, 44, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 63, 64, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 78, 85, 87.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING THE STATE OF IOWA WITH STATIONERY,

As per the following schedule, will be received at the office of the Secretary of State at Des Moines, Iowa, until the 6th day of August, 1875, at noon of said day. On the said day such proposals as shall have been received up to said hour will be opened and the contract or contracts awarded to the lowest responsible bidder or bidders, the parties contracting on the part of the State reserving the right to let the contract in parts to different bidders if thought advisable. Proposals must be accompanied by samples of the articles to be furnished, which said articles are to be delivered at the office of the Secretary of State on or before the 20th day of October, 1875, without claims for freights, boxes, or anything extra over amount bid.

Bids for furnishing paper must give the price per pound. Samples of paper must contain not less than six sheets, and have the weight per ream of such samples marked thereon. All writing-paper to be delivered in quarter ream packages.

Parties to whom contracts are awarded will be expected to furnish securities to the amount of their contract for the faithful performance thereof.

SCHEDULE.

1,000 reams Book Paper, 25x38.
300 reams Book Paper, 27x42.
30 reams Check Folio.
30 reams Folio Post.
30 reams Demy.
150 reams Flat Cap.
100 reams Flat Letter.
25,000 sheets Bond Paper, 14x17.
20,000 sheets Bond Paper, 16x21.
100 reams Legal Cap.
50 reams Record Cap.
50 reams Congress Letter.
50 reams half-sheet Letter, with margin for printed heads.
25 reams Packet Note.
25 reams Commercial Note.
100 reams Cover Paper.
25 reams Manilla Paper.
40 reams Envelope Paper.
1,000 sheets Blotting Pads.
10 dozen quarts Writing Fluid.
2 dozen quarts Copying Ink.
2 dozen Four-ounce Carmine.
6 dozen Quarts Mucilage.
20 dozen Ink Stands.
10,000 Paper Fasteners.
2,000 Eyelet Paper Fasteners.
5 dozen Spools Red Tape, 5-16 inch.
12 dozen Bolts Silk Ribbon, ⅛ inch.
3 dozen Paper Weights.
50 pounds Flax Twine, assorted sizes.
2 dozen Letter Copying-books.
1 gross Letter Files, parteboard, open ends.
25 M Envelopes, nine inch.
25 M Envelopes, six inch.
25 gross Steel Pens.
8 gross Penholders.
25 dozen Rubber Erasers, Faber.
60 gross Rubber Bands, assorted sizes.
8 gross Lead Pencils, Faber No. 2.
6 dozen Red and Blue Pencils.
12 dozen Pocket Knives, four blades.
2 dozen Blank Books, two quire.
1 dozen Blank Books, three quire.
20 dozen Mucilage Stands, with brush.
3 dozen Brooms.

B. R. SHERMAN, Auditor of State.
DES MOINES, May 6, 1875.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., (and nowhere else,) until MONDAY, May 24, 1875, at 4 o'clock P. M., for supplying the coal and wood required for the public schools in this City, (including that portion of Westchester County recently annexed thereto,) for the ensuing year —say nine thousand five hundred (9,500) tons of coal, more or less, and one thousand six hundred (1,600) cords of oak, and one thousand (1,000) cords of pine wood, more or less. The coal must be of the best quality of white ash, furnace, egg, stove, and nut sizes, clean and in good order, two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds to the ton, and must be delivered in the bins of the several school buildings at such times and in such quantities as required by the Committee on Supplies.

The proposals must state the mines from which it is proposed to supply the coal (to be furnished from the mines named, if accepted,) and must state the price per ton of two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds.

The quantity of the various sizes of coal required will be about as follows, viz.: Seven thousand two hundred (7,200) tons of furnace size, one thousand two hundred (1,200) tons of stove size, five hundred (500) tons of egg size, and six hundred (600) tons of nut size. The oak wood must be of the best quality, the stick not less than three (3) feet long.

The pine wood must be of the best quality, Virginia, and not less than three (3) feet, six (6) inches long. The proposal must state the price per cord of one hundred and twenty-eight cubic feet, solid measure, for both oak and pine wood, and also the price per cut for sawing and splitting per load, the quantity of oak wood to be split only as required by the Committee on Supplies. The wood will be inspected and measured under the supervision of the Inspector of Fuel of the Board of Education, and must be delivered at the schools as follows: Two-thirds of the quantity required from the 10th of June to the 15th of September, and the remainder as required by the Committee on Supplies; said wood, both oak and pine, must be delivered sawed, and, when required, split, and must be piled in the yards, cellars, vaults, or bins of the school buildings as may be designated by the proper authority. The contracts for supplying said coal and wood to be binding until the 1st day of June, 1876. Two sureties for the faithful performance of the contract will be required, and each proposal must be accompanied by the signatures and residences of the proposed sureties. No compensation will be allowed for delivering said coal and wood at any of the schools, nor putting and piling the same in the yards, cellars, vaults, or bins of said schools.

Proposals must be directed to the Committee on Supplies of the Board of Education, and should be indorsed "Proposals for Coal," or "Proposals for Wood," as the case may be.

The committee reserve the right to reject any or all proposals received.

RUFUS G. BEARDSLEE, ANDREW J. MATHEWSON, JAMES M. HALSTED, DAVID WETMORE, WILLIAM WOOD. } Committee on Supplies.

NEW-YORK, May 8, 1875.

TELEGRAPH SUPPLIES.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Fire Department until 12 o'clock noon, May 31, 1875, for Sulphuric Acid and other telegraph supplies. For particulars see the *City Record.* Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

*SCYTHIA..WED., May 19 | *BOTHNIA..WED., June 2
*RUSSIA....WED., May 26 | ABYSSINIA..WED., June 9

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

BALTIC........SATURDAY, May 22, at 3 P. M.
BRITANNIC........SATURDAY, May 29, at noon.
GERMANIC........SATURDAY, June 5, at 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC........SATURDAY, June 12, at noon.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets, $175, gold; steerage at low rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS, LACHESNEZ....SATURDAY, May 29
PEREIRE, DANRE........SATURDAY, June 12
FRANCE, TRUDELLE........SATURDAY, June 26

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine.)
First Cabin, $100; Second, $65; Third $30.
Return tickets at reduced rates.

Steerage, $22, with superior accommodations, and including all necessaries without extra charge.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 55 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

ODER........May 22 | MOSEL........June 5
NECKAR........May 29 | DONAU........June 12

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin........$100 gold.
Second cabin........60 gold.
Steerage........30 currency.

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Company's Pier, No. 36 North River, as follows:

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Capt. JOHNSON....Thu., May 20
STATE OF INDIANA, Capt. SADLER........Wed., June 2
STATE OF GEORGIA, Capt. COOPER........Wed., June 16

And every Wednesday thereafter. First cabin, $70, $80, and $90; return tickets, $140. Second cabin, $50; return tickets, $90. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(Via Queenstown,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

WYOMING........June 1, at 3 P. M.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK........WEDNESDAY, May 19, 3 P. M.
CANADA........WEDNESDAY, June 2, 3 P. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Helvetia, May 22, 7:30 A.M. | The Queen, June 5, 3 P. M.
Egypt, May 29, 11 A. M. | Spain, June 12, 12 M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF RICHMOND........Saturday, May 22, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS........Saturday, May 29, at Noon
CITY OF CHESTER........Saturday, June 5, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS........Saturday, June 12, at Noon
CITY OF BERLIN........Saturday, June 19, at 3 P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $100, gold.

STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.

Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.

Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

ETHIOPIA........Sails Saturday, May 22, 3 P. M.
BOLIVIA........Sails Saturday, May 29, at noon.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $75 to $90, currency.

Steerage at lowest current rates.

Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST, SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

GEORGIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, Wednesday, May 19
CHARLESTON, Capt. J. BERRY, Saturday, May 22

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information, can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, May 22, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, WEDNESDAY, May 26, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, May 29, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

ASHLAND, Capt. WHITEHURST, WEDNESDAY, June 2, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodation for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF NEW-YORK........Thursday, May 20
CITY OF MERIDA........Tuesday, June 1
CITY OF VERA CRUZ........Thursday June 3

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS.

CALLING AT HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHE, TUSPAN AND TAMPICO.

CITY OF MERIDA........Tuesday, June 1
CITY OF MEXICO........Tuesday, June 22

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS,
Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans May 15 and June 5 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

WILSON'S LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

Sailing fortnightly from Pier No. 46 East River.

COLOMBO, May 15. | VIRAGO, June 1.
ELDORADO to follow. | OTHELLO to follow.

First Cabin, $70, currency. Second Cabin, $45, currency.

Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to

CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.

Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River.

For Aspinwall,

ACAPULCO........May 29, 12 M

connecting for all Central American and Pacific ports. From San Francisco for Japan and China.

ALASKA........June 1

For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

CRESCENT CITY, Capt. CURTIS....THURSDAY, May 27
COLUMBUS, Capt. REED........THURSDAY, June 8

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.— United States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships at MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES

The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on MONDAY, May 24, at 9 o'clock A. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210 and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

For Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer HUNTSVILLE, Chester, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail THURSDAY, May 20, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 4 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west, via Port Royal, the Florida, and Brunswick Railroads.

First-class passage to Fernandina........$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville........22 50
First-class passage to Augusta........20 00

Through tickets issued to all points South and South-west.

For freight or passage, apply to
HERM. GELPCKE,
No. 5 William st.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO NASSAU, JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, AND VENEZUELA. First-class full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:

FOR NASSAU, KINGSTON, and COLOMBIA.
ALPS........May 29.
ETNA........June 19.

FOR HAYTI and VENEZUELA.
ANDES........May 15.
ATLAS........June 5.

Superior First-class Passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall st.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10 and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 11:20 A. M. and 10:35 P. M., daily 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 7:35, 7:40, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40 and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West, also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing April 12, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington: at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:4 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:15 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6 and 6:45 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:10, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 12 M., 12:4, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:15, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 7:45, 8:30, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 15, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table. Change of Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains December 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train. Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 30, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.,) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M. (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.) Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWport, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.

THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

PERSONAL.

BAILEY-LOVELL-TOTTENHAM.—IF NATHANIEL ANDREW BAILEY, now or late of Stratford, in Canada, and HERBERT JAMES LOVELL BODWELL, now or late of Framingham, Mass., America, will apply to J. M. Richardson, of Great Hadham, Herts, England, Solicitor, they will hear of something to their advantage. Any information respecting the said Nathaniel Andrew Bailey and Herbert James Lovell Bodwell, whether living or not, will be forwarded to the said J. M. Richardson.

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GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 1,190 Broadway, near 29th st.

The New York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 20, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE TWO ORPHANS.—Mr. John Parselle, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Kate Claxton. Matinée at 1:30.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—THE BIG BONANZA—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—MACBETH—Mr. George Rignold, Mr. F. B. Warde, Miss Clara Morris, Miss Mary Wells.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE RIVALS—A HAPPY PAIR—Mr. H. J. Montague, Miss Ada Dyas.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—GIROFLE-GIROFLA (Opera Bouffe)—Mlle. Geoffroy, Mlle. Minelli, M. De Quercy, M. Valaire.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—TWELVE TEMPTATIONS—Miss H. Irving, Miss Andrews, Mr. Francis Foster.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

BOWERY THEATRE.—DANIEL BOONE—ROBERT MACAIRE—Mr. J. P. Winter.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER-NIGHT CONCERT under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

ROBINSON HALL.—GIROFLE GIROFLA—(English Opera Bouffe.)

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT STATUARY, PAINTINGS, &c. Day only.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—DRAMATIC READINGS by Prudie Cole.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence. It is free from all objectionable advertisements and reports, and may be safely admitted to every domestic circle. The disgraceful announcements of quacks and medical pretenders, which pollute so many newspapers of the day, are not admitted to the columns of THE TIMES on any terms.

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We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

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This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TEN PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES *is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets. It is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have the Daily TIMES *mailed to their address, postage prepaid, for one dollar per month.*

After a good deal of tedious Senatorial vaporing, the Husted Rapid-transit bill was ordered to a third reading in the Senate last night. The amendments inserted by the Railroad Committee do not appear to have been of an important character. The only amendment made in Committee of the Whole was one limiting the operation of the bill to the Counties of New-York and Westchester. The omission of Kings is rather remarkable, but if the people of Brooklyn are willing to be left outside of the pale of a general Rapid-transit law, the loss and inconvenience will be chiefly their own. The bill will doubtless pass the Senate today, and its amendments will, we may assume, be promptly concurred in by the Assembly. On the whole, the passage of the bill into law may be safely calculated upon.

Of all the lame excuses recently adopted for the appointment of a Legislative Committee of Inquiry, those stated in the resolution of Mr. T. C. CAMPBELL are certainly the lamest. It seems that the steady and rapid increase of crime in this City has created great alarm in the minds of all good citizens, that the proper authorities are "inadequate to its speedy suppression," and that, therefore, it is an opportune moment for calling upon the Speaker of the Assembly to appoint a committee of five for the purpose of investigating the matter. What is the object of this move, beyond furnishing a few legislators with some occupation for their Summer leisure, is not quite apparent. It may mean an attack on the District Attorney's office, on the Police Board, or the criminal courts. In any case, the committee and its proceedings are likely to excite more ridicule than interest, and are tolerably certain to prove entirely incapable of leading to any beneficial results.

Twenty-eight Democrats and twenty-one Republicans voted yesterday against the third reading of the bill prohibiting the erection of new abattoirs in this City. The bill is thus virtually dead, and the great central slaughter-houses will certainly be erected, to the serious depreciation of property, if not still greater peril to the public health in their vicinity. When this monstrous nuisance is in full operation in our midst, yesterday's record of the votes which permitted it may have more interest than is quite agreeable to the members who figure in it.

The libel case in which the *Athenæum* was compelled to pay damages for publishing a just criticism upon a series of maps, is now well known to the world. One of the most curious points connected with it is that the defendants made no attempt to get the verdict reversed. The same surprise was felt when the London *Times* allowed itself to be cast in damages for exposing the notorious diamond swindlers of Arizona and their confederates. Such decisions as these place the press in a condition of slavery, and practically destroy the effect of the long struggle for freedom of opinion which was once carried on in England. They establish a state of affairs under which that portion of the press which most deserves to exercise power cannot be of the slightest service to the public, and writers like KENEALY venture to take any latitude they please. The rapid decline which everybody may now observe in the standard of public life in England is largely to be ascribed to the fact that the once fearless press of the country lies gagged at the feet of stupid juries and hostile Judges. We are glad to notice that the *Athenæum*, moved by the appeals which have been made to it, has changed its determination in reference to the special injustice of which it has been the victim, and will appeal from a monstrous verdict to a higher court. It will have the sympathies of the press all over the world with it in its attempt to obtain justice, and it will be curious to see what degree of liberty yet remains for the expression of thought and opinion in that land which first made the printing-press truly free.

For a preliminary show, the Indian council at the White House yesterday was quite dramatic. Nothing was said about the contemplated relinquishment of the Black Hills Reservation, but LONE HORN, SPOTTED TAIL, and RED CLOUD severally aired their ideas about the Great Father and his relations to the noble red man. LONE HORN assumes a bragging kind of diplomacy in his introduction to the President, much to the disgust of RED CLOUD, who maintains something of the savage dignity found in the traditional North American Indian. "Heap big Indian, me," seems to be the burden of the speech of LONE HORN. His comrade, SPOTTED TAIL, is not at all diplomatic, however, but morosely wraps his blanket about him, and refuses to talk with the "big chiefs" of the Interior Department, as he declares that they "lied" to him when he was here before. Taken altogether, this aboriginal party is not a very nice one, and it promises to be troublesome and expensive.

The protracted and turbulent strike in the Clearfield mining region has closed by the absolute submission of the men, thinly veiled under a condition which they do not expect to see complied with. That condition is, that all those on strike shall have the opportunity of resuming work at the old rates. The operators will, it is said, refuse to take back some two hundred of the more violent spirits among the miners, and in their places will be retained the new men who are either already at work or who have been engaged to proceed to work in the mines. On the part of the men the strike has been a totally indefensible one, and has entailed a great deal of suffering mainly on those who were not responsible for it. The question, from the first, was merely one of endurance, and such a struggle, waged in times like these, could have but one issue. The violence and intimidation winked at, if not sanctioned by, the unions, have had the effect of depriving the miners of any public sympathy, and will give some appearance of justice to the efforts of the operators to break down the power of these societies altogether.

A legislative adjournment this afternoon is not by any means certain. The second Conference Committee on the items of the Supply bill relating to the new Capitol has failed to agree, and unless the Assembly recedes from its position in favor of finishing the building by day's work instead of by contract, no agreement is likely to be reached. The Senate ought certainly to adhere to the very salutary principle that the contract system under honest supervision is least likely to be productive of corruption and extravagance in the conduct of public works. Nothing can be further from the principles of JEFFERSON than the assumption that the State ought to employ its own masons and laborers, and to maintain a cumbrous organization for the purpose of doing work which belongs to the domain of private enterprise. But then the Democracy of New-York City and State has the slenderest possible claim to be Jeffersonian.

TRADE AND THE COUNTRY.

How little the present depression which prevails in trade is understood by the general public is well illustrated by the fact that large numbers of persons expected to see the return of the Democrats to power followed by an instant change for the better. That expectation led to local triumphs of the Democratic Party in many different parts of the country. In the State of New-York it was one of the main causes of the defeat of Gen. DIX. There had been a financial panic in the New-York stock market; and, as usual, its influence rapidly extended to the whole trade of the country. The evils which followed were popularly ascribed to the party in power. Many people thought that a vote for the Democrats meant a vote for the revival of business. They could not have explained how that desirable result was to be brought about, but it was commonly felt that the defeat of Gen. DIX and the election of Mr. TILDEN would exercise some mysterious influence for the better.

We need not say that the great change which was then anticipated has not arrived. There has been some improvement in particular directions, but it is by no means universal. The stock market has, indeed, escaped without a new panic—largely owing to the firmness with which one or two considerable properties have been supported by their managers. There can be no doubt in the mind of any observing man that these interests have been the corner-stones of the market, and that had they been recklessly trifled with, there would have been another great crash. Whatever buoyancy has been witnessed in this class of transactions is to be traced to a policy which was at first much suspected, but which time has thus far vindicated. A panic in one great stock would easily have created a panic in nearly all. This much must be obvious to every business man. Aside from this cause of activity in Wall street—which was certainly not generally looked for last year—the long-talked-of "revival" has not come. The Democrats won the election in this State, but, of course, their victory has not had the slightest effect on the course of trade. It was not possible that it could have. A change of parties could not benefit commerce, although it might injure it. If, for instance, the old Democratic theories of tampering with the national bonds were suddenly to be revived, it is easy to see what a blow would be inflicted upon our credit, at home and abroad. A corresponding want of good faith in reference to many descriptions of railroad bonds has had no little share in producing the present depression. Something like two hundred and fifty millions of bonds defaulted on their interest last year. The result of this has been to deter investments in the same kind of securities, and to produce actual poverty in many hundreds of families. Again, the contest at present going on between Mr. GARRETT and Mr. SCOTT, and the deplorable condition of the Erie Road, exercise a depressing influence upon trade, and indirectly must do harm to the whole country. The maimed and useless condition of the Erie Railway is a special misfortune to our own State.

In spite of these adverse causes, we believe that trade is making substantial progress toward recovery. We are passing through a period of "shrinkage," of contraction, which was the inevitable sequel of the expansion witnessed during the war, and which is probably still destined to cause much individual loss and suffering. In the course of such a process, the weak are doomed to go under. Yet the number of failures is, and probably will be, surprisingly small, and it becomes the duty of the creditor class not to make it larger than is absolutely unavoidable. The Summer cannot be expected to help us, but we may reasonably look forward with hope and confidence to the Fall. It is highly creditable to our business people that, upon the whole, great strength, patience, and forbearance have been exhibited in all directions. The condition of affairs which we have witnessed during the last eighteen months has been predicted ever since 1864, and political economists proved that whenever it occurred half the country would be totally ruined. In reality, we have suffered very much less than the most sanguine among us could have anticipated. The progress toward a healthy state of business is not rapid, but it is sound, and when it is completed we may safely look forward to a long and uninterrupted period of prosperity. It is the imperative duty of both the great parties of the day to combine in bringing about this result, and to be careful that the national commerce shall not be unnecessarily injured in their struggles. The interests involved in that direction are too vast to be sacrificed to personal ambition or to political intrigues.

THE RIVALRY OF CITIES.

There is something not a little absurd in the peculiar forms taken by the spirit of rivalry which exists between American cities. No one, for instance, who is condemned to read the papers of Chicago and St. Louis can fail to notice the extravagance, and sometimes the bitterness and folly, with which those of either city allude to the other. To some extent, this manner has its origin in the offices of the respective journals. Local writers fall into a certain rut of badinage, and keep in it long after an intelligible motive for their expressions can be found. But, with all necessary allowance for this aggravation of the nuisance, the fact of a curiously obstinate and unreasonable prejudice between the residents of these cities remains, and there are only too many examples of a similar state of things to be found in the United States.

Many of our readers will recognize the existence of a feeling of this kind in New-York with reference to Philadelphia, and *vice versa*. New-Yorkers fall easily into the habit of speaking of Philadelphia as "slow," and have a notion that it is composed mainly of Quaker "meeting-houses" and rows of red brick dwellings, with solid white shutters and much-scrubbed white door-steps, or, in the Dutch vernacular, "stoops." On the other hand, Philadelphians have a fatal facility of thinking that "New-Yorkers" are "snobbish" and inflated, a little tricky, and very much mistaken about the relative merits of the two places.

There is plenty of error on both sides; the prepossession which allows the error to take root and flourish as much as it does is not creditable to the good sense of the people of either city; and the same is true of all the other cities between which a persistent rivalry has sprung up. The time has come in American business and social life when a great deal more is to be gained by a hearty and reasonable co-operation than by the kind of competition that has heretofore prevailed. American cities may grow in the future from what each takes for itself from the common current of commercial prosperity, and not by what one takes from another. The country is too great to pay tribute to any one or a dozen places. Commerce is extending, population increasing, interests are becoming more and more numerous and varied, the resources of the different sections are constantly modifying the centres of population and trade, and almost constantly to the profit of all. Under such circumstances there is something childish in the spirit that has often found expression between many of our great towns. It would be well for all concerned if it could be overcome, and in this work the residents of New-York ought to lead the way.

Certainly none ought to know better than they, how absurd and suicidal is anything like prejudice toward other cities. New-York is positively much more wealthy and powerful than she has ever been before, but relatively she is less so. Other cities are carrying on for themselves much of the trade which formerly they were obliged or willing to do through New-York. The great business of distribution for both foreign goods and Eastern manufactures, though it still centres here, and must do so for many years, is now, to a large extent, cut up and shared by Western cities. Goods are imported direct into Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and thence scattered throughout the West and South-west, which, not many years since, would have stopped in New-York until the buyers of the interior sought them here. A similar modification of trade has taken place with reference to the New-England jobbing. Is New-York, on that account, to regard her relations to the growing cities of the West as less friendly? Certainly not. The intercourse may be changed in some respects, but as the whole country advances, New-York advances with it, and her prosperity becomes all the more intimately bound up with that of other great cities. In this fact lies the secret of the bond that should unite our people everywhere. Vast as has been the progress of the country in the hundred years now drawing to a close, it is really slight to that which is not only possible but probable within the next century. We may with all confidence count on an uninterrupted period of peaceful prosperity for many years to come. There are those who talk vaguely and wildly of the extent of our territory being too great to admit of peaceful political unity, but their talk is the merest speculation, spun without substance from idle and fallacious notions of the past. If the country were under a centralized government there might be some occasion for their anticipations. But with the vigorous industrial progress of the people, political institutions like ours become relatively insignificant, and however important in themselves, quite powerless to interfere with that profound unity which is henceforth the very destiny of this nation. Of the interests which are bound up in that unity our great cities are the special representatives, and it is the obvious duty of their inhabitants to seek general good understanding and good-will, rather than to yield to a petty and carping spirit of rivalry.

ORGANIZED DISHONESTY.

Defrauding the Government is by no means a new pursuit, but its thorough and complete organization as a leading industry is a comparatively modern development. The men who will directly, and without evasion, take the money or property of another, are few in number. Whether this is owing to any improvement in human nature, or whether the art of stealing is assuming higher and more complicated types, according to some law of progressive evolution, we leave to the wise men to decide.

It is unhappily true that a great many persons, while maintaining the appearance of respectability, get rich in various ways through their relations to the municipal, State, or General Government. We know their associated existence as Rings. The only qualification of membership seems to be capacity to help on the common enterprise, or what is sometimes quite as strong a recommendation, ability and disposition to smash it unless allowed a share in its business. Political views of members are always subordinate to success, and it is generally found useful to be strong with all parties having any chance at power. The extent and completeness and comprehensiveness of one of these organizations can only be faintly realized by one not having occasion to expose it, and not familiar with its workings; and, indeed, when exposed, as TWEED was, as the Canal Ring is now being, and as the Whisky Ring is likely to be under Secretary BRISTOW'S energetic treatment, only the leaders are brought to the light, while very few of the many agents, near or remote, become known.

Take the Whisky Ring as an illustration. It has had its agents at Washington—how many nobody knows or is likely to know. Secretary BRISTOW was obliged to proceed with the utmost secrecy, even in his own department, to keep the Ring from suspecting or ascertaining what he was about. The telegraph could only be trusted with a cipher known to but few. Not an unnecessary official was taken into the secret; in the suspected districts the investigation was made by persons not known as officials. As soon as the Internal Revenue Bureau was communicated with, information was given to outside parties, showing that the distillers had their servants in that bureau, unknown and unsuspected, of course, by the Commissioner. What political influence they have had may not be known, but such a Ring is sure to have its friends in Congress, and in all places where laws or officials are made. Wherever it is, and whatever may be its objective point, it has an organization as perfect in its watchfulness as the best organized Detective Police, and a skill in its methods which would reflect credit upon the most accomplished swindler. A large leather manufacturer once told a high Government official that he could not make any profit on a Government contract, but that he was then selling leather at a handsome profit to a contractor, who was making another handsome profit in selling it to the Government. The explanation was simple. The professional contractor had an understanding with the inspectors, and through that understanding it happened that there would always be so much difficulty in passing any leather but his, that honest manufacturers stopped bidding for contracts.

This gives a hint of the systematic way in which the Government is defrauded; directly by swindling, through the aid or connivance of dishonest officials, indirectly by corrupt devices that force honest people to decline to deal with the Government. It is notorious that the National Government cannot build a post office or a custom-house or a ship, and a State Government cannot build a capitol, or a city a public building, except for a sum much beyond what such a work would cost if constructed by a private individual; in fact, this is not only notorious, it is accepted as inevitable, and as an evil which it is impossible to remedy. The practice of robbing the Government to some extent by almost every one who has any dealings with it, has become so inveterate that it is taken as a matter of course.

To reform this condition of things altogether is a work of no common magnitude. Such a reform will never succeed, working from the top down. An honest official here and there can prevent much stealing. Such men as BRISTOW and JEWELL may give the thieves rough handling, but unless the people not only stand by them resolutely, but carry the same kind of reform into their local affairs, beginning at the very sources of political power, raids on Whisky Rings and Mail Contractors' Rings will be at the best only an occasional spasm of virtue. It sometimes seems as though we must reverse the motto for our political banners, and instead of writing "Principles not Men," write "Men with Principles." We need not only honest men in office, but men with brains enough to know dishonesty when they see it, and courage enough to fight it wherever they find it. And such a man has in nine cases out of ten, conscience enough not to go wrong on any public question. The great army of those who live, in one way or another, upon the Government, has brains, cunning, training, industry. It is something more than what has been called the bread and butter brigade; it is an army of which they are only the advanced guard. It will take brains, training, industry, patience, singleness of purpose, and pluck to confront it successfully. The Republican Party never had a better opportunity to make itself a name even more enduring than any it has yet secured, than this organized corruption offers it. Its purest and strongest men are demanded as leaders by all its traditions, and by all its promises. From the Democratic Party, as such, the country has nothing to hope; from the Republican Party everything, if it does the best that is possible for it to do.

ACCEPTING THE SITUATION.

A pathetic spectacle was lately witnessed on a Georgia Railroad. Fortunately, one of those contributors to the future history of the Republic, a newspaper reporter, was able to seize the chief points of the picture; and his account in the Atlanta *Herald* may hereafter furnish material for the cartoon yet to be painted. In Georgia they have had a mild attack of civil rights. In a few instances it has manifested itself in demands of colored people for "two-bit" drinks, for which they are now charged five dollars. Vaguely impressed by the late action of Congress, whereof Sambo has a shadowy understanding, the ex-slaves have tested their new-found rights by asking for the best places in the theatre and the highest seats in hotel dining-rooms. This has been attended with indifferent success. Usually the colored man has been promptly waited upon; but the cost of his entertainment has simply surpassed belief. On the railways, however, he has fared better. In most instances he is provided with a special car, so well furnished and finished that it cannot be called second class, though it might be if it were not for the Civil Rights bill. Into this vehicle no white person is permitted to enter. The civil rights of the proud Caucasian end when he reaches the door of that car.

A week or two ago Col. CINCINNATUS PEEPLES, a fine old Georgia gentleman, attended by Hon. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, and Col. CLISBY, an editor of Georgian renown, were journeying on the Georgia Central Railroad. They desired to smoke, and so went forward to the car of the people who have got their civil rights. The conductor soon told them that the car was set apart for the exclusive use of the colored folks, and that they could not be permitted to occupy it on any account. Here was a strange and almost tragical situation. Mr. STEPHENS, who officiated some years ago at the solemn dedication of a republic whose corner-stone he declared to be the enslavement of colored folks, dropped his briarwood pipe in testimony of the extreme deadness of the peculiar institution. The editor essayed a smile; Col. CINCINNATUS PEEPLES looked confused, and the ex-Vice President of the late Confederacy, made a speech. He said: "I have lived a long time; I have endeavored to tote fa'r with my fellow-man; I pay my honest debts and I love my country; but I never expected to witness a scene like this." The reporter does not say that at this point Col. CINCINNATUS PEEPLES was so overcome by his feelings that he fell on the neck of the ex-Vice President of the ex-Confederate States, and wept profusely. Mr. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS then made another speech. He has made speeches before now, and notwithstanding their length and the proverbial brevity of human life, some of his auditors survive. He has also edited a newspaper, and his two-page paragraphs have been the admiration of the profession, as his "remarks" have been the terror of the reporters of the *Congressional Record*. But to his effort on this occasion the conductor replied with brutal curtness, "Hire a hall." Col. CINCINNATUS PEEPLES, who has also, up to this time, endeavored to "tote" fair with his fellowman, arose in his wrath and white wool hat and led the way to the rear car. He was followed by the enfeebled remnant of the late Confederacy and a highly-astonished editor. The negro occupant of the car, who was reported to be blind, was left, Marius-like, among the ruins of the vanquished Caucasians.

When slavery tumbled to pieces the negro, according to gentlemen who are represented by Col. CINCINNATUS PEEPLES, was shipwrecked. He was the same old shiftless and unsavory person, though no longer a chattel. He might vote, but he was just as inferior as ever. His tibia was as viciously curved, and his hair as base in fibre as in the good old days when pro-slavery courts used to order microscopic examinations of dark-skinned men's scalps before admitting their testimony against the descendants of the Caucasian. One effect of the Civil Rights law has been to bewilder still further the venerable gentlemen who tacitly recognize the extinction of slavery. In old times the negro was not permitted to ride in the same car with them. Even now, the negro has a first-class car to himself. But why Col. CINCINNATUS PEEPLES cannot ride in the negro's car, though the negro may not ride in his, passes that fine old gentleman's comprehension. As we have seen, these venerable gentlemen "accept the situation." They have been accepting the situation, with intervals of protest, ever since the slave confederacy crumbled. The ex-Vice President, the editor, and Col. CINCINNATUS PEEPLES surrendered to a railroad conductor, backed up by the rules and regulations of the Macon and Western Division of the Georgia Central Railroad, the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and legislation to enforce the provisions thereof. We can understand how all this is a mystery to the mind accustomed to consider the negro an inferior order of being; but that it is nevertheless accepted is a good thing for peace.

FORCING THE SEASON.

The sunshine which warms and cheers the occupants of most city and country houses in these May days is delusive, and ought not to be relied upon as evidence that the air out of doors is mild enough for the lightest of Spring clothing. For those who have sufficient strength to walk at a good brisk pace from and to their homes, it does not make so much difference, but for those who cannot, it is a serious matter. Ladies who ride long distances in the street cars, after getting "tired out" in the park, will find woolen shawls hardly heavy enough to keep the chills away. Children will be happy in warm wrappings, and men will receive ample compensation in comfort for the "intolerable nuisance" of having to carry overcoats on their arms in the heat of the sun. It will not be safe to disregard this advice, for this, as the Californian would say, is an exceptional Spring in many ways, and as a consequence requires exceptional treatment. There is no use trying to force it to be like the Spring seasons of the past, for no amount of forcing will drive the chill out of the air until it is struck by the breath of Summer. Considering the long and dreary Winter that we have had, it seems cruel to discourage the attempts that are being made every day to get people into the streets, and to stir them into life and motion. The florists deck the sidewalks in front of their stores with the choicest of blooming roses and the greenest of trailing vines; the bird dealers put out their mocking-birds, thrushes, and robins, as if to excite thoughts of woodland and stream; the churches send their agents to distribute tickets for strawberry festivals; the lager-beer gardens float their most inviting flags, and last of all, the street-railroad companies have put on freshly-varnished open cars.

These attractive influences have not been wholly unsuccessful. They have tempted a good many persons out of doors, have helped the florists and the beer-garden men a little, but they have not succeeded in forcing the Spring in the least. When the florists began to put the treasures of their greenhouses on exhibition, it was considered high time to begin to "make garden," and so it was; but many of those who accepted it as a reminder, have since learned by experience that it is not always safe to put out greenhouse flowers and flowering shrubs when the ground has been made ready to receive them. They now know that it would have been much safer to have kept them in a portable condition, and to have taken them into their houses at night. The consequences of drinking lager-beer in gardens need not be described, for those who can find pleasure in it are not subject to the pains and aches with which chill winds afflict ordinary mortals. Moreover, they are free to go or stay, as they please, and if by staying they contract colds, they have no one to blame but themselves.

It is an entirely different matter with the passengers in open street cars. The only option they have is between riding and walking. If they find the wind too "fresh" and the dust too uncomfortable, they have to endure it. On one of the Brooklyn lines that has a reputation for good management, open cars were made a feature very early this year, to the pleasure of some, and to the extreme discomfort of others. The return trips in the afternoon are characterized by at least one feature of the ascent of Mount Washington by rail. It keeps growing colder and colder all the way up. If every alternate car were left open, it would be a much better arrangement, for then there would be a chance to suit two distinct classes of passengers. The neuralgic and the rheumatic could be pleased, without interfering with the enjoyment of the hot-blooded.

The steam-ship companies engaged in the Canadian freight and passenger trade for a great many years have also been trying to force the Spring. Oblivious of the fact that what they had done in past seasons furnished no guide to what they should have done this season, they sent their ships to Quebec in April. The *Polynesian*, which started on the 15th of that month, narrowly escaped falling a sacrifice to this lack of knowledge. During several days she remained firmly wedged into, and drifting in, a field of ice so broad as to permit fool-hardy passengers to make five-mile excursions upon it. It was only by the greatest luck that she finally reached her destination, although at the expense of having gone ashore at St. Thomas. Numerous other vessels have had, and are still having, a similar experience. Some of them will doubtless never reach port. It is not cheerful to think of "blinding" snow-storms below Quebec, nor of ice forming at Washington in the middle of May, but these are the facts which go to prove that the Spring is an exceptional one, and must be allowed to run its course without rash experiments.

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA BOUFFE AT ROBINSON HALL.

An English version of Lecocq's, "Girofle-Girofla" was represented at Robinson Hall last evening, and will be acted there until further notice. It is neither more nor less than a translation of the familiar opera; and it cannot be said that translations in general, or this one in particular, are in any way superior to the original work. To theatre-goers who prefer the former, however, the English "Girofle-Girofla" will probably prove attractive. It is briskly recited, almost all the music is retained, and the scenery which accompanies the incidents is bright and picturesque, as might be expected when we say that it is from the brush of Mr. Matt Morgan. Miss Clara Fisher, who personates the twin sisters, has a pleasant voice, and uses it with skill and spirit. Miss Louise Frankel, who plays *Marasquin*, also acquits herself cleverly of her duties as a vocalist, and the male rôles are in good hands as assigned to Messrs. Atkins and Welsh Edwards. Extended criticism is certainly not called for by the recital at Robinson Hall, but it can with fairness be mentioned that not too-exacting admirers of opera bouffe can satisfactorily while away a couple of hours there while the present programme is before the public.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS COURT.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The Court of Commissioners of the Alabama Claims met to-day, pursuant to adjournment, and the second calling of the calendar was continued, commencing at case No. 64.

The following cases being in readiness, were grouped with case No. 68—Clement Harding against The United States—and submitted upon the testimony: No. 399, Thomas W. Williams against The United States; and No. 400, the same against the same; W. W. Crapo, of New-Bedford, for the claimants. Also, cases No. 281, James O. Avallne against The United States; No. 446, James B. Smith against The United States; No. —, William Powell against The United States; and No. 735, Vincent Gomez against the United States—in which Hon. C. Cole appeared for the claimants, and Hon. J. A. J. Creswell for the Government. The above cases comprise all the cases connected with the capture and destruction of the Jireh Swift by the Shenandoah, June 29, 1865.

To-morrow, (Thursday,) the following cases will be taken up; Nos. 69, 70, 71, 73, 74, 79, 149, 458, 927, and 1,091.

THE MINERS' STRIKE VIRTUALLY ENDED.

THE MEN VOTE TO GO BACK TO WORK—TRICKS OF THE LEADERS—THE OPERATORS REFUSE TO EMPLOY THEM—NEW MEN COMING IN—ARREST OF THE AGITATOR PARKS—THE STRIKE TO BE CLOSED TO-DAY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

OSCEOLA, Penn., May 19.—The strike in the Clearfield mining region is virtually ended. A majority of the miners in their several districts voted last night to return to work at the old rates, provided all of them were taken back. As the men were fully aware that the operators would not permit the leaders of the strike to work in any of the mines in the region, the vote at the district meetings simply meant that the men knew they were beaten, and were willing to go back unconditionally. It is believed that if the question whether or not they should go back unconditionally were put at the open-air meeting held here yesterday, the men would have voted in the affirmative. The leaders knew that in some few of the districts the men were in favor of the strike, and therefore referred the question to the district meetings, in order to receive that partial justification for their conduct which they feared would not be accorded them at the public meeting. All the business transacted at the district meetings is prepared by what is called the County Board of the Union. This board is composed of the leaders of the strike, and the question upon which the men were required to vote at the district meetings was framed in such a manner that if the men voted in the affirmative they would put themselves on record as voting to go back on condition that the leaders were permitted to resume work. This is the view taken by the operators, who, now that they have gained a triumph, intend to do all in their power to break up the union. This, and not so much to have the men work at the old rates, has been their object since the first day of the strike. And they are determined to effect it, if possible. By the morning train from Tyrone about a dozen men came to take the places of the strikers. Each man was armed with a rifle, to be used for his own defense, if necessary. Another batch of new men are expected to-morrow, and by Saturday, or at furthest by Tuesday of next week, the operators expect the mines to be working up to their full capacity. Some trouble may arise from the fact that nearly 200 of the strikers will be refused work and their places filled permanently by new men. Most of the men who are to be refused work are proscribed by the advice of Capt. Clark, in whose knowledge of the turbulent spirits among the strikers the operators have the utmost confidence. A small number of the strikers went in to work this morning, and several were refused permission to work by the Superintendents; but the great body of the men have not yet gone into the mines, nor is it likely they will before Saturday.

Xingo Parks, the paid organizer of the unions among the miners, was arrested this morning at this place, and taken to Clearfield, where, in default of $5,000 bail, he was locked up. Parks was arrested on a charge of participating in the disturbance at Fisher's Mines on Tuesday of last week. John Siney, the President of the Miners' National Benevolent Association, is under bail on the same charge, but is to be re-arrested and put under heavier bail. It is the first time that Siney has laid himself liable to arrest, and the operators say that they have sufficient evidence to send him to the Penitentiary. Every effort will be made by the operators to convict these men, for the reason that they are regarded as the organizers of all the strikes which have occurred in both the hard and soft coal regions during the past year. The local leaders claim to have prevented all violence during the recent strike, and that the arrest of the men now in Clearfield Jail is a gross outrage, perpetrated at the instance of the employers. It is more than probable that to-morrow will bring the strike finally to a close.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

TYRONE, Penn., May 19.—Xingo Parks, the agitator, was arrested to-day at Osceola. Mr. Fisher has arrived from Huntingdon with fifteen men bound to the Franklin Mines. Every man is armed with a Spencer rifle. Twenty-five Italians have arrived from New-York for the Philadelphia Mines. Strikers' meetings were held at various points last night, but were poorly attended. The strikers are demoralized, and it is thought the strike is nearly ended. Many men have gone to work, and all is quiet to-day.

OBITUARY.

PHILIP W. ENGS.

Philip W. Engs, a merchant of high standing, died yesterday afternoon at his residence in Astoria, Long Island. Mr. Engs was born at Newport, R. I., and was, at the time of his death, eighty-six years of age, during seventy of which he was identified with the mercantile community of this City. He was President of the Association of Exempt Firemen, and one of the first Commissioners of the paid Fire Department.

MORE ABOUT THE BUFFALO GNATS.

An Atlanta, Ga., paper adds something to our stock of knowledge concerning the buffalo gnat, which attacks every animal it can reach, and especially the deer. It says: "These gnats of the South-west are very small—perhaps about one-half the size of the universal horse-fly. They come in the air in countless numbers; the air is full of them when they appear at all, and their appearance is always sudden and overwhelming. They forthwith settle upon every horse, cow, mule, or four-footed animal in sight. They literally cover an animal, owing to their immense numbers, and the animal that is so attacked, say at night, will be dead in the morning, and swelled to an enormous size. Their bite is very poisonous, causing the wound to fester almost as soon as made. They attack as we have stated, wild and tame animals indifferently, but, singularly, they have no appetite whatever for human blood. Their home is in the swamps and low lands, but this season they have swarmed out of their ancient malarial strongholds, and spread themselves over the hills and elevated plateaus. The Eutaula *Times* claims that they have appeared within seven miles of that city, in one of the Cowikee bottoms. If this be true, we may get a call from the poisonous varmints in this State. If any one encounters a myriad of small jet-black flies, each of them having a hump back or shoulders like the buffalo, then he may know that the genuine buffalo gnat has arrived. But a fly without a hump will not be accepted as the deadly insect from the Mississippi bottoms. If it should appear, let the ears, flanks, and other exposed parts of exposed animals be well coated with tar or grease, and if that cannot be done, let fires be started in the stock lots. The insects do not relish tar, grease, or smoke."

SENATOR SARGENT TO RETIRE.

United States Senator A. A. Sargent, of California, has informed his friends that he will not be a candidate for re-election. He says: "I have served the State to my best ability for six years in the House of Representatives and two years in the Senate. I have four years of service before me, if my life is spared, which I dedicate to the interests of this people; and hope during that time to accomplish something for the good of the State. I am not and have never been under the slightest obligation to any influence, personal or corporate, to deflect me from the line of duty, or prevent me from fighting for the public interest against any antagonism whatever. I have received all the favors I desire at the hands of the people, except their continued respect; and only wish to retire on the honorable conclusion of my present term of service. I doubt not that I can be more useful to the State during the next four years, when it is known that by the advocacy of its interests I am not seeking to advance my own; and I wish to make the fullest return in my power for the honors the State has conferred upon me."

THE HAWAIIAN RECIPROCITY TREATY.

The Honolulu *Gazette*, speaking before the Reciprocity treaty had been signed by the King, said, "Hawaii has obtained this special favor, not because the reciprocity between the two countries will be equal, but because the American people feel a great interest in maintaining our national independence, and they are willing to make a sacrifice in a financial point, for this purpose. For this Hawaii owes a debt of gratitude to America. To all the Senators who voted for the treaty, but more especially to Senators Kelly and Mitchell, of Oregon; Senator Cameron, of Pennsylvania; Hamlin, of Maine; Sargent, of California; and Jones, of Nevada, as well as to the President and his Cabinet, the Hawaiian people will ever feel grateful. The American press has also shown the warmest friendship for us in this effort to form a closer commercial union."

RAPID TRANSIT.

THE HUSTED BILL CONSIDERED IN THE SENATE.

FOUR HOURS SPENT IN THE DEBATE UPON IT—SHARP TALK FROM SENATOR MADDEN—DISPOSITION OF THE BILL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, May 19.—Immediately after the opening of this evening's session of the Senate, the Tilden-Husted Rapid-transit bill was, on motion of Senator Robertson, ordered to be considered in the first Committee of the Whole. Senator Jacobs having taken the chair, Senator Johnson opened a vigorous speech against the bill by moving to strike out the first section. He objected to the generality of the provisions of the bill; no legislation of the kind was demanded by the rural districts, and he therefore hoped that the localities which did need the bill would keep their hands off, and would leave other sections of the State free from the embarrassment which unfriendly legislation so often entailed. He asked that his own district at least might be excepted from this gridiron which it was proposed to run all over the State. He then protested against the indecent haste with which the bill was being pressed, and alluded to the various motions which were made last evening and this morning to advance the bill on its passage. Who, he asked, was behind the movement, who was putting up the job, and what was the price? These questions could certainly be asked by the constituents of the several representatives present, and he for one wanted to be provided with an answer. He withdrew his motion to strike out the first section, and moved to except from the provisions of the bill the counties of the Twenty-sixth Senatorial District. Senator Madden was also opposed to the bill. He had supposed the time had come when rapid-transit was fairly achieved, for two bills had been passed, of which one was unanimously asked for by the Common Council of New-York City, and yet, in addition to those bills, in the last hours of the session another bill of great length is thrust forward, whose provisions they were asked to master in a single night, and to approve, without change or comment the next day, for all he knew. It repealed every rapid-transit charter which had previously been granted. He did not suppose the bill was intended to apply to any city except New-York, but if that were so, why was all the elaborate machinery of the bill inserted? He could not easily understand the extraordinary feeling which was manifested for the passage of the bill in certain quarters. The Chairman of the Judiciary Committee especially, Senator Robertson, was a sudden convert to the necessity of rapid transit, but he did not come out in that capacity until certain persons were taken into a certain room and talked to. He believed in the Senate taking care of its own business, and the Assembly of its own business, and the Executive of its own business. But he did not believe in bowing down at the feet of power. He thought the passage of the bill would actually retard rapid transit by destroying the confidence of capitalists by multiplication, and though he alluded to it unwillingly it was necessary for him to say that if this bill was passed he believed the other two would be vetoed. Yet he believed that if they were signed more would be done for rapid transit than had been effected in all past years. He believed that what the best minds desired had been already done, and therefore he was opposed to such hasty legislation, and hoped that the Senate, unlike the Senate of old, would not bow down at the feet of its Cæsar, although coerced by all the power of public patronage. Senator Selkreg spoke to the same effect. The Committee on Railroads had been obliged, he said, to report the bill without understanding its provisions, and because the report was not made as soon as the Journal was read this morning, the individual members of the committee had been maligned and charged with putting up a job. As a member of the Senate, and thus believing and holding his position from the same source and by the same tenure as the Governor did his, he hoped the Senate would not be submissive to executive dictation.

Senator Coles' remarks were in a precisely similar strain.

By this time it began to seem as if the opposition to the bill was really serious, but Senator Woodin, the next speaker, threw oil upon the troubled waters. He could not see that the bill was being pressed in any undue haste, for he thought that quite as much was known about it as about the Moore bill when it was passed. The subject was not a new one, and the Committee on Railroads were fully informed upon it when the bill was referred to it, and as they were thus familiar with the subject he thought the bill had been before it a sufficient although a short time. The bill had been reported by that committee, and he was now prepared to sit down in Committee of the Whole, and examine it just as calmly and carefully as though the committee had had it for months. He thought Senators were overhasty in asking to except their counties from its provisions before the bill was read through, and he asked that it might now be considered, section by section, and line by line, until more was known about it than had been about either of the bills which had already been passed. The pending motion was then withdrawn, and the reading of the bill progressed without interruption until the fourth section was reached, in which the Senate Committee on Railroads had inserted an amendment excepting from the routes which the Commissioners of the proposed road might designate for it all routes and parts of routes heretofore designated in previously granted Rapid-transit charters. This amendment Senator Gross moved to strike out, for under it, he said, rapid transit would be impossible, as nearly every desirable route in the city had been granted to some company. The obvious intention of the committee had been, he said, to secure to holders of pocket charters the absolute right to, and control over, the streets named, notwithstanding they had done nothing to carry out their charters. So long as this provision remained in the bills he considered it a waste of time to discuss it further. Senator Woodin replied that he had an amendment prepared which would cover the point, and which he would offer at the proper time. Senator Gross thereupon withdrew his objection, and the reading of the bill progressed until the twelfth section was reached, when Senator Gross objected to the clause in it providing that all stockholders of the rapid-transit company shall be jointly and severally liable for all debts due from it to laborers and servants other than contractors for service performed for such company for thirty days after an execution against the corporation is returned unsatisfied. Senator Gross's motion to strike out this clause was then lost. The sixteenth section contains a provision that any laborer who has been for thirty days unpaid by any contractors upon the road may sue the company for the amount due him. This clause Senator Gross also moved to strike out, and this motion was also lost. No further objection was then raised until the thirty-sixth section was reached, when Senator Woodin offered the amendment to which he had previously referred. It provides that when the routes designated by the Commissioners should coincide with the route covered by the charter of an existing corporation, such corporation shall within six months construct and put in operation some portion of its road, or upon failure to do so, the power to construct and operate such road shall be conditional upon the provisions of the bill under consideration. The amendment also empowers the commissioners to authorize a change in the plan named in any existing charter for the construction of a rapid-transit road, and to these amendments is added one by the Senate Railroad Committee authorizing the commissioners to designate the route by which the rapid-transit road shall connect with any other steam railway or steam ferry, with all rights and like effect as though it formed a portion of the route first designated. Senator Woodin afterward substituted nine months for six months, but this time not being thought long enough, on motion of Senator Madden twelve months was substituted therefor, and the amendment accepted. The reading of the bill then having been finished, and general amendments being in order, Senator Johnson renewed his general objections. There was no limitation in the bill, he said, as to the amount of stock that might be issued, or of indebtedness that might be incurred, and there was no provision as to the safeguards that ought to be erected along the line of the road. He thought the bill was very objectionable in thus discarding the legislation dictated by years of experience.

Senator Robertson then offered an amendment, which was carried, providing that nothing in the bill should be understood to repeal or in any way affect the General Railroad law of 1850, which will thus be explicitly made applicable to any road built under the bill. Senator Lord then moved to strike out of the first section of the bill the words "any county," and to insert in lieu thereof the words "the County of New-York." Senator Madden again arose and asked who had ever heard of this Democratic reformer before the publication in THE NEW-YORK TIMES of the Tammany Ring frauds? Yet did any one doubt that he knew of them before their publication in the Republican TIMES. He hoped this Senate would not be like a parcel of boys, frightened whenever the Executive sneezed, or would support the bill merely because two or three men had been called into the Executive Chamber and patted on the back. He would again repeat that he hoped the Senate would attend to its business, the Assembly to its business also, and that the Executive would likewise attend to his own affairs.

Senator King briefly said that he favored the spirit of Senator Lord's amendment, but that he thought the provisions of the bill should be extended to Westchester County as well as to the County of New-York. Senator Lord's motion was accordingly thus amended and afterward passed.

Except a trifling amendment to the bill, this was the last change made in the bill, and the committee then rose and recommended it for passage. Senator Jacobs, however, gave notice that when it came up for its third reading he should move to strike out the last amendment limiting the operation of the bill to New-York and Westchester Counties, as whether it was intended for that purpose or not, it changed the bill from a general to a special law, and endangered its having any operation whatever. The Senate then adjourned, having been engaged almost four hours in the consideration of the bill.

NEW-YORK RAPID-TRANSIT ASSOCIATION.

THE LEGISLATURE UPON THE SUBJECT—THE GOVERNOR'S BILL GENERALLY FAVORED—SLIGHT OBJECTIONS RAISED—ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

A special meeting of the New-York Rapid-Transit Association was held at the rooms of the Fire Insurance Brokers, No. 162 Broadway, yesterday. There were present Messrs. W. H. Morrell, J. H. Cheever, Charles Butler, B. L. Ackerman, Allan Campbell, Hermann H. Cammann, John H. Sherwood, John Haven, Lawson N. Fuller and a few other gentlemen. The meeting was called to order at 2 P. M., by H. H. Cammann, and John H. Sherwood was chosen temporary Chairman. Mr. Cammann acting as Secretary read the minutes of the former meeting, which were approved. The report of the Nominating Committee was called for, as it was desired to elect the officers of the organization, but, on motion of Mr. Morrell, the constitution was read instead. Its provisions have already been published.

Mr. Morrell next said that the particular point to which he wished to call the attention of the members was that the officers under the constitution should be elected by the votes of the members, not by the Board of Directors, which had already agreed upon a ticket. He therefore moved that the report of the Nominating Committee be heard, and the members be asked to vote on it. This was done, and the following gentlemen were unanimously elected: For President, John H. Sherwood; for Vice Presidents, Charles Butler, J. B. Cornell, W. H. Lee, P. Van Volkenburgh, and H. W. Sibley; for Secretary, H. H. Cammann.

Mr. Morrell suggested that as the Treasurer and Finance Committee were omitted from the ticket they could be elected separately. The chairman asked that the report of the Committee on Legislation be rendered. Mr. Allan Campbell said that although he was a member of that committee he did not feel authorized to make any report from it in the absence of its chairman and other member. For himself, he would say that he favored the Governor's bill for rapid transit, and believed that it would be likely to meet the requirements of the problem.

Mr. Morrell said that having been invited, as Chairman of the Executive Committee, to attend the meetings of the Committee on Legislation, he could report its progress and industry. He had heard it stated that the committee deemed the society favorable to the Husted bill, which had passed the Assembly and was likely to pass the Senate. Still he (Mr. Morrell) wished to call the attention of the association to a remark he had heard from Chief Justice Daly in relation to that bill. The Judge thought that the twenty-second section of the bill, pertaining to the mode of acquiring title to real estate, might not be altogether constitutional. Mr. Morrell asked the association what had better be done in the matter. Whether there should not be some inquiry made in reference to the section so as to have it amended and made perfect. No action on this was taken, and Mr. Charles Butler thought that the association should adjourn pending the passage of the Rapid Transit bill, and be contented to await the legislation under which the association could properly organize. He thought that the act known as the Governor's bill was a good one, and that Mayor Wickham was the friend of the rapid-transit movement. In these sentiments Mr. Fuller concurred. The chair then asked the opinion of the association as to the propriety of indorsing any bill now pending before the Legislature.

Gouverneur Morris thought that such action would not be wise, inasmuch as the Association neither owned nor had a part in any bill. In his judgment it would be better to complete the society's organization, and to raise the money to purchase the lease of any charter granted by the Legislature. He referred to the original intention of a deferred capital stock fund.

Mr. Morrell said that the deferred capital stock purpose had long ago been abandoned by the association, which was now intent upon raising a "capital stock" to construct a rapid-transit road as soon as possible. He had received three additional subscriptions to this—Isaac C. Kendall, $2,500; C. V. B. Ostrander, $2,500, and Chief Justice Daly, $2,500.

RAILROAD AFFAIRS.

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS OF THE MISSOURI, KANSAS, AND TEXAS RAILWAY COMPANY.

PARSONS, Kan., May 19.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Missouri, Kansas, and Texas Railway Company, held here to-day, the following Directors were elected: Robert E. Carr, Adolphus Meir, Thomas J. Bartholomew, of St. Louis; Benjamin P. McDonald, C. H. Pratt, and H. C. Cross, of Kansas; E. Corning, Thomas J. Agnew, William H. Guion, Elisha Riggs, George Bliss, U. L. McCready, and H. C. Dickinson, of New-York. The board is entirely new, and the election is the result of a settlement between the first mortgage bondholders, the creditors, and the stockholders. The old management, represented by Francis Skiddy, of the Executive Committee, and Col. Robert S. Stevens, General Manager, participated in the election. It is understood Robert E. Carr, President of the Kansas Pacific Railway, will be made President of the new board. The New-York party, accompanied by General Manager Stevens, left after the election in a special train for the Indian Territory and Texas, on an excursion.

THE CENTRAL VERMONT RAILROAD.

ST. ALBANS, Vt., May 19.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Central Vermont Railroad was held here to-day, and was a stormy affair, the subject of dispute being the issuing by the President of 2,350 shares of stock for the purpose, as alleged by the opposition, of controlling the election of directors, and on which not a dollar had been paid. The election for directors resulted in the choice of B. P. Cheney, J. Edwards, M. Rice, J. Q. Hoyt, J. G. Smith, A. C. Smith, Joseph Clark, Francis Coxe, Lawrence Barnes, and Jacob Estey. Gov. Page received the highest number of votes —10,999. The others received 10,749 The opposition ticket, which embraced a portion of the old board, and Bradley Barlow and R. H. Hoyt, of St. Albans, and F. A. Brooks, William Sobier, J. S. Whitney, and Edward S. Mardell, of Boston, and excluded the Smiths, of St. Albans, received 9,000 votes. This was a majority before the new issue of stock, and it is said that the election will be contested in the courts.

THE CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES RAILROAD.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 19.—Judges Drummond and Blodgett yesterday decided to remove Messrs. Hammond and Brown, the Receivers appointed by the Circuit Court of Wells County for the Chicago, Danville, and Vincennes Railroad, in the foreclosure case of Osgood against that road. Gen. Anderson, formerly General Superintendent of the Toledo, Wabash, and Western Railroad was appointed Receiver in the place of these gentlemen.

THE SCHILLER AND THE CADIZ.

CONDITION OF THE WRECK OF THE FORMER —THE SIDES FALLEN IN.

LONDON, May 19.—The sides of the wrecked steam-ship Schiller have fallen in, covering the specie, the best part of her cargo, and probably a number of bodies. Blasting operations will be commenced as soon as practicable.

A DETROIT DENTIST LOST IN THE CADIZ.

LONDON, May 19.—Among the persons lost by the wreck of the steam-ship Cadiz, while on the way from Lisbon, for this port, was Mr. John Morse, a dentist, of Detroit, Michigan.

THE TURF.

RUNNING RACES.

LOUISVILLE JOCKEY CLUB—THIRD DAY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 19.—The attendance upon the third day's races of the Louisville Jockey Club was equally as large as that of the preceding day. Three races were run, and while fast time was generally made, that of the third race beats the record. The day was warm and cloudless, and the track in excellent condition. The flag upon the Club-house was at half-mast, in respect to the memory of Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, late President of the Kentucky Turf Association. William Walker, the rider of Excel, the horse forced against a fence in the second race yesterday, was presented with a purse of $25 by the association for his admirable equestrianship in recovering his seat.

FIRST RACE.—The Kentucky Oaks, for three-year-old fillies; $50 entrance, half forfeit; association to add $500; $100 to second horse; dash of one mile and a half; twenty-seven nominations; six horses started:

A. B. Lewis & Co.'s ch. f. Vinaigrette, 3 years, by Vandal, dam by Whirlwind	1
Robinson, Morgan & Co's br. f. by Australian, out of Mazurka, by Lexington	2
T. G. Megibben's ch. f. Eleme, 3 years, by Asteroid, out of Edina, by imp. Knight of St. George	3
Ewalt & Sweeney's ch. f. Emma C., 3 years, by Planet, out of Cordelia, by Lexington	0
E. O. Elliott's br. f. Sue Wynn, 3 years, by Vandal, out of Florence Nightingale	0
William Cottrill's ch. f. Puss Brodnax, 3 years, by Daniel Boone, out of Stigma	0

Time—2:39¾.

Robinson, Morgan & Co.'s Australian filly was the favorite in the pools, with Emma C. the second choice and Eleme the third, the rest making the field. Vinaigrette took the lead at a good start, while the favorite remained in the rear. On rounding the turn for the homestretch the Australian filly pushed forward, but was unable to overtake Villaigrette, who came under the string half a length ahead.

SECOND RACE.—Louisville Ladies' Stakes for two-year-old fillies; $25 entrance, play or pay, association to add $250; $100 to second horse; a half mile dash. Nineteen entries; nine horses started.

A. B. Lewis & Co.'s ch. f. Lady Clipper, 2 years, by Hunter's Lexington, out of Carrie Cosby	1
A. Keene Richards' Clemmie G., 2 years, by War Dance, out of Alexandria, by imp. Sovereign	2
John Gardener's ch. f., 2 years, by Lexington, out of Miriam, by imp. Glencoe	3
Stewart's ch. f. Teculco	0
Reynolds' ch. f. Piroutte	0
Meador's gr. f. Chinchilla	0
Meador's ch. f. Pennrille	0
Stringfield & Clay's ch. f. Lillie	0
Hudson's ch. f. by Planet	0

Time—50 seconds.

Clemmie G. was the favorite in the pools, Gardner's entry second, Teculco third, and the rest in the field.

THIRD RACE.—Association purse $500; $100 to the second horse; dash of two miles and an eighth; five horses entered and they all started.

A. K. Richards' Monmouth, 4 years	1
A. B. Lewis' Bessie Lee, 6 years	2
G. H. Rice's Vandaleer, by Vandal, 4 years	3
Mary L., by Voucher	0
Warfare, by War Dance	0

Time, 3:48¼.

In the pools, Monmouth had the call by odds of five to one against the field. He did not disappoint his backers, for he won easily, beating Bessie Lee by a length. His time is the fastest on record by one and a quarter seconds.

POOL SELLING ON THE LOUISVILLE RACES.

This is the fourth day of the great race meeting of the Louisville Jockey Club, which promises to exceed the preceeding days of the meeting, as the three races on the programme are of an attractive nature and the entries numerous. The first race will be the Falls City stake for three-year olds that have not appeared prior to January 1875, mile heats. There are twenty-eight entries and five are announced to start as follows: P. D. Barbour's b. c. Enfield, by Enquirer, dam by imported Albion; W. G. Harding's ch. c. Camargo, by Jack Malone, out of Vidette, by Vandall; Williams & Owing's b. c. Worcester, by Concord, out of Glenluce, by imported Glencoe; Allen Bashford's br. c. by Baywood, out of Lute, by Lexington; and Charles Peive's br. c. Bayonne, by Planet, out of Bayflower, by Lexington. The second event is the Louisville cup, two and a quarter miles, for all ages, and of the twenty-two entries, the nine starters will be J. W. H. Reynolds' b. h. Whisper, 5 years, by Planet, out of Mattie Gross, by Lexington; Stringfield & Clay's br. c. Trumpington, 4 years, by imported Leamington, dam by imported Glencoe; F. B. Harper's b. c. Excel, 4 years, by Endorser, out of Nantura, by Counterplot; William Jennings' br. c. Ballankeel 4 years, by Asteroid, out of Schottische, by Albion; Robinson, Morgan & Co.'s b. c. Astral, 4 years, by Asteroid, out of Laura White, by imported Glencoe; J. F. McCallies' ch. c. Bigfellow, by War-Dance, out of Fly by Mahomet. Robert Scott's ch. c. King Pin, four years, by imported Australian, out of Geneva by Lexington; James A. Franklin's, b. m. Arizona, by Lexington, out of imported Zone by The Cure, and Lloyd and Welch's. b. g. Captain Hutchinson, six years, by Voucher, out of Zero by Epsilon. This is a grand field, and one of the finest races of the season may be expected. The concluding race of the day will be one of mile heats, best three in five, and the starters are Harry Felter, Fair Play, Vaultress, Port Leonard, Ravenna, Lady Greenfield, War Jig, Brakesman, and Kilburn. Large crowds were present at the Turf Exchange and Johnson's last night to speculate on these events, and the betting was very animated. Following were the prices obtained:

LOUISVILLE CUP.

Ballankeel	$110	$115
Bigfellow	85	50
Arizona	26	35
Whisper, Trumpington, Excel, Astral, King Pin, Captain Hutchinson, — The Field	23	31
Total	$244	$231

MILE HEATS—BEST THREE IN FIVE.

Fair Play	$50	$40
Brakesman	36	20
Felter	16	15
Lady Greenfield, Vaultress, Port Leonard, Ravenna, War Jig, Kilburn, — The Field	14	14
Total	$116	$89

TROTTING.

AN UNDECIDED TROT FOR $1,500 AT HERRING RUN, MD.

BALTIMORE, May 19.—The trotting at Herring Run to-day was fairly attended. There was only one race, which was for a purse of $1,500 for horses that have never beaten 2:26. Five started with the following result:

Ed. White	1	4	0	2	3	2
Barney Kelly	4	2	4	5	4	dr.
Annie Collins	3	3	3	1	1	3
Clementine	2	1	0	3	2	1
Kitty D.	5	5	5	4	5	5

Time, 2:27½, 2:27, 2:29, 2:28½, 2:29, 2:32½.

The third was a dead heat between Ed. White and Clementine.

The race will be decided to-morrow.

THE FLEETWOOD TROTS POSTPONED.

A great many people were disappointed yesday at the announcement that the second day's races at Fleetwood Park were postponed. An overcast sky and a few drops of rain frightened the stewards into the belief that the afternoon would prove unfavorable, and while many persons were on the way to the course they held a meeting and declared a postponement until to-day. Those who had taken the 2 o'clock train found the flags lowered at the Fleetwood gates, and there was a general declaration of disgust. The track was not heavy enough to prevent good trotting, and the decision of the stewards was hasty. Yesterday's programme, comprising the 2:31 purse and the double-team race, will be trotted to-day, and Friday's races will go over until Saturday.

AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB BETTING-BOOKS.

The following are the latest odds and changes in Mr. John Morrissey's betting-books, at the rooms of the American Jockey Club:

WITHERS STAKES.

	Taken.		Taken.
Aristides	4 to 1	Bob Wooley	10 to 1
Jo Cerns	5 to 1	Orphan Boy	10 to 1
Chesapeake	6 to 1	Ascension	10 to 1
Invoice	7 to 1	Volcano	10 to 1
Warwick	8 to 1	Alton	10 to 1
Sangara	8 to 1	Athlete	12 to 1
King Bolt	8 to 1	Meco	12 to 1
Rhadamanthus	8 to 1	Lord Zetland	15 to 1
Gyro	9 to 1	Examiner	15 to 1
D'Artagnan	9 to 1	Douglas	20 to 1

WESTCHESTER CUP.

Reform	3 to 1	Rutherford	9 to 1
Ballankeel	4 to 1	Bay Final	10 to 1
Madge	4 to 1	Kadi	10 to 1
Shylock	5 to 1	Satire	15 to 1
Grinstead	8 to 1	Tubman	20 to 1
Culpepper	8 to 1	Dead Head	20 to 1
Vandalite	8 to 1		

JUVENILE STAKES.

Faithless	6 to 1	Knapsack	8 to 1
Boniform	6 to 1	Parapluie	9 to 1
Faverdale	6 to 1	Etta Shippen filly	9 to 1
Julietta colt	7 to 1	Mollie Carew	10 to 1
Nubia filly	7 to 1	Lettie	10 to 1

BELMONT STAKES.

Hyder Ali	4 to 1	Tom Ochiltree	8 to 1
Willie Burke	4 to 1	Milner	8 to 1
Chesapeake	5 to 1	Bob Wooley	10 to 1
Jo Cerns	6 to 1	Orphan Boy	10 to 1
Aristides	6 to 1	Ozark	10 to 1
Steinbok	7 to 1	Lord Clive	12 to 1
Calvin	7 to 1	Rhadamanthus	12 to 1
Bayminster	7 to 1	Big Sandy	15 to 1
Lelaps	8 to 1	Alton	20 to 1
Warwick	8 to 1	Gyro	20 to 1
St. Martin	8 to 1		

HORSE NOTES.

The friends of Mr. Lorillard and the backers of Hyder Ali, who has been for some time the particular favorite for the Belmont Stakes, will be grieved to learn that the colt is amiss. There is some trouble about his near fore leg, and Mr. Walden, the trainer, is afraid that he will break down.

GEMS OF LITERATURE.

A COLUMN FOR THE CURIOUS.

The following "elegant extracts" are all taken from *leading articles*—not from reports or news columns—which have appeared from time to time in the New-York *Tribune*. They afford a striking proof of the constant progress in education and good taste which journalists are making in the present day, and probably reflect the general standard of culture of *Tribune* readers at least, if not of the general community. They are quoted without one word of alteration, and hundreds of similar passages may easily be gleaned from the same source:

1.—WITTY.

They were young and they were fair—such a tale as this is rare—and they loved each other very, very much. A clergyman was he, and a charming girl was she—at least he had remarked that she was such. She was also the niece of his landlady, and she had moreover declared that she would wed him. The sunshine of affection glittered about them, and an expression as of spoons rested upon their seraphic faces when, the other day, he and she went out for a walk. Down the village street they passed, and it is highly probable that he had just inquired, "Whose 'ittle duckums was she?" when the young lady's aunt appeared. She carried a manner of deep indignation, and likewise a huge umbrella, with which she proceeded to bounce at her future nephew like Miss Betsy Trotwood at the 'umble Uriah. Called to answer for this assault, the venerable lady presented theological reasons, concluding her explanations with a vigorous and picturesque denunciation of the poor young man, because, as she gracefully remarked, he was "a thundering ritualist." That was all, and nothing more.

2.—POETICAL.

A youth has borne 'mid snow and ice this strange and beautiful device, "Cold Water." He is only fifteen and a Chicagoan, and he has just gone to the summit of Mont Blanc—the youngest youth who ever accomplished that feat. It is with evident awe that a Geneva newspaper mentions that he was strictly a temperance youth, and took nothing during the ascent but water and *melted snow*. Is it reserved to an American boy alone to remark "Excelsior" on the mountain-top without the assistance of "the rosy?"

3.—HUMOROUS.

Day before yesterday we gave up the United States of America. Constantly we have been looking for an awful conflagration, particularly in Brooklyn, with numbers of pillars of salt standing near the principal ferries on that side. "Are truly good Men of Refinement," we said with a forty-fathom sigh, "to become even as mastodons and megatheriums?—no more to be seen in the flesh, but kept in an osseous state in the museums?" And echo answered, with interpolated sob or groan, "Are they?" But the dark prospect has become suddenly illuminated. We have heard from Joseph Reame, of Sutter County, Cal. We acknowledge once more the possibility of human excellence. We are not quite sure as yet that the general finishing up of everything will be postponed in consequence of the discovery of this lovely youth, but we own to a partial sense of relief. If only Joe shall faint not and shall fail not—if only young Reame shall endure to the end! Stand fast, O Joseph! Be all that is suggested by that sacred and celebrated name! Though the tempter tempt thee never so seducingly, drink not and dice not, smoke not and chew not, curse not and carom not; and as a general thing do nothing wrong or even improper. To the best of our knowledge and belief, thou art the only Good Man (with a few exceptions) left upon this groaning globe. Many are there who maliciously hope and confidently expect to hear of thee next in the State Prison. Don't gratify 'em! Thy little candle throws its beams a great way in this naughty world. Don't go out, Joe, with an awful smell.

4.—"HIGH-TONED."

The Republican Party has succeeded hitherto because it had profound convictions and a high belief. It went straight forward to the consummation of the things in which it believed, and it tolerated no trifling, nor time-serving, nor double-dealing. To-day, with its Butlers and Carpenters and Chandlers, it quibbles and pettifogs; it buys and sells and trades and barters; the money-changers and dove-sellers are its high priests, and the halls of legislation their mart; it makes popular government a jest, politics a drunken pastime, elections a farce, and free institutions a growing disgrace and fast culminating failure. And still it is claimed that the party can purify itself. Let it begin by leading out Carpenter and Butler and the other fee-takers by the ear, and putting in office somebody who believes in something, and has not "For Sale" written all over him.

5.—GENIAL.

But do not let it be supposed that we are arguing in favor of the use of the great plant. It may be pleasant, but then it is poisonous; it never killed anybody in our presence, but there is an oil in it which, we have been positively assured by a Professor of Chemistry, kills rats; smoke is aromatic at first, but, as more than one excellent housewife has assured us, it is the deuce and all—not that the ladies used these *ipsissima verba*—when it gets into the parlor curtains you are fond of it at last, but how sick you were when you tried it first; the long and the fat cigars are beauties, as they rest in regular rows in the boxes, but what a heart-breaking price the tobacconists do ask for them, to be sure! Smoking is cheering, consoling, and conducive to cogitation, and chyme and chyle; and yet it is a sensual indulgence, and reduces a man and a brother to the worst sort of slavery—a bondage which brings no grief! Are we in favor of smoking? No! Are we opposed to smoking? No! What is our opinion of it? Bless your brains, we haven't any. Not an opinion.

6. MELANCHOLY.

To-morrow morning the milkman or baker's bell will waken us instead of the flutter and chirp of the swallows in the chimney, or the melancholy pipe of the fish-hawk from its perch on the dead tree in the marsh. Mutton chops and doubtful butter will take the place of mountain trout or soft-shell crabs on the breakfast table. Forth we go, not to brush the dew from upland glades, but the dust from sun-baked Nicolson pavements. Instead of the moan of the sea, or the cry of the white-winged gull, we are badgered by news-boys and shoe-blacks, and when we reach the office, instead of Polly in her bathing-rig, face only the lantern-jawed book-keeper, his pen behind his ear, or the chalky-faced junior clerk with the morning mail. We feel a remorseful wrench within as we give them good-day; it never occurred to us before that these poor slaves could need a holiday.

7.—FUNNY.

(Part of a description of a proposed big balloon.)

The kitchen is not to be in the principal balloon, but in one of the off-lying houses, with which will be connected others containing the larder, the cellar, the refrigerator, the china-closet, the linen-room, &c. One of those empty-headed people, to whom a pun is dearer than life, suggests that though a refrigerator will be a meet place for the meats, a shooting star will be meteor. [We have killed this pun in the standing proof of the present article, for we do not wish the reader to think that we are treating Mr. Barnum's project with levity.—*Ed. Trib.*] It has also been suggested that, as when the balloon is out of ice, it will not always be possible to hail an iceman, the steward can throw out a few sand-bags on the people in the streets and run up into a hail-cloud for half an hour before dinner, staying there till the claret is cool and the champagne *frappé*. The same frivolous persons of whose cheap wit we have just seen a specimen, have suggested that the best way to get milk will be to skim along the Milky Way with the Great Dipper. But such a fantastic plan will surely not need to be resorted to until the condensed milk gives out, or blows up, as, it seems, canned things are apt to do in extreme high latitudes, owing to the rapid rarefaction of the air.

8.—DOMESTIC.

Beautiful is the family tea-pot when no tempests rage therein? Lucky the husband whose wife calls him "Mr." before folk, and is only suspected of sometimes addressing him in secret by his baptismal name! Lucky the wife who at all points of domestic economy is infallible; who knows her rights, and knowing dare maintain, and who is much respected by her husband on account of her courage! Thrice blessed is the household into which no philosophy has entered, which is fragrant with kindly intuitions, which is human in all its ways, and preserved from the ill-savor of dead and buried affection by the antiseptic of common sense!

9.—IDYLLIC.

The earth to these ignorant pagans was a great giant, (Ymir by name,) the sea was his blood, the mountains his bones, Summer and Winter followed his fever and his chills; when he was fed with divine milk from the breast of the dreadful Andhumbla new life stirred in his heart, the green leaves appeared, roses covered the earth, birds and beasts began to pair—the Spring had come. Giants and gods are gone long ago; even mighty Isis is known only by the wind-blossom which the Jersey farmer cuts with his plow, and calls, not knowing why, Pasch flower. But overhead, as in creation's day, still are found the sweet influences of the Pleiades, and the bands of Orion are loosed; the rain is over and gone; the tender grapes give a good smell; the time of the singing of birds has come; here is the same south wind that quieted the earth when Job was living. These words fulfill His word age after age, without haste and without rest. We remember reverently how the Master led his disciples to field and sea and mountain when He would reach them; how He went into solitary places to bear His temptation and His pain, and question whether nature may not have some comfort for us, also; whether it would not be better to turn away from even the wisest preacher sometimes and find God's message for ourselves in the sparrow's call or the lilies of the field.

10.—HISTORICAL.

'Twas a dark and dreary eve in Kentucky. A lady, young and beautiful, was observed to walk gently out of the parental mansion in a small town. A youth to fortune and to fame unknown waited at the gate. "Is it thou?" said Miranda. "It is, it is," said Ferdinand. "Let us go before my haughty sire discovers us," said she, and they had almost reached the minister's abode when the old gentleman trotted up. He wasted no words. He merely escorted the young and beautiful one back to her childhood's home, and now all the people in that small town grin when they see that young man and condole with him upon six (6) cups and saucers and fifty cents worth of sugar and coffee he had provided for housekeeping.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH EFFORTS TO PAY THE NATIONAL DEBTS CONTRASTED—THE CENTENNIAL COMMISSIONERS.

LONDON, May 20—6 A. M.—Mr. Froude, the historian, will sail for South Africa on the 23d in an official capacity.

An article in the *Times* this morning presents the contrast between English and American efforts to reduce national debt. We cannot but feel with regret, says the *Times*, that the United States in this respect show more the high spirit of a nation conscious of a great destiny, and anxious above all things that no shortcomings of the present generation shall interfere with the teachings their children have received.

Messrs. Sandford and Owen, Commissioners for the Philadelphia Exhibition, are passengers on the steamer Illinois, for New-York.

FIRE IN LAUNCESTON, CORNWALL.

LONDON, May 19.—A dispatch from Launceston, County of Cornwall, says a terrible conflagration is raging in that town.

Later.—The fire in Launceston, in Cornwall, has been extinguished. Three buildings only were destoryed.

THE TIPPERARY ELECTION CASE.

DUBLIN, May 19.—The trial of Mr. Moore's petition against the validity of the election of the late John Mitchel, in Tipperary, began at Clonmel to-day. The petitioner claims the seat on the ground that he was the legal candidate, and legally elected, his opponent being ineligible from the first, because he had transferred his allegiance from the Queen of England to the Government of the United States.

THE RECENT WAR RUMORS.

SEMI-OFFICIAL DENIAL OF THE PALL MALL GAZETTE'S STORY IN BERLIN.

BERLIN, May 19.—A semi-official denial is given to the statement in the *Pall Mall Gazette* that Prince Bismarck had sent a circular dispatch complaining of the adoption of the French Army *Cadres* bill as dangerous to the peace of Europe.

SPAIN.

SMALL-POX IN THE CARLIST CAMPS.

SAN SEBASTIAN, May 19.—Information has been received that the small-pox is prevalent in the Carlist camps.

THE ELECTORAL PERIOD—FREEDOM OF THE PRESS TO DISCUSS EVERYTHING BUT THE MONARCHY.

MADRID, May 19.—A decree has been promulgated declaring the electoral period opened. During the time prescribed the press is free to discuss all constitutional questions except that of monarchy, and public meetings of a political character may be held. The decree concludes by expressing the hopes of the government for the re-establishment of a representative régime, without which there can be nothing but anarchy.

JUSTICE TO THE "CHURCH" TO BE DONE—THE MILITARY SITUATION.

MADRID, May 20.—In the decree issued to-day the Government avows its intention of doing justice to the Church, and gives a hopeful review of the military situation.

FRANCE.

RESIGNATION OF TWENTY-ONE MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE OF THIRTY.

PARIS, May 19.—In the Assembly to-day, M. Batbie announced the resignation of twenty-one members of the Committee of Thirty.

The President of the Assembly stated that elections would be held to fill the vacancies thus created in the Committee.

UNITARIANS IN COUNCIL.

SESSION OF THE NEW-YORK AND HUDSON RIVER CONFERENCE OF THE UNITARIAN CHURCH—ADDRESS OF REV. W. R. G. MELLEN ON THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH AND THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The second day's session of the New-York and Hudson River Conference of the Unitarian Church opened yesterday morning at 9 o'clock in the second Unitarian Church, corner of Clinton and Congress streets, Brooklyn. The church was handsomely decorated with flowers, and a large congregation was present. The session opened with devotional exercises. Rev. Mr. Harrison, of Vineland, N. J., addressed the Conference on "The providence and wisdom of God."

The devotional exercises being concluded, the business meeting was opened with a prayer by Rev. Dr. Bellows, of New-York, President of the Conference. After the prayer, Dr. Bellows addressed the Conference briefly, saying that the association was formed with very high hopes, and now, after fifty years, he did not see anything to be discouraged about.

The minutes of the last quarterly Conference were then read and adopted, and the roll of churches was called. The reports of churches being called for, the delegates of several responded, a majority of them to the effect that they were in a prosperous and healthy condition.

Rev. W. R. G. Mellen, of Albany, then addressed the Conference at considerable length on "The Roman Catholic Church and the Public Schools." He said, among other things:

Two recent events have served to call attention anew to the position, tendency, and purpose of the Roman Catholic Church in America. One is the imposition upon the most eminent prelate of that Church in this country of the berretta, the distinguishing badge of the Cardinalate, with pomp, circumstance, and ceremony. The other event, to which allusion has been made, is the new movement against the public schools. To this artful endeavor to undermine and overthrow our cherished educational system we can afford to be neither indifferent nor tolerant. For, this destroyed, or its efficiency largely impaired, our whole republican system would be consigned to speedy destruction. Public schools did not originate here. Not only is the common school system dear to us, but it is a necessity as well, because in no other way can we educate the whole people. The public schools are also a necessity to the preservation of free institutions. Destroy the former, and you leave the latter to the mercy of every popular gust, if not to the machinations of every ambitious and unscrupulous demagogue. Latterly, however, this danger has been greatly augmented by the countless hordes of semi-barbarous immigrants from the old world, and nearly equal numbers of semi-barbarous bondsmen, both of which, elevated to sudden enfranchisement, are subjecting our Government to a strain never before experienced, and which its founders never anticipated. But to close our doors to immigration, or to withdraw the right of suffrage is virtually impossible. Substantially, by universal suffrage must we stand or fall. And we shall fall inevitably if we do not lessen the ignorance which enwraps so large a portion of our people. There is no hostility to it except from the Roman Catholic Church. That they should oppose it might have been anticipated by those familiar with the history of that Church. In this country its warfare upon it is not of recent origin. Thirty-four years ago it induced the Governor of this State to recommend in his annual message the establishment of separate schools for Catholic children, on the same footing with the other schools of the State. This was their first overt act against the public schools. Foiled in this, they turned their attention to various indirect agencies for reaching the same end. Under the pretense that the schools were insufficient to accommodate all, and that the parochial schools were doing an equally good work, they sought and obtained many appropriations from State and municipal treasuries for their support. Then parochial schools arose by the side of every Catholic church, and many children were kept from public schools under strict church surveillance. But the amendment to the Constitution forbidding such appropriations put a new aspect upon affairs, as they seem to think it too burdensome to support these schools without outside help. But a proposition has been submitted for the purpose of harmony, embracing the following four points: 1. That the educational authorities assume control of the parochial schools; that during school hours no religious instruction shall be given; third, that the teachers now employed in the parochial schools shall be retained, if found competent, and that hereafter, not only shall Roman Catholics have the preference as teachers, but members of different religious orders, as Sisters of Mercy, &c., shall be permitted to wear the garb of their order; and fourth, that before or after school hours, or both, the priest or religious teacher shall have use of the school-room for instruction. Such is their position to-day. The reading of the Bible is a just ground of complaint, just as we would have a right to object to the Douay version, or the Koran, if either of these were being forced upon us. But now the charge has been changed to one of utter godlessness; but their proposition to put the parochial schools under the supervision of the State authorities demonstrates the utter hollowness of their charge of either sectarianism or godlessness, and virtually concedes that their whole aim and object is to get control of them for their own sectarian ends.

After the conclusion of Mr. Millen's address an animated discussion arose upon the subject, which was participated in by Rev. Mr. Chadwick, Rev. Mr. Mumford, Rev. Mr. Putnam, Rev. Mr. Millen, and Dr. Farley. The exercises closed with the benediction.

WEAK LUNGS are cruelly racked, and the general strength gradually wasted by a persistent, deep-seated Cough, which DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT may be relied on to cure. You will derive certain benefit from it also, if troubled with either Asthma or Bronchitis.—*Advertisement.*

Dr. Colton
will be at his dental rooms. in the Cooper Institute, every day to administer the gas in person; 82,000 patients without a failure or accident.—*Advertisement.*

DR. THOS. J. RICE, DENTIST, has removed from No. 42 East Twentieth street to No. 46 East Nineteenth street, where he will be glad to see his friends and patrons. Dentistry in all its branches done and satisfaction guaranteed.—*Advertisement.*

The Voice of the Great West.
The voice of the great West accords to HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS the foremost place among specifics for malarial disease, and this opinion is echoed wherever upon this continent the Bitters have been introduced as a remedy for intermittent and remittent fevers. Those maladies being the peculiar scourge of vast regions of country in the Western and South-western States, it is not surprising that the Bitters should be the great medicinal staple of such localities, or that their inhabitants should regard this article as indispensable in the household. The experience of the Western emigrant proves that it is the very best means of acclimating him to unaccustomed air or water, and old residents of fever and ague regions say that it is the only thing that protects them with certainty against the visitation of miasmatic disease. An equally high estimate is placed upon its virtues as a remedy for stomach, bowel, and bilious complaints, and as a general tonic and corrective.

Dr. R. V. Pierce, of the World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y., whose medicines have won golden opinions and achieved world-wide reputation. after patient study and much experimenting, succeeded in perfecting a compound extract of smart-weed, or water pepper, that is destined to become as celebrated as his other medicines. It owes its efficacy not entirely to the smart-weed, which, however, is a sovereign remedial agent, but largely to a happy combination of that herb with Jamaica Ginger and other vegetable agents. The combination is such as to make it a very pleasant remedy to take. Taken internally, it cures diarrhœa, dysentery, (or bloody flux,) Summer complaint, cholera, cholera morbus, colic, cramps and pain in the stomach, breaks up colds, febrile and inflammatory attacks. It is sold by all druggists and dealers in medicines.

Wilbor's Cod Liver Oil and Lime.—The friends of persons who have been restored from confirmed consumption by the use of this original preparation, and the grateful parties themselves, have, by recommending it and acknowledging its wonderful efficacy, given the article a vast popularity in New-England. The cod liver oil is in this combination robbed of its unpleasant taste, and is rendered doubly effective in being coupled with the lime, which is itself a restorative principle, supplying nature with just the agent and assistance required to heal and reform the diseased lungs. A. B. WILBOR, Boston, is the proprietor. Sold by all druggists.

All I Suffered with Acid Deposits Around the joints of my fingers language could not describe. GILES' LINIMENT IODIDE OF AMMONIA removed the lumps, drove away the pain, and improved my health. NELSON BOYCE, No. 245 West 32d st.
Sold by all druggists. Depot No. 451 6th av., New-York. Only 50 cents and $1 per bottle.

Beautiful Lips
should disclose, when parted, rows of spotless ivory, set in cushions of ruby red. SOZODONT alone will keep the ivory unsullied, the setting ruddy, and the breath pure.

Best Place in New-York to Buy Boots, Shoes, and Gaiters, good articles, moderate prices, is at MILLER & CO.'S, No. 3 Union square.

Dr. Lyon's Tooth Tablets.
An elegant toilet luxury.

Pomeroy's Patent Rupture Belts and Band TRUSSES, No. 744 Broadway, New-York, by far the best in use.

If You Want to Tone up the System, take the PERUVIAN SYRUP; its effects are permanent.

Lundborg's Perfumes
Are like natural flowers and bouquets.

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st. Established 1815. LABEL PRINTERS.

Deshler's Pills Are the Best and Safest remedy for chills and fever and malaria.

MARRIED.

McGEE—RANDOLPH.—On Tuesday evening, May 18, 1875, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Charles K. Imbrie, D. D., FLAVEL McGEE, Esq., to JULIA F., daughter of Bennington F. Randolph, all of Jersey City.

NAYLOR—SCOTT.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 18, 1875, by Rev. William T. Egbert, D. D., HENRY NAYLOR and FRANCES VIDAL, daughter of the late Dr. W. C. Scott.

STROUD—ODELL.—On Wednesday, the 19th inst., by Rev. Thomas Lodge, EDWARD STROUD to Miss LIZZIE ODELL, both of this City.

DIED.

BALDWIN.—In Milford, Conn., on Monday, May 17, LUCY, widow of Adolphus Baldwin, in the 79th year of her age.
Funeral from her late residence, Milford, on Thursday, the 20th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

BREVOORT.—At the residence of her son-in-law, E. S. Renwick, Milburn, N. J., Tuesday, May 18, 1875, BRIDGET, relict of Henry Brevoort, and daughter of the late Robert H. Seely.
Funeral services will be held at St. Stephen's Church, Milburn, N. J., on Friday, the 21st inst., at 12 o'clock. Carriages will meet the 10:40 train from New-York. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

DAVIES.—On Monday, 17th inst., ESTHER, youngest daughter of Phœbe M. and the late David Davies.
Funeral from the residence of her mother, No. 77 West 50th st., on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock.

DREYFOUS.—On Wednesday, May 19, CLIFFORD GOMEZ, son of Emanuel and Lucille Dreyfous, aged 1 year, 7 months, and 21 days.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 120 East 62d st., on Thursday, 20th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

EATON.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 19, REBECCA EATON, in the 65th year of her age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.
☞ Troy papers please copy.

HAMILTON.—Wednesday, May 19, of pneumonia, JEREMIAH G. HAMILTON.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

HYATT.—On the 17th inst., CHARLES EDWIN, eldest son of Charles Edwin and Drucilla J. Hyatt.
The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of St. Luke's M. E. Church, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his grandfather, William Westerfield, Esq., No. 53 West 47th st., on Thursday, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Cypress Hills.

McCLELLAND.—On Monday, May 17, 1875, AGNES J., widow of the late John McClelland, in the 35th year of her age.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 32 7th av., on Thursday, the 20th inst., at 1 P. M.

SMITH.—On Monday, May 17, at Port Richmond, Staten Island, of disease of the heart, ADELAIDE, wife of Charles Howden Smith, daughter of John Davis, M. D., of New-York.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral at her late residence on Thursday, 20th inst., at 2 P. M. Carriages in waiting at Port Richmond to meet North Shore ferry-boat leaving foot of Whitehall street, New-York, 12:30.

SHEPHERD.—Entered into rest, at Red Bank, May 17, after a long, lingering illness, GEORGE SHEPHERD, in his 40th year.
Funeral from Church at Red Bank, Thursday, May 20, 1 o'clock P. M. Steamer Jesse Hoyt leaves foot of Rector st. 9:45 A. M., returns 2:30 P. M.

STOUT.—At Middletown, N. J., 17th inst., Rev. DAVID B. STOUT, in the 65th year of his age.
Funeral from the First Baptist Church, Middletown, N. J., on Thursday, the 20th, at 2 P. M.

UNDERHILL.—On Tuesday morning, May 18, 1875, SARAH JANE, daughter of the late Stephen and Phebe C. Underhill.
The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Thursday, the 20th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from Friends' Meeting-house, Schermerhorn st., near Smith, Brooklyn.

VAN WYCK.—On Wednesday morning, May 19, 1875, SAMUEL A. VAN WYCK, of Huntington, Long Island, in the 82d year of his age.
His relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence at West Neck, on Saturday, May 22, at 1:30 o'clock. Carriages will be at the Huntington depot to meet the morning train which leaves Hunter's Point at 10 o'clock.

WORK.—On the 19th inst., at his residence, No. 407 Clinton st., Brooklyn, WARD A. WORK, in the 75th year of his age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR CHILDREN OR ADULTS WHOSE teeth show marks of decay, use Brown's Camphorated Saponaceous Dentrifice. 25 cents a bottle.

IN CERTAIN SEASONS, BOWEL COMplaints run into chronic weakness, and end in cholera. There is no need of this if people would only be advised, and keep by them BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and Family Liniment, and take it according to directions whenever the bowels get deranged. It does its work surely.

MANY CHILDREN LOOK PALE, AND even haggard, simply because they are troubled with worms. Nothing they eat does them much good. They are weary and listless. To remove all this and restore the bloom to the cheek, use BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS or Worm Lozenges. They are sure.

BUCKINGHAM HOTEL,
5TH AV., CORNER 50TH ST.,
(Opposite the Cathedral.)
Will have splendid suites of rooms; large and airy parlors and chambers, with dressing-rooms attached, especially adapted to the wants of families; location unsurpassed; will be completed by September next.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ART NOTICE!

THE MESSRS. LEAVITT WILL OPEN FOR EXHIBITION AT THEIR ART ROOMS, NO. 817 BROADWAY, THIS (THURSDAY) MORNING, AN EXCEPTIONALLY FINE PRIVATE COLLECTION OF MODERN PAINTINGS.

To be sold by auction TUESDAY EVENING, May 25.

The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.
REMOVAL.
The Branch Office of this Company, corner of 4th av. and 27th st., has been removed to No. 840 Broadway, corner of 22d st.
The Company has also Branch Offices at:
Nos. 55 to 61 Hudson st.
No. 296 Canal st., corner of Broadway.
No. 696 Broadway, corner of 4th st.
Grand Central Depot, corner of 45th st.
New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Depot, West 30th st.
The attention of shippers is particularly called to the advantages offered by the Company in facilities for late afternoon shipments.
ALL BUSINESS RECEIVED AT OFFICES BEFORE 6 P. M. WILL BE FORWARDED BY TRAINS LEAVING SAME NIGHT, except matter for Poughkeepsie and local points between there and New-York, which must be received by 5 P. M. Business received at the offices, 45th and 30th sts., up to the time of departure of trains.
SPECIAL RATES
for the forwarding of business packages from New-York, of Seedsmen, Publishers and News-dealers; also for Samples, Advertisements, Circulars, Hand-bills and Posters, Sheet Music, Insurance Blanks, Flexible Patterns, Wood Cuts and Electrotypes.
Packages of the above described articles, not exceeding two pounds in weight and $10 in value, to any office of this company ... 25 cents each
If weighing over two pounds and not exceeding five pounds and $10 in value, to any office of this Company, in the States of New-York, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania ... 25 cents each
Or in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Kentucky ... 40 cents each
And in the States of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, and Missouri ... 50 cents each
AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY,
General Offices, No. 65 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1875.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY
will remove, in a few days, their branch office from corner of Spring st. and Broadway, to the new building Nos. 636 and 638 BROADWAY, one door from Bleecker st.
Their up-town branch office is removed from corner of 22d st. and Broadway to the
NATHAN BUILDING,
23D ST., OPPOSITE FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL.
An office of the company is also established in the Grand Central Depot, and No. 170 Montague st., Brooklyn.
PRINCIPAL OFFICE NO. 59 BROADWAY.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, DROPSY, Gravel, Calculus, Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Prostate Gland. Premature Prostration, Organic Debility, and Chronic Affections, (incurable by general practitioners.) A sixty-paged 12mo. pamphlet, explaining their successful treatment by Nature's Specific, Bethesda Mineral Spring Water, and Dr. A. HAWLEY HEATH, the author, and proprietor, free to any address. Letters from physicians and others of hopeless cases cured sent. Depot and reception-rooms, 200 Broadway, N. Y.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.
The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, May 22, 1875, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY at 12 M., on WEDNESDAY at 12 M., on THURSDAY at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 11:30 A. M. and 12 M. T. L. JAMES, P. M.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.
N. B.—Special attention paid to "estates," conveyancing, and City collection.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., AUCTIONEER, NO. 37 NASSAU ST.—On SATURDAY, at 10:30 o'clock: Household and office furniture.
JERE. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer.

BUTTER.—BEST ALDERNEY FOR SALE BY W. H. JACKSON, grocer, No. 182 5th av., New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY.

ANOTHER CONSOLIDATION.

"OLD AND NEW," OF BOSTON, MERGED IN SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY.

The publishers of SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY announce that, by an arrangement just completed with the publishers of

"OLD AND NEW," of Boston,

that magazine, heretofore conducted by EDWARD EVERETT HALE, has been merged in SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY, and that Mr. HALE will become a contributor to SCRIBNER, and will write one of the SERIAL STORIES for 1876.

SCRIBNER FOR JUNE IS NOW READY.

Among other entertaining papers are

FOUR HANDSOMELY-ILLUSTRATED ARTICLES.

DUTCH FARMING, by GEORGE E. WARING, Jr. A paper of great interest and practical value to all farmers.

BEDS, TABLES, STOOLS, AND CANDLESTICKS, by CLARENCE COOK, with information for all housekeepers, young and old.

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BIRDSALL OF MAPLETON. A story of great dramatic power, by JAMES T. MCKAY.

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SOME OLD LETTERS, with fac-similes of letters from THOMAS MOORE, SYDNEY SMITH, &c.

THE POWER OF PRAYER, by SYDNEY and CLIFFORD LANIER, a striking dialect poem.

THE STORY OF SEVENOAKS, by J. G. HOLLAND, is continued.

There are also poems by W. C. WILKINSON, MARY B. BRADLEY, H. E. WARNER, and others.

THE EDITORIAL DEPARTMENTS: Topics of the Time—The Old Cabinet—Home and Society—The World's Work—Culture and Progress—are full, as usual, of valuable articles, on a great variety of subjects.

BRIC-A-BRAC contains amusing articles and items from all sources, notably a poem from GEORGE A. BAKER, Jr.

PRICE, 35 CENTS A NUMBER; $4 A YEAR.

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"SIX MAGAZINES IN ONE."

ST. NICHOLAS.

SCRIBNER'S ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE
for
GIRLS AND BOYS.
JUNE NUMBER NOW READY.

The absorption by ST. NICHOLAS of OUR YOUNG FOLKS, THE RIVERSIDE, LITTLE CORPORAL, SCHOOL-DAY MAGAZINE, and CHILDREN'S HOUR has given it the ablest and largest corps of contributors of any child's periodical in the world.

The present number is one of the handsomest and most interesting yet issued. It contains generous instalments of the two serials,

"EIGHT COUSINS,"
by LOUISA M. ALCOTT,

and

"THE YOUNG SURVEYOR,"
by J. T. TROWBRIDGE.

There will also be found in this number
TALES OF ADVENTURE FOR BOYS,
HOME STORIES FOR GIRLS,
SHORT STORIES FOR THE LITTLE ONES,
and Pictures, Poems, Puzzles, Games, and Jingles that will delight the whole family.

The various departments are, as usual, full of information, anecdote, and humor.

Subscription price, $3 a year; 25 cents a number. Sold by all news-dealers, booksellers, and postmasters.

Send twenty-five cents for "Tip-top Selections from St. Nicholas for Boys."

SCRIBNER & CO.,
No. 743 Broadway, N. Y.

POLITICAL.

REGULAR MEETING OF THE TENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will be held at Head-quarters, No. 28 Avenue A, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, May 20, at 8 o'clock.
JACOB M. PATTERSON, JR., President.
WM. GLASER, Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AN ENGLISH LADY, RESIDING NEAR London, wishes to travel on the continent with a family or ladies; is acquainted with the different countries; speaks French, German, and Italian, and has musical and artistic accomplishments; the engagement must be suitable for a lady and one where she would be on equal terms with the party; a reasonable salary required. Address Box No. 138, Station A, New-York.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., formerly with Bedell, will be found a large selection of very superior servants, well recommended, both Protestant and Catholic, male and female, City and country.

AT THE PROTESTANT SERVANTS' BUREAU, families, hotels, and others, can get capable, reliable servants, (male and female;) good cooks, housework ers, German girls, and all other kinds; for City or country. At the HOME BUREAU, No. 138 6th av.

AT JACQUIN'S SELECT FAMILY SERVANTS' Bureau families can obtain excellent servants, males and females. No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat and tidy young woman, whom we know and can recommend, who is a thoroughly experienced chamber-maid and an A 1 waitress; would take a place in City or country, and can furnish the very best reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, tidy young girl, who understands her duties thoroughly; is quick and cleanly with her work, and a good waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver, glass, &c.; has best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young German girl, who is an expert hand at her business; a first-class waitress; for City or country; has very best reference. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—BY A young woman as first-class chamber-maid or regular waitress in a private family; no objection to a boarding-house; good City references. Apply at No. 215 East 28th st., third floor, front.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Lady, for a young woman who has been in her employ for two years, a place as chamber-maid and to assist in waiting if desired. Call at No. 13 East 35th st., Thursday and Friday, before 12 o'clock.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl in a small private family to do chamber-work and waiting; has the best City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 497 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS, OR Gas Companion and Nurse to an Elderly Lady.—By a young Protestant Irish girl; would prefer the country. Can be seen for three days between the hours of 9 and 3 o'clock, at No. 128 Lexington av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN woman; is a first-class chamber-maid and nurse; also tamily seamstress; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR Chamber-maid and Laundress.—By a German young woman; is thoroughly capable to fill either position; has excellent City reference; City or country. Call at No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR Waitress.—By a well-recommended and desirable young woman; competent in either capacity sober, honest, neat, tidy, and obliging; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or would do waiting alone; best reference from her last place; no objection to the country. Call at 366 3d av., between 26th and 27th sts., in the store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS, &c. —By a respectable Protestant girl as chamber-maid, and would do sewing or assist in waiting; first-class City references. Call or address M. H., No. 435 West 36th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE woman as chamber-maid and seamstress, or would mind growing children and sew; has no objections to travel with a family; has first-class City references. Call at No. 240 West 31st st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY AN AMERICAN girl as chamber-maid, and do plain sewing and assist with grown children; best City reference. Address C. Q., Box No. 298 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a young Protestant girl as chamber-maid and seamstress, or to take care of grown children; reference from last place. Apply at No. 115 East 30th st., between 10 and 3 o'clock.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl as chamber-maid, and fine washer or chamber-maid and waiting; two years' reference from last place. Call at No. 313 East 59th st., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; will assist with the washing; good City references. Apply at No. 222 West 36th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and waitress, or will assist with washing and ironing; no objection to go in the country; good City reference. Call at 145 West 35th st.

DOMESTIC HELP,

male and female, for all capacities, and of every nationality, at

ODELL'S EMPLOYMENT BUREAU,
No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or nurse and chamber-maid; best City reference. Call at No. 241 West 26th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; no objection to attend to grown-up children; three years' City reference. Apply at 347 7th av., second floor, room 10.

CHAMBER-WORK AND PLAIN SEWING.—A tor would Assist with Children.—By a respectable Protestant girl; good reference. Apply at No. 708 3d av. Ring third bell.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A girl who thoroughly understands her business, to do chamber work and fine washing; good reference from her last place. Call at No. 553 West 36th st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—BY A German Protestant girl in a small family as chamber-maid and to do plain sewing, or as waitress. Call at No. 109 2d av.; ring third bell.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A competent girl, who has the best of City reference; private family preferred. Call at No. 150 West 28th st., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—IN a private family; or would like a good home; growing children; City or country; City reference. Apply at No. 268 West 43d st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chamber-maid and waiting, or assist with fine washing; is willing and obliging; has best City reference. Call at No. 234 West 31st st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR HOUSE-WORK.—BY a chamber-maid or for general house-work in the country. Call at No. 333 East 25th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a respectable Protestant girl as chamber-maid and seamstress, or chamber-maid and waitress; City or country; excellent City reference. Call at No. 425 West 36th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE young woman, as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and care grown children and do plain sewing; is willing and obliging; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, &C.—By a young girl, as chamber-maid and waitress; will assist in taking take of children; is willing and obliging; best references. Call at present employer's, No. 125 West 43d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL AS first-class chamber-maid; gives the best of City references; is neat, willing, and competent; speaks good English. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chamber-maid and laundress, or as chamber-maid and waitress, in a private family; has nearly five years' City reference. Call at No. 322 East 32d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG SWEDE GIRL for chamber-work and waiting, or nurse; is competent, very obliging, neat and quick; reference; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND NURSE.—BY A RE spectable young woman to do chamber-work, and to assist with children or waiting; City or country; best City reference. Call for two days at 411 West 25th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, to do light chamber-work, or mind children; no objection to the country. Call at No. 417 West 45th st., for two days.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waiting, or nurse; is competent, very obliging, neat and quick; reference; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND NURSE.—BY A RESpectable young woman to do chamber-work, and to assist with children or waiting; City or country; best City reference. Call for two days at 411 West 25th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, to do light chamber-work, or mind children; no objection to the country. Call at No. 417 West 45th st., for two days.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS, OR Nurse.—By a young Protestant girl; is competent and obliging; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 241 West 26th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; no objection to attend to grown-up children; three years' City reference. Apply at 347 7th av., second floor, room 10.

CHAMBER-WORK AND PLAIN SEWING. Or would Assist with Children.—By a respectable Protestant girl; good reference. Apply at No. 708 3d av. Ring third bell.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A girl who thoroughly understands her business, to do chamber work and fine washing; good reference from her last place. Call at No. 553 West 36th st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—BY A German Protestant girl in a small family as chamber-maid and to do plain sewing, or as waitress. Call at No. 109 2d av.; ring third bell.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or would do waiting alone; best reference from her last place; no objection to the country. Call at 366 3d av., between 26th and 27th sts., in the store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS, &c. —By a respectable Protestant girl as chamber-maid, and would do sewing or assist in waiting; first-class City references. Call or address M. H., No. 435 West 36th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE woman as chamber-maid and seamstress, or would mind growing children and sew; has no objections to travel with a family; has first-class City references. Call at No. 240 West 31st st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY AN AMERICAN girl as chamber-maid, and do plain sewing and assist with grown children; best City reference. Address C. Q., Box No. 298 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a young Protestant girl as chamber-maid and seamstress, or to take care of grown children; reference from last place. Apply at No. 115 East 30th st., between 10 and 3 o'clock.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl as chamber-maid, and fine washer or chamber-maid and waiting; two years' reference from last place. Call at No. 313 East 59th st., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; will assist with the washing; good City references. Apply at No. 222 West 36th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and waitress, or will assist with washing and ironing; no objection to go in the country; good City reference. Call at 145 West 35th st.

DOMESTIC HELP,

male and female, for all capacities, and of every nationality, at

ODELL'S EMPLOYMENT BUREAU,
No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or nurse and chamber-maid; best City reference. Call at No. 241 West 26th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young Protestant Irish girl; would prefer the country. Can be seen for three days between the hours of 9 and 3 o'clock, at No. 128 Lexington av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN woman; is a first-class chamber-maid and nurse; also family seamstress; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR Chamber-maid and Laundress.—By a German young woman; is thoroughly capable to fill either position; has excellent City reference; City or country. Call at No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR Waitress.—By a well-recommended and desirable young woman; competent in either capacity sober, honest, neat, tidy, and obliging; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or would do waiting alone; best reference from her last place; no objection to the country. Call at 366 3d av., between 26th and 27th sts., in the store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS, &c. —By a respectable Protestant girl as chamber-maid, and would do sewing or assist in waiting; first-class City references. Call or address M. H., No. 435 West 36th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE woman as chamber-maid and seamstress, or would mind growing children and sew; has no objections to travel with a family; has first-class City references. Call at No. 240 West 31st st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY AN AMERICAN girl as chamber-maid, and do plain sewing and assist with grown children; best City reference. Address C. Q., Box No. 298 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a young Protestant girl as chamber-maid and seamstress, or to take care of grown children; reference from last place. Apply at No. 115 East 30th st., between 10 and 3 o'clock.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl as chamber-maid, and fine washer or chamber-maid and waiting; two years' reference from last place. Call at No. 313 East 59th st., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; will assist with the washing; good City references. Apply at No. 222 West 36th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and waitress, or will assist with washing and ironing; no objection to go in the country; good City reference. Call at 145 West 35th st.

DOMESTIC HELP,

male and female, for all capacities, and of every nationality, at

ODELL'S EMPLOYMENT BUREAU,
No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or nurse and chamber-maid; best City reference. Call at No. 241 West 26th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; no objection to attend to grown-up children; three years' City reference. Apply at 347 7th av., second floor, room 10.

CHAMBER-WORK AND PLAIN SEWING. Or would Assist with Children.—By a respectable Protestant girl; good reference. Apply at No. 708 3d av. Ring third bell.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A girl who thoroughly understands her business, to do chamber work and fine washing; good reference from her last place. Call at No. 553 West 36th st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—BY A German Protestant girl in a small family as chamber-maid and to do plain sewing, or as waitress. Call at No. 109 2d av.; ring third bell.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A competent girl, who has the best of City reference; private family preferred. Call at No. 150 West 28th st., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—IN a private family; or would like a good home; growing children; City or country; City reference. Apply at No. 268 West 43d st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chamber-maid and waiting, or assist with fine washing; is willing and obliging; has best City reference. Call at No. 234 West 31st st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR HOUSE-WORK.—BY a chamber-maid or for general house-work in the country. Call at No. 333 East 25th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a respectable Protestant girl as chamber-maid and seamstress, or chamber-maid and waitress; City or country; excellent City reference. Call at No. 425 West 36th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE young woman, as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and care grown children and do plain sewing; is willing and obliging; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, &C.—By a young girl, as chamber-maid and waitress; will assist in taking take of children; is willing and obliging; best references. Call at present employer's, No. 125 West 43d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL AS first-class chamber-maid; gives the best of City references; is neat, willing, and competent; speaks good English. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chamber-maid and laundress, or as chamber-maid and waitress, in a private family; has nearly five years' City reference. Call at No. 322 East 32d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG SWEDE GIRL for chamber-work and waiting, or nurse; is competent, very obliging, neat and quick; reference; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND NURSE.—BY A RE spectable young woman to do chamber-work, and to assist with children or waiting; City or country; best City reference. Call for two days at 411 West 25th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, to do light chamber-work, or mind children; no objection to the country. Call at No. 417 West 45th st., for two days.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or nurse; is competent, very obliging, neat and quick; reference; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND NURSE.—BY A RESpectable young woman to do chamber-work, and to assist with children or waiting; City or country; best City reference. Call for two days at 411 West 25th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, to do light chamber-work, or mind children; no objection to the country. Call at No. 417 West 45th st., for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK.—BY A NO. 1 FAMILY COOK; WOULD like a place in City or country; makes all kinds of choice soups, desserts, roast, brown gravies, &c.; also, pastry, creams, ices, &c.; bones and lards, and can furnish undoubted reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS PROfessed cook; understands French and English cooking, boning, larding, &c.; is a good pastry cook and good baker; has unexceptionable City references from her last place. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO YOUNG women in a private family; Protestants; one as cook; understands meats, game, soups, jellies, pastry; other as chamber-maid and plain sewing, or assist in washing; City or country; four years' reference from last place. Call at No. 17 East 27th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN YOUNG woman as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches throughout, and has best City reference. Apply at No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK; CAN DO all kinds of American cooking, either in hotel or boarding-house; excellent pastry cook; willing to go in the country; good references. Call at No. 117 West 38th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRSTclass cook; is a good baker; has excellent recommendations; City or country; is agreeable and very neat. Can be seen until suited at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN ENGLISH Protestant young woman, who is a good plain cook and good washer and ironer; is a tidy, good girl; City or country; has good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A middle-aged woman as good plain cook, washer, and ironer; City or country, or will go out by the day. Apply at No. 307 East 24th st., near 2d av., rear, first floor.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; the best of references as a professional cook; plain and fancy cooking; economical, cleanly, and a first-class worker. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

COOK.—BY A GOOD PLAIN COOK TO GO IN THE country; understands her business thoroughly, and can give good referen es. apply to or address for two days Ann Daly, (colored,) No. 138 West 30th st., next door to school-house.

COOK, &c.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH GIRL, twenty-three, to cook, wash, and iron; is respectable and obliging; makes biscuit, &c.; City or country; can go to place on hour's notice. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

COOK.—BY A QUIET, RELIABLE WOMAN, WHO IS a good cook in every branch; is a good meat cook, excellent baker and pastry cook, and a willing, obliging woman; has very best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young German woman; is a very good family cook and laundress; has excellent City references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

COOK.—BY A COLORED WOMAN, RECENTLY from Norfolk, Va., in the country, as a good cook in a private family; is a good bread and biscuit maker. Can be seen at No. 543 6th av., second floor.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT SWEDISH WOMAN AS first-class cook; is a good baker of bread and pastry; is careful and obliging; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, AS FIRSTclass cook in a private family; best City reference from her last place; no objection to go in the country. Call at No. 140 West 28th st., Room No. 9.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG, ACTIVE WOMAN AS GOOD, thorough cook and baker; will assist with washing; is willing and obliging; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH COOK IN A private family; thoroughly understands the business; country preferred; good City reference. Apply at No. 3 West 51st st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK in a private family; understands her business in all its branches; good City references given. Call or address Cook, No. 48 Greenwich av., first floor.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT COOK; all kinds of soups, meats, game, and pastry and desserts of all kinds; an excellent bread and biscuit maker. Call at No. 151 West 18th st., top floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT GIRL as first-class cook in a private family; City references. Call at or address No. 234 West 28th st., first floor.

COOK.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A GOOD cook; is a first-class laundress; lived four years in her last place; best of City reference given. Call at No. 845 6th av., one door below 48th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, TO GO IN THE country for the Summer; meats, pastry, &c.; good City reference. Call at present employer's, No. 214 Madison av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; NO OBJECTION to a private boarding-house; City or country; first-class reference. Call at No. 241 West 27th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as cook, washer, and ironer in a private family; good City references. Call at No. 105 7th av., near 20th st.

COOK.—BY A GOOD PLAIN COOK; WILLING TO assist with washing; good baker; City reference. Call at No. 241 West 26th st.

COOK.—BY A STEADY WOMAN AS PLAIN COOK and good fine washer and ironer in a small family City or country. Call at 108 East 11th st., in the rear

COOK.—BY A FRENCH WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands her business thoroughly. Call at Mme. Golard's, No. 525 6th av., for two days.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK FOR THE COUNtry. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN; IS A GOOD family cook; would like an engagement for the 1st of June; has long and satisfactory City reference from good families; will not do washing; City preferred, or would go a short distance up the North River. Address M. D., Box No. 310 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook in a private family; one who thoroughly understands her business; no objection to do the coarse washing; best of City reference from her last place. Call or address No. 259 West 35th st., in bakery.

COOK, &c.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL, FOR general work; is a good plain cook and laundress; makes bread, biscuit, &c.; is very willing to be useful, and desires a steady place; City or country; understands milk and butter. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG, ACTIVE WOMAN AS GOOD, thorough cook and baker; will assist with washing; is willing and obliging; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH COOK IN A private family; thoroughly understands the business; country preferred; good City reference. Apply at No. 3 West 51st st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK in a private family; understands her business in all its branches; good City references given. Call or address Cook, No. 48 Greenwich av., first floor.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT COOK; all kinds of soups, meats, game, and pastry and desserts of all kinds; an excellent bread and biscuit maker. Call at No. 151 West 18th st., top floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT GIRL as first-class cook in a private family; City references. Call at or address No. 234 West 28th st., first floor.

COOK.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A GOOD cook; is a first-class laundress; lived four years in her last place; best of City reference given. Call at No. 845 6th av., one door below 48th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, TO GO IN THE country for the Summer; meats, pastry, &c.; good City reference. Call at present employer's, No. 214 Madison av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; NO OBJECTION to a private boarding-house; City or country; first-class reference. Call at No. 241 West 27th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as cook, washer, and ironer in a private family; good City references. Call at No. 105 7th av., near 20th st.

COOK.—BY A GOOD PLAIN COOK; WILLING TO assist with washing; good baker; City reference. Call at No. 241 West 26th st.

COOK.—BY A STEADY WOMAN AS PLAIN COOK and good fine washer and ironer in a small family City or country. Call at 108 East 11th st., in the rear

COOK.—BY A FRENCH WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands her business thoroughly. Call at Mme. Golard's, No. 525 6th av., for two days.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK FOR THE COUNtry. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN; IS A GOOD family cook; would like an engagement for the 1st of June; has long and satisfactory City reference from good families; will not do washing; City preferred, or would go a short distance up the North River. Address M. D., Box No. 310 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook in a private family; one who thoroughly understands her business; no objection to do the coarse washing; best of City reference from her last place. Call or address No. 259 West 35th st., in bakery.

COOK, &c.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL, FOR general work; is a good plain cook and laundress; makes bread, biscuit, &c.; is very willing to be useful, and desires a steady place; City or country; understands milk and butter. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WELCH WOMAN AS FIRSTclass cook; makes all kinds of pastries, desserts, cream, &c.; perfectly willing, if required, to assist with washing; City or country; no objection to a Catholic help. Apply at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO RESpectable Presbyterian women in a private family, one as cook and the other as waitress and chamber-maid; their best of City references can be given. Apply at No. 317 East 24th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON AS FIRSTclass cook; understands her business thoroughly; is willing and obliging; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 525 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—IN CITY or country, by a Protestant English woman; best references. Apply at No. 99 4th st., near 2d av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WHO THOroughly understands French and English cooking, in a private family; no objection to go a short distance to country; good references. Call for two days at No. 232 West 30th st., third floor.

COOK.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE GIRL; IS can excellent cook, and a fine washer and ironer; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 435 East 14th st., second-floor front room.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS COOK IN A private family; will assist in the washing, and understands her business thoroughly; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 490 7th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two respectable girls to do the work of a family; one as good plain cook, washer, and ironer; the other as chamber girl and to do the washing; City or country; good City reference. Call at No. 157 East 52d st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT PERSON AS FIRSTclass cook; understands meats, soups, pastry, game, poultry, made-up dishes, &c.; can serve dinner in excellent style; good references. Call at No. 166 West 27th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS plain cook, washer, and ironer in a small private family; best reference. Call for two days at No. 365 3d av.

COOK.—BY A RELIABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; best City reference. Address Cook, Box No. 201 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as cook; is a good bread and biscuit maker; thoroughly understands cooking; best City reference. Call at No. 182 3d av.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS FIRSTclass cook; has no objection to go a short distance in the country with a private family; six years' City reference. Apply at No. 57 East 41st st., near 4th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRSTclass cook; understands the business thoroughly; best City reference. Call at No. 159 West 27th st., Room No. 5.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS GOOD plain cook; no objection to the country; best City reference from last place. Call or address M. D., No. 223 West 33d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook; understands bread and pastry; first-class reference. Call at 230 West 29th st.

COOK.—BY A GOOD PLAIN COOK IN A PRIVATE family; good City references given. Call for two days at No. 915 6th av.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK THAT WILL ASSIST at washing and ironing; has best reference from last place. Call at No. 113 West 46th st.

DRESS-MAKING.—A DRESS AND CLOAKmaker, or as general family seamstress; by day or month; can cut, fit, and trim ladies' and children's suits, dresses, &c. Address Dress-maker, No. 308 West 23d st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED dress-maker, a few more engagements to go out by the day. Address C. T., Box No. 268 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG Scotch girl for general work; a good cook and laundress; is strong, quick, and wants, by good service, to retain a steady place; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL TO DO general house-work; City or country. Call at No. 247 Bowery.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL TO DO general house-work; not afraid of work. Call at No. 338 East 26th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED SCOTCH woman, a position as working housekeeper; best of reference. Call at or address M. E. W., No. 120 East 43d st.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE German woman as housekeeper in a gentleman's family; thoroughly understands cooking and marketing; best City reference. Call or address No. 106 Spring st., corner Mercer, side entrance.

LADY'S MAID OR NURSE.—BY A LADY'S maid or care of growing children by a young English girl to travel with a family going abroad, or would give her services for the passage; understands hairdressing, and can be well recommended as a competent seamstress. Apply at present employer's, No. 25 West 32d st.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A competent young woman as lady's maid and seamstress; understands her business in all its branches; can be recommended from her present employer. Address Lady's Maid, Box No. 286 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID, NURSE, &c.—BY A COMPEtent person to travel as lady's maid or take care of growing children; can speak French; is a good hairdresser; four years' City reference from her present employer. Address, for two days, M. L., No. 113 West 46th st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH SWISS PERSON (as first-class lady's maid; understands her business thoroughly; good seamstress; dress-making and hair-dressing; or take care of invalid lady; best of City reference. Call at No. 11 East 27th street.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH WOMan, with reference, to wait upon a lady and sew; can do any kind of hand-sewing; makes dresses throughout, embroiders, &c.; City or country. Apply at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

LADY'S MAID, SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A young Scotch woman as lady's maid and seamstress; is a good dress-maker; operates on Wheeler & Wilson machine; or would go to Europe with a family. Apply for two days at No. 465 3d av.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A Livernau girl; is willing to take charge of a child; best City reference. Apply at No. 116 East 8th st., third floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, in a private family; can do all kinds of finery, and understands her business thoroughly; can give best City and country reference; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 834 3d av., between 40th and 41st sts., in the store.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT woman, who understands her duties thoroughly; can starch, puff, polish, flute, and do up gentlemen's shirts in superior style; no objection to the country; has best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A young woman as first-class laundress; can do French flutting, also puffs, polishes, &c.; can do up ladies' and childrens' lineries in superior style, and would assist in chamber-work, if required. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY A SWEDISH YOUNG woman as laundress and chamber-maid; is a very nice sewer; understands how to cut and fit; City or country; good reference. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; City or country; good City reference. Apply at No. 158 West 28th st., room No. 5.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; Good City reference. Address Laundress, Box No. 319 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT girl as first-class laundress in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; on the Hudson preferred; excellent references from her last employer. Apply at No. 154 West 18th st.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress in a private family; willing to do chamber-work and fine washing; no objection to the country; best City reference. Address Laundress, Box No. 291 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SWEDISH Protestant laundress; fully understands her work; has the best testimonials; is industrious and obliging; young and strong. Can be engaged at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS laundress in a private family; no objection to the country. Call on or address Laundress, No. 635 6th av., in shoe store.

LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A respectable young girl as laundress or chamber-work; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 2 9 West 33d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE girl as first-class laundress; smart and obliging; eight years' best City references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 159 East 28th st.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS laundress, or to help with the chamber-work in a private family; City or country; good reference from her last place. Call or address No. 26 East 36th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A GOOD LAUNDRESS, WITH first-class references, in a good family. Call at No. 159 East 52d st., third floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A LADY FOR A LAUNDRESS whom she can cheerfully recommend. Inquire at No. 2 West 48th st., corner 5th av.

LAUNDRESS—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two Scotch Protestant girls in a private family; one as first-class laundress; thoroughly understands her business; the other as chamber-maid and seamstress, or chamber-maid and assist with children; on the Hudson preferred; good City or country references given. Call at No. 154 West 18th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; puffs, polishes, does up children's and ladies' dresses in fine style; is willing, if other duties permit, to do chamber-work, or be otherwise useful; City or country. Apply at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY AN ENGLISHWOMAN AS first-class laundress in a private family; thoroughly understands her business

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Wednesday, May 19, by order of the Supreme Court, in partition, under the direction of M. L. Townsend, Esq., Referee, Richard V. Harnett sold the four-story brick store and tenement, with lot, 25.10 by 100, No. 215 Avenue A, west side, 51.6 feet north of Thirteenth street, for $14,500, to G. Steinbrecher. The only other sale made was one by D. M. Seaman, who, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, George P. Smith, Esq., Referee, disposed of a small two-story frame house, with lot, 25 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Thirteenth street, south side, 200 feet west of Second avenue, for $3,200. The property was bought by Condert Brothers for the plaintiff in the foreclosure suit. The legal sale by R. V. Harnett of property on West Forty-first street, west of Seventh avenue, was adjourned to to-morrow, the 21st inst., and the sale by the same auctioneer of a house and lot on Third avenue, south of One Hundred and Ninth street, to the 25th inst. In the matter of the sale by Hugh N. Camp of the premises No. 228 Pearl street, heretofore so many times adjourned, it was announced that the foreclosure proceedings had been finally arranged, and the property was withdrawn. The house and lot No. 130 Carroll street, Brooklyn, offered by R. J. Garrettson, was not sold for the want of bids. Concerning the sale held in Brooklyn yesterday by J. Cole, a report will be made to-morrow.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The sales noticed for to-day, all at the Exchange, are as follows:

By Richard V. Harnett, Superior Court foreclosure sale, Theodore Hinsdale, Esq., Referee, of the four-story and basement brick store, (with steam power,) with lot 20 by 65.9, No. 125 Macdougal street, northwest corner of Amity street; building covers lot. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. M. Levy, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 99.11, with improvements, on East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street, north side, 315 feet east of Fourth avenue.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Charles H. Hildreth, Esq., Referee, of the premises No. 510 East Fourteenth street, south side, 171 feet east of Avenue A, embracing a lot 25 by 103.3, with one house upon the front thereof, and two buildings in rear.

By D. M. Seaman, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George P. Smith, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 25 by 100.5, on West Fifty-seventh street, north side, 100 feet east of Eleventh avenue.

By Samuel A. Steele, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, W. H. Ryan, Esq., Referee, of a large plot of land fronting on the Harlem River at One Hundred and Fifty-first street, 275 feet west of Ninth avenue.

EXCHANGE SALES—WEDNESDAY, MAY 19.

NEW-YORK.

By Richard V. Harnett.

1 four-story brick store, tenement, and lot, No. 215 Avenue A, w. s., 51.6 ft. n. of 13th st., lot 25.10x100....$14,500

By D. M. Seaman.

1 two-story frame house and lot, East 113th st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 2d av., lot 25x100.11....$3,200

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW YORK.

Tuesday, May 18.

Crosby st., w. s., (No. 80,) 25x100; Julia A. Crosby, individually and Executrix of E. Crosby and J. E. Crosby, to F. H. Cossitt	$16,000
Gramercy Park, easterly corner carriage-way, 19.8 ft. s. of 21st st., 19.8x80; J. R. Ackermann to Amanda E., wife of C. Judson, and C. Ely	5,500
Irving place, s. e. corner of 15th st., Irving Hall lease; W. A. Virtue to Helen S. Bellew	2,000
Irving place, w. s., between 14th and 15th sts.; W. A. Virtue to Helen S. Bellew	1,000
James slip, (No. 14,) 26x45; Harriet B., wife of C. N. Decker, to Mary Massey	10,000
Monroe st., n. s., (No. 67,) 25x100; Executors of H. R. Remsen to D. R. Lyddy	6,000
Spring st., n. w. corner of Brook st., 150x100, West Farms; Ellen, wife of C. O'Reilly, to Mary, wife of M. Coyle	2,500
Suffolk st., w. s., No. 73, 20x100; J. P. O'Neill, Referee, to Maria Freeman	8,250
28th st., n. s., 284 ft. e. of 9th av., 36.6x98.9; G. Kammerer to W. H. Gildersleeve	48,000
44th st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 10th av., 25x100.5; Executrix and Executor of H. Scovell to J. Hoersch	6,000
64th st., n. s., No. 427 West, 25x100.5; A. C. Kingsland, Trustee, to Margareth, wife of J. Loehr	2,718
Same property; G. L. and A. C., Jr., and C. F. and A. A. and W. F. Kingsland to Margareth, wife of J. Loehr	4,531
98th st., s. s., 260 ft. e. of 5th av., 20x100.5; J. R. Smith to Jane C., wife of H. A. Jackson	30,000
100th st., s. s., 460 ft. w. of 8th av., 125x100; Dorah Leinkauf, widow, to M. J. McKenna, release of dower	3,630
Same property; M. J. McKenna, Referee, to Donah Leinkauf	16,150
122d st., n. s., 383 ft. e. of 4th av., 7x100.11; J. Bos to J. Buggy	1,500
Av. A, s. w. corner 106th st., runs s. 111 ft., thence e. to Harlem River, thence n. to 106th st., thence w. to beginning; D. M. Koehler to H. Elsner	95,000
Av. B, w. s., 24.3 ft. n. of 5th st., 24.3x100; L. Frankenthaler to M. Katzenstein, one-third part	5,500
Av. D, w. s., (No. 31,) 17.7x62; M. Hirsch and Babet Guggenheimer, widow, to C. Rosenthal and M. Sulzberger	12,000
Same property, The Eagle Fire Insurance Company to M. Hirsch and Babet Guggenheimer	nom.
2d av., n. w. corner 53d st., 25.5x61.5; W. H. Gildersleeve to G. Kammerer	39,000
3d av., interior lot, 255 ft. e. of 3d av., thence 100.5 ft. n. of 61st st., runs e. 20 ft., thence n. 30.5 ft.; The Sixty-first Street Methodist Episcopal Church of New-York to Hattie J., wife of F. Zittel	600

LEASES RECORDED.

3d av., No. 384, store, &c., 3 years, per year	2,400
2d av., No. 2,285, first floor, &c., 3 years, per year	1,200

CITY REAL ESTATE.

NOTICE.

OWNERS OF REAL ESTATE

contemplating going abroad or leaving town the coming season, and desirous of placing their property where it will be managed in the most satisfactory manner, can do so by leaving it with

CHARLES E. WHITE,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
Agents for Estates,
No. 4 PARK PLACE.

We make a specialty of taking full charge and management of property in this City and Brooklyn, give particular and personal attention to collecting rents, paying taxes, insurance, assessments, &c., relieving owners of all trouble, annoyance, and anxiety in regard to the care of their property. Our references being some of the leading business gentlemen of this City, we shall be pleased to furnish them when requested.

NO. 5 WEST 57TH ST., NORTH SIDE, 150 feet west of 5th av.—For sale, this new and elegant brown-stone house, built by Duggin & Crossman; size, 25 by 65 feet, with 35 feet extension. This is the best located house (with exception of the corners of 5th av.) on this wide and elegant street, and is one of the best planned and most convenient houses in New-York. Apply on premises, or No. 47 Park place.

FOR SALE—WITH OR WITHOUT THE SUPERB furniture, or to let furnished, an elegantly built, planned, finished, and located medium-size high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, on 45th st., near 5th av. Price or rent low. Offices, No. 11 Pine st. or No. 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

WANTED—IN EXCHANGE FOR SOME DESIRABLE lots up town, a small farm near the City: price not to exceed $8,000. Address R., Box No. 5,091 Post Office.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BUILDINGS SUITABLE FOR MANUfactories, in Brooklyn, convenient to Hamilton and South Ferries and to the water front, for sale on liberal terms to close an estate.

Apply to C. KELSEY, No. 162 Columbia st., Brooklyn, or to B. A. HEGEMAN, Executor, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

THE MONUMENT HOTEL, IN THE CITY OF RICHMOND, FOR SALE.—This beautiful property in the very heart of Richmond, at the head of Capitol Hill, at the corner of Grace and Ninth sts., will be sold on the 27TH OF MAY next, by public auction, unless previously sold privately. It offers a rare chance for a great speculation in the capital of the Old Dominion, the rising city of the South. Terms most liberal. A photograph of it can be seen at this office. If he cannot sell it the owner wishes to borrow on it, by the 25th of May, or before, $30,000 for three years, at 8 per cent. Refer to No. 601 Grace st., Richmond.

FOR SALE OR RENT—FURNISHED—AT MADison, N. J.—An elegant mansion, with seventy acres of land. The house has all modern improvements; the lawn has lake with boats, &c.; fine grove of old forest trees, extensive green-houses, conservatories, grottos, &c.; fruit in abundance: large vegetable garden; location high, and commanding views of great extent and beauty. S. EDDY, No. 2 Park place.

A GENTLEMAN OWNING A PIECE OF suburban property, unimproved, worth $30,000, near depot, forty minutes on N. J. C. R. R., wants a party with means and business ability to join him in improving the same, either by buying part or by loan. Liberal arrangements will be made with the right party. Agents need not answer. STABILITY, Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT RAVENSWOOD; two very desirable houses, thirteen rooms each; fifteen minutes by horse-cars from ferries; will be rented low to a good tenant. Inquire at GLOBE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 347 Broadway, or of J. H. HOPKINS, Ravenswood.

FARM FOR SALE.—THIRTY-SEVEN ACRES, good soil, all in grass; good buildings, fine orchard, pure water, healthy location; five hours from New-York, on New-Jersey Central Railroad, in Pennsylvania. Price, $4,000. Very cheap; terms to suit. D. PRINCE, No. 1 Bond st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED—A handsome house, seven rooms, with large garden in Haddam, Conn., within five minutes' walk of depot and steam-boat landing; in good neighborhood; schools and churches. Apply to ALBERT CLARK, No. 336 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER R. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—FOR SALE OR TO RENT furnished, a fine house, ten rooms; good garden, fruit, &c.; ten minutes' walk from depot. F. B. BETTS, No. 57 Broadway, Room No. 20.

COOPERSTOWN, OTSEGO COUNTY, N. Y.—Three nice dwellings, $2,000 to $5,000; great bargains, or to rent. Write what you want to H. B. WALKER & CO., Cooperstown, N. Y.

ORANGE, N. J.—(SPECIALTY.)—LARGE VARIETY of real estate for sale and rent. I. H. GERRY, No. 39 Nassau st. Orange office, opposite Main Depot.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE by Trustees.

ESTATE OF JAMES BOORMAN.

75 Acres of Land on the Hudson River, AT

SCARBOROUGH,

NEXT STATION SOUTH OF SING SING.
To be sold in plots for
BUILDING SITES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction, On THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1875, at 12 o'clock, At the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, By order of the undersigned Trustees.

SEVENTY-FIVE ACRES OF LAND AT SCARBOROUGH, on the Hudson River, being a portion of the estate of James Boorman. The land has been divided into some sixteen plots, many of which comprise some of the finest building sites for the erection of suburban residences within thirty miles of the City of New-York, the views from several of them being unrivaled.

The plots fronting directly on the river have valuable WATER GRANTS, and one of them includes a wharf.

This property is directly opposite the Railroad Depot at Scarborough, and between the Hudson River and Broadway.

THE SALE WILL BE ABSOLUTE.

Full particulars and lithographic maps can be obtained from Messrs. KNOX & MASON, Attorneys, No. 74 Broadway; ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, No. 7 Pine st.; Mr. GEO. W. CARTWRIGHT, Civil Engineer, Sing Sing.

SIXTY PER CENT. MAY REMAIN ON MORTGAGE.

ADAM NORRIE,
JAMES BOORMAN JOHNSTON, } Trustees.
JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON,

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of the GLENHAM COMPANY, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—In pursuance and by virtue of an order of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, made in the above-entitled matter, bearing date the 24th day of April, in the year 1875, I, the undersigned, Floyd Bailey, the Trustee of the estate and effects of the above-named bankrupt, and the Receiver appointed by said order, will sell at public auction, in front of the room formerly occupied as a counting-room by the said Glenham Company, upon the said premises at Glenham, in the town of Fishkill, on the 25th day of May, 1875, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, by Field, Morris, Fenner & Co., auctioneers:

All those certain tracts of land in the town of Fishkill, in the County of Dutchess, and State of New-York, situated on both sides of the Fishkill Creek, and known as the mill, property, and farm of the Glenham Company, containing in all about two hundred and forty-five acres of land, with the rights in said Fishkill Creek, and the water-power and rights and privileges to the said premises belonging or appertaining, as the same have been heretofore held and enjoyed by the Glenham Company, with the mill and shops, dwelling-houses, barns, and all other buildings and improvements thereon, and all the engines, boilers, machinery, shafting, belting, tools, utensils, implements, furniture, fixtures, and other personal property of every kind and description now in or upon said premises heretofore belonging to the Glenham Company, and now vested in the undersigned, Floyd Bailey, as Trustee and Receiver; and also the good-will of the business heretofore carried on upon said premises by said Glenham Company; and also a certain lot of woodland, situate on the northwest side of the Fishkill Mountain, in said town of Fishkill, containing about twenty-eight and a half acres, and a certain other mountain wood lot, in the town aforesaid, containing about ten acres.

And also one equal undivided fourth part of certain tracts of land and water rights and privileges situated at and near Whaley Pond, in the town of Pawling, in said County of Dutchess.

All of which said tracts of land and premises to be sold as above stated are fully described in the petition of the undersigned Floyd Bailey, Trustee, in the matter of the Glenham Company, bankrupt, sworn April 13, 1875, on file in the office of the Clerk of the United States District Court in and for the Southern District of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, and reference is made to such petition for such full description by which said premises will be sold and conveyed.—Dated New-York, April 28, 1875.

FLOYD BAILEY, Trustee.
EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE, Attorneys for Trustee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Eastern District of New-York.—JAMES HALL, William Brown, Virgil De Escoriaza, and Isaac Bernheimer, Trustees, complainants, vs. JOHN SCHNEIDER and Christina Schneider, his wife, Charles Robinson, and William G. Hawkins, as Assignees in Bankruptcy of said John Schneider, Heyman Meyer, Julius Stich, as assignee of Jacob M. Hertz, Simon Bernheimer, John H. Lewis, Francis Cayhill, and the National Mohawk Valley Bank, defendants.—In pursuance of a decree of foreclosure and sale, made in the above-entitled cause on the twentieth day of April, A. D. 1875, I hereby give notice that on TUESDAY, the 1st day of June, 1875, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton street, in the City of Brooklyn and County of Kings, I will sell, or cause to be sold, at public auction, the lands and premises described as follows, to wit: All that certain tract, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Sixteenth Ward of the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings and State of New-York, and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the south-westerly corner of Scholes and Smith streets; thence running southerly along Smith street, one hundred and fifty feet; thence westerly and parallel with Meserole street, one hundred feet; thence southerly and parallel with Smith street, fifty feet, to Meserole street; thence westerly along Meserole street, one hundred and fifty feet; thence northerly and parallel with Smith street, one hundred feet; thence easterly and parallel with Meserole street, twenty-five feet; thence northerly and parallel with Smith street, one hundred feet, to Scholes street, and thence easterly along Scholes street, two hundred and twenty-five feet, to the point or place of beginning. And also all that certain other tract, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the ward aforesaid, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the north-westerly corner of Scholes and Smith streets, and running thence westerly along Scholes street, one hundred feet; thence northerly and parallel with Smith street, one hundred feet; thence easterly and parallel with Scholes street, one hundred feet, to Smith street, and thence southerly along Smith street, one hundred feet, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated at Brooklyn, April 20, 1875.

B. LINCOLN BENEDICT, Special Master,
Corner Montague and Clinton streets, Brooklyn.
Messrs. BLUMENSTEIL & ASCHER,
Solicitors for Complainants, No. 322 Broadway, New-York. ap26-2aw5wM&Th*

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE. Estate of JACOB MILLER, deceased.

Houses and Lots on

2D AV., AVENUES C AND D, 3D, 32D, 45TH, AND 52D STS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on TUESDAY, June 1, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF JACOB MILLER, DECEASED.

SECOND AVENUE.—Four-story brick house and lot, No. 633, between 34th and 35th sts.

SECOND AVENUE.—Four-story brick houses and lots, Nos. 565 and 567, between 31st and 32d sts.

SECOND AVENUE.—Four-story brick houses and lots, Nos. 544, 548, and 552, between 30th and 31st sts.

EAST THIRTY-SECOND STREET.—Three-story high-stoop brick house and lot, No. 243, between 2d and 3d avs.

EAST FIFTY-SECOND STREET.—Five-story first-class double tenement-house and lot, No. 153, between 3d and Lexington avs.

AVENUE D.—Three-story brick house, No. 17, near 3d st.

THIRD STREET.—Three-story brick house and lot, No. 324, near Avenue D.

WEST FORTY-FIFTH STREET.—Four-story double tenement-house and lot, No. 607, near 11th av.

Also,

By order of the above Executors, and of the ADMINISTRATORS OF ISAAC SHAURMAN, DECEASED.

AVENUE C.—The three four-story stores and dwellings, with lease of lots, Nos. 46, 48, and 50 Avenue C, corner of 4th st.

Book-maps at office of Auctioneer, No. 7 Pine st.

E. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE—IN PARTITION— NO. 213 EAST 13TH ST.

BY E. A. LAWRENCE & CO.

At public auction, on WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

Under the direction of E. D. GALE, Esq., Referee, The four-story English basement brown-stone house, with lot, No. 213 East 13th st., between 2d and 3d avs. Lot, 16.6x103.3.

COUDERT BROS., No. 49 Wall st., Pl'ff's Att'y.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—AT TARRYTOWN, ON THE HUDSON, twenty-seven miles from New-York, an elegant country seat, situated about one mile from the station, on high ground, commanding views of the river for twenty miles north and south. The house is of stone, containing twenty-five rooms, all fully furnished and everything ready for immediate occupancy. The house has also been frescoed and painted throughout. The stable is also of stone, with room for eight horses. There is also a fine vegetable garden, all planted, and plenty of shade trees around the house. The place will be rented for the season or year—low to a first-class tenant—the house being well adapted for a Winter residence on account of its southern exposure, and in addition there is a large furnace. Water and gas throughout the house. Apply to

A. C. KINGSLAND & SONS.
No. 55 Broad st.

PARTIALLY FURNISHED HOUSE IN THE country to let for the Summer; fine new house containing thirteen rooms, with a piazza on two sides; large garden and plenty of fruit; beautifully located at Kingston, N. J., on an eminence overlooking Princeton and the surrounding country for miles; two hours from New-York, and four minutes from railroad station; parties renting can have the use of cows, horses, carriage, phaeton, poultry, &c.; perfectly healthy and no mosquitoes. Address OWNER, Kingston, N. J.

RESIDENCE OF THE LATE EDWIN HOYT to rent at a low price; large modern house with all City conveniences; fully furnished; fine lawns running to the water; shade and fruit trees; four graperies and green-houses, and large garden, products of which go to tenant; a superior Summer and Winter home. For full particulars apply to F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway, corner Wall st.

LONG BRANCH.
MONMOUTH BEACH and SEABRIGHT COTTAGES to rent for the Summer.
Catalogues on application to
F. G. & C. S. BROWN,
No. 90 Broadway.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN A BEAUTIFUL situation and pure mountain air; garden attached; milch cow and stable, at Litchfield, Conn.: rent, $200 per month. Address Mrs. J. P. B., Box No. 114 Post Office, Litchfield, Conn.

TO LET AT TARRYTOWN—ONE-HALF MILE from the station, two very desirable places, fully furnished, with stable and gardens attached; to good tenants, will be rented at a moderate price. Apply to A. C. KINGSLAND & SONS, No. 55 Broad st.

TO LET—ON CENTRAL AV., NEAR WILLIAM'S Bridge, Harlem Railroad, a large furnished house, with lawn, garden, carriage-house, and stable; plenty of fruit and shade. Apply to S. M. VALENTINE, No. 177 Madison av., or No. 34 Burling slip, up stairs.

HANDSOME COTTAGE TO LET.—WITH all the modern improvements; 54th st., between 5th and 6th avs.; rent low. [illegible] No. 62 Warren st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT—FOR JULY AND AUGUST, A FURnished house centrally located; near New-York and New-Haven Railroad depot. Miss ELIZABETH WHEELER, Stratford, Conn.

AT ORANGE, N. J.—HAMILTON & WALLIS, NO. 30 Pine st., New-York, offer some handsome, fully furnished residences, (mountain or ridge;) rent, season or year.

A DESIRABLE FRENCH FLAT TO LET in the Albany Building, corner Broadway and 51st st. Apply to Janitor.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.

ON THE SECOND FLOOR.
One office 32x20 feet. One office 32x9 feet.
ON THE THIRD FLOOR.
One office 31x9 feet.

These rooms are desirably located, are in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.

Apply to

GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; first floor and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

TO LET—THE THIRD LOFT OF THE STORE NO. 18 4th av., for storage or business; entrance through the store; rent low. Apply on the premises.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUNE ATLANTIC.

NOW READY, AND FOR SALE BY ALL NEWSDEALERS.

POETRY.

ODE READ AT THE CONCORD CENTENNIAL. JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.
SPRING IN NEW-ENGLAND. (For Memorial Day.) T. B. ALDRICH.
TRANSITION. CELIA THAXTER.
FOLDED HANDS. Mrs. S. M. B. PIATT.
WASTE. EDGAR FAWCETT.
ANNIE'S DAUGHTER. LOUISE CHANDLER MOULTON.

STORIES.

RODERICK HUDSON. VI. Frascati. HENRY JAMES, Jr.
STORY OF A CONTRABAND. Mrs. LAUNT THOMPSON.
BORING FOR OIL.
BENJAMIN JAQUES. P. DEMING.

NARRATIVE AND ADVENTURE.

OLD TIMES ON THE MISSISSIPPI. MARK TWAIN.
THE CALIFORNIA RANCH. STEPHEN POWERS.
CRUISE OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK IN CALAIS HARBOR.

POLITICS.

WISE AND UNWISE ECONOMY IN SCHOOLS. CHAS. W. ELIOT.
POLITICAL RESULTS FROM THE VARIOLOID. ROBERT DALE OWEN.

In RECENT LITERATURE fourteen books are carefully reviewed; the DRAMA contains an editorial notice of Mr. Raymond as Col. Sellers; and the departments of ART, MUSIC, EDUCATION, are ably filled.

TERMS—35 cents a number; $4 a year.

H. O. HOUGHTON & CO., Boston.
HURD & HOUGHTON, New-York.

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS,
4th av. and 23d st., New-York,
PUBLISH THIS DAY:

THE KEYS OF THE CREEDS.

12mo. Cloth extra, $1 25.

A religious work that will undoubtedly make a sensation.—*Springfield Republican.*

A remarkable work that will attract the same class of readers as "Ecce Homo."—*Newark Courier.*

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May be called the Darwinian theory of development applied to religion. * * * Ably written, reverential, full of novelty. Must be widely read.—*Memphis Appeal.*

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of THE MOORE CAR-WHEEL COMPANY, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—By virtue of an order made in the above stated matter, bearing date on the twenty-third day of April, A. D., 1875, we will sell at public auction on WEDNESDAY, the twenty-sixth of May, A. D., 1875, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the works of The Moore Car-wheel Company, corner of Greene and Pearl streets, in Jersey City, New-Jersey, all the assets of the said The Moore Car-wheel Company still undisposed of, including the good will of the business, the tools and machinery, the stock on hand, the choses in action, and all other assets of said bankrupts.—Dated May 7, 1875.

FREDERICK WOOD,
JOSIAH F. BAILEY,
ALEXANDER MORRISON,
Trustees.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ARCHIBALD C. HAYNES, GEORGE V. MOREY, and JAMES B. MOREY, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Archibald C. Haynes, George V. Morey, and James B. Morey, partners composing the firm of Haynes, Morey & Company, and individually, heretofore carrying on business as such firm in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of said Archibald C. Haynes, by the District Court of said District.—Dated at New-York City, the 5th day of May, A. D., 1875.

CHARLES H. HYDE, Assignee,
.my6-1aw3wTh* 33 Spruce st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of JAMES BISHOP and JAMES A. WILLIAMSON, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—District of New-Jersey, ss.: At Jersey City, the tenth day of March, A. D. 1875.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of James Bishop, in the County of Middlesex, and James A. Williamson, in the County of Hudson, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon petition of creditors by the District Court of said district.

FRANCIS S. LATHROP, Assignee,
(care of Muirheid & McGee,) No. 1 Montgomery st., Jersey City, N. J.
To all whom it may concern. my13-1aw3wTh*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-JERSEY, ss.—At Newark, on the 19th day of May, A. D., 1875.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of HENRY C. SPALDING, of Bloomfield, in the County of Essex and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c.,
my20-1aw3wTh* No. 782 Broad st., Newark, N. J.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—CHARLOTTE AUGUSTA BANKS, Guardian, &c., plaintiff, against FRIEDERICKE KOLLE, Christian Kolle, Karoline Strak, John W. Stevens, Calvin Stevens, Plowden Stevens, James McDonnell, George Palmer, William O'Donnell, John H. Edelmeyer, Julius Hilborn, Assignee in Bankruptcy of Christian Kolle, John H. Platt, Receiver, John Atkinson, defendants.—Summons.—For Relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York and State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 54 Wall street, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, April 6, 1875.

ANDERSON & MAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
No. 54 Wall street, New-York.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 7th day of April, 1875.

ANDERSON & MAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
ap29-1aw6wTh*

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—JAMES JAUNCEY and Leonie Jauncey, his wife, plaintiffs, against WILLIAM H. JAUNCEY and Alice Jane Jauncey, his wife, William J. Cruger, Eugene Cruger, James P. Cruger, and John H. Screven, as Guardian of the estate of Mary H. Screven, defendants.—Summons for relief.—Com. not served.—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, number 35 William street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated March 31, 1875.

SHIPMAN, BARLOW, LAROCQUE & MACFARLAND,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 15th day of April, 1875.

SHIPMAN, BARLOW, LAROCQUE & MACFARLAND,
ap29-1aw6wTh Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

STORAGE.

STORAGE.

Haeger warehouses, 8th av. from 33d to 34th sts., No. 282 9th av., office No. 300 West 34th st., oldest, lowest in rate, most extensive and thoroughly equipped establishments of the line in the business; storage for furniture, baggage, goods, and wares of every description, in separate closed compartments; night patrol receive goods at all hours; inspection invited.

STORAGE OF FURNITURE. — FURNITURE will be taken on storage in the lofts No. 18 4th av.; terms reasonable. Apply to CONKLIN & SON, No. 18 4th av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING THEIR own house, will let, with board, a large front room, southern exposure, well furnished, with large closet, hot and cold water, gas, &c., to a gentleman and wife, or one or two gentlemen; location pleasant; in every respect a desirable home. No. 121 East 54th st., west of Lexington av.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS ON second floor for a family or party of gentlemen, with private table; or, would let rooms to gentlemen, with or without board; references; private family. Address R. E. B., Box No. 277 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

THIRTY-EIGHTH ST., NO. 207 WEST.—Handsomely furnished second floor, with excellent board and attendance; also, hall room for single gentlemen, convenient to Broadway, Sixth, and Seventh Avenue Lines.

FIFTH AV., NEAR DELMONICO'S.—Desirable rooms, with or without board; also suite of spacious parlors; private table if desired; in the pleasantly-situated double house No. 45 5th av. Summer prices.

THIRTY-EIGHTH ST., NO. 102 WEST.—To let, to gentlemen, without board, two large pleasant rooms; second floor; breakfast served in room, if desired.

ONE BLOCK FROM BROADWAY.—NO. 114 East 19th st.; handsomely furnished rooms, en suite or singly, with first-class board; central and elegant location.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ENTIRE second floor, and other rooms, with board. House and appointments strictly first-class. Apply at No. 57 West 11th st., one door east of 5th av.

NO. 55 WEST 28TH ST.—HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms, suitable for gentlemen and wives and single gentlemen, with or without board, where there are very few boarders; location first-class.

MRS. CAMP HAS TAKEN THE HOUSE NO. 70 Union place, between 18th and 19th sts., and offers delightful rooms, with board, at reasonable prices.

NO. 58 WEST 49TH ST.—FINE SUITE THIRD story rooms to let, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board. Neighborhood and house unexceptionable; immediate possession.

ONE BLOCK FROM BROADWAY.—HANDsomely-furnished rooms to let, with or without board; location first class; references exchanged. Call at No. 109 East 16th st.

NO. 39 WEST 26TH ST.—NICELY FURNISHED suites and single rooms; very desirable location; hotel accommodations with home comforts; table excellent; terms reasonable.

NO. 25 WEST 26TH ST., NEAR ST. JAMES' Hotel, five doors from Broadway.—Handsome second floor, nicely furnished, entire or in suites, with or without board.

DESIRABLE SUITE OF FURNISHED rooms (large parlor, bedroom, and bath) to let for gentleman and wife or single gentleman. No. 222 5th av., Madison Park.

NO. 36 EAST 23D ST.—TWO ROOMS ON fourth floor, front, to let, with board; plenty of closets; references.

NO. 23 WEST 32D ST.—A SECOND-FLOOR large room in a first-class, liberal house; excellent table; references required.

NO. 118 EAST 22D ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS to let to gentlemen, without board; central location; references required.

NO. 18 EAST 29TH ST.—ROOMS TO RENT, with board, for gentlemen and wives and single gentlemen.

TWO HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS to rent to single gentlemen at No. 18 East 47th st., (Windsor Hotel block.) Breakfast if desired.

NO. 72 WILLOUGHBY ST., BROOKLYN.—Twelve minutes to Wall and Fulton St. Ferries; large pleasant rooms; good table; references required.

NO. 291 5TH AV.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, with the comforts of a refined home, and liberal table.

NO. 117 WEST 34TH ST., FOUR DOORS WEST of Broadway—A handsome suite of rooms to let, with or without board; references.

NO. 178 MADISON AV.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, double or single, with good table, at Mrs. R. H. Jenkins'.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS EN suite or single, in private house No. 123 West 45th st.; breakfast if desired; references.

NO. 5 WEST 42D ST.—ROOMS TO LET WITH board to gentlemen or family of adults. References exchanged.

ELEGANT FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET without board, private French family, At No. 52 West 26th st.

NO. 216 EAST 10TH ST.—HALL ROOM, $3; large room and bath for one or two gentlemen.

FIFTH AV., NO. 347.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, with first-class table. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—BOARD FOR A GENTLEMAN AND SISter about 1st of June on North Shore of Staten Island. Address G., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.—GENTLEMAN, wife, infant, and nurse; Yonkers or vicinity preferred; price about $30; private family; references. Address AMERICAN, Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD AT THE SOUTH ORANGE Mountain House, one hour from City, on Morris and Essex Railroad, five minutes from depot; house thoroughly renovated and newly furnished; pure mountain air; picturesque drives; all the luxuries of country life; fine stabling; terms moderate. Apply to or address PROPRIETOR, South Orange, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD. — GREENWICH, CONN; house delightfully situated on the Sound, five minutes' walk from depot and boat landing; plenty of shade; pleasant rooms; good table; terms moderate. Inquire at No. 43 West 22d st., or Delano House, Greenwich.

SUMMER BOARDING AT CANAAN, CONN.—A few families can be accommodated with good board and large rooms at reasonable prices. Apply to Mrs. D. A. RIKER, between 3 and 5 o'clock P. M., on May 20 and 21, at reception-room of Earle's Hotel, Canal st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED IN a private family, near White Plains; one hour by either Harlem or New-Haven Railroad; location very fine and healthy; terms moderate. Address or call on J. STORY, JR., No. 56 University place, corner 12th st.

PLAINFIELD — NEW-JERSEY CENTRAL—ONE hour from City, convenient to depot, one large room; private family: excellent board; terms, $8 per week. Apply at No. 51 West 36th st.

A FARMER'S FAMILY NEAR BOONTON. N. J., will take a family to board during the Summer; terms reasonable. For particulars apply at No. 103 Gold st., New-York.

MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—THE POLYTECHNIC branch will meet THIS EVENING at 7:30 o'clock in Hall No. 24, Cooper Union. Prof. R. P. STEVENS will read a paper entitled OBSERVATIONS UPON TOPOGRAPHICAL CHANGES PRODUCED BY GLACIAL ACTION. Admission free. S. D. TILLMAN, Chairman.
R. WEIR, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EXCISE,
No. 299 MULBERRY ST.

THE BOARD OF EXCISE IN AND FOR the City of New-York give public notice that it will be in session daily (Sundays excepted) during the month of May for the purpose of receiving applications for licenses for the ensuing year to sell strong and spirituous liquors, wines, ale, and beer, in accordance with the laws of the State of New-York, at the following rates of license fees, which have been established in conformity with chapter 549 of the laws of 1873, viz.:

CLASS 1.—For first-class hotels, restaurants, saloons, &c., the sum of $250.

CLASS 2.—For second-class hotels, restaurants, saloons, &c., the sum of $100.

CLASS 3.—For all other places where strong and spirituous liquors are sold and drunk upon the premises, the sum of $75.

CLASS 4.—For store-keepers, druggists, and all places where strong and spirituous liquors are sold in quantities less than five gallons at a time and not drunk upon the premises, the sum of $60.

CLASS 5.—For all places where ale and beer only are sold, and no strong or spirituous wines or liquors, the sum of $30.

CLASS 6.—For all places where ale and beer only are sold, not to be drunk upon the premises, the sum of $30.

CLASS 7.—For all places where wine, ale, and beer only, and no intoxicating liquors, are sold, to be drunk upon the premises, the sum of $50.

The amount of the license fee in each case must accompany the application.

Parties receiving a license will be furnished with a copy of the law regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors, and a strict compliance therewith will be required.

Attention is directed to the provisions of the law relative to closing on the Sabbath and from 1 to 5 A. M. other days.

No license will be granted to known proprietors of or places used for houses of prostitution, gambling, or any immoral or unlawful purpose.

Notice is also given that a book for the registry of complaints for violations of the Excise laws is open in this office.

No person is authorized to receive any payment on account of this board except at its office and during office hours.

Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

JAMES L. STEWART,
D. D. T. MARSHALL,
WM. H. STINER,
Commissioners of Excise.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1875.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE partnership lately subsisting between DAVID ALLERTON, ARCHIBALD M. ALLERTON, and JOHN B. DUTCHER, under the firm name of ALLERTONS & DUTCHER, is dissolved this 10th day of May, 1875, by mutual consent. All debts owing to the said partnership are to be received by the said DAVID ALLERTON, and all demands on the said partnership are to be presented to him for payment.

NEW-YORK, May 10, 1875.

A. M. ALLERTON,
DAVID ALLERTON,
JOHN B. DUTCHER.

AMUSEMENTS.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Geoffroy in Girofle-Girofla.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE SEASON.
REVIVAL OF GIROFLE-GIROFLA.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
ITS 91ST TO 97TH PERFORMANCE,

with entirely new scenery, and on a scale of great splendor, Lecocq's crowning triumph in opera bouffe.

GIROFLE-GIROFLA,

with the great original cast, including Mlle. GEOFFROY in her original rôle, GIROFLE-GIROFLA Mlles. MINELLI, KID, MM. DE QUERCY, VALAIRE.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—TO-NIGHT.
THEODORE THOMAS'
Unrivaled Summer Nights' Concerts.

The proprietor takes pleasure in stating that the Central Park Garden has been remodeled, newly decorated, and renovated.

Every effort will be made to retain for this establishment its present high position as a resort unequaled by any of its kind either in Europe or America.

THIS (Thursday) EVENING, May 20, 1875.
THEODORE THOMAS' FOURTH GRAND CONCERT.
ADMISSION TICKETS, FIFTY CENTS each; private boxes, $1 and $2 extra; packages of twelve tickets, $5; season tickets for single gentlemen, $15; for lady and gentleman, $25.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 5 East 14th st., near 5th av., next to Delmonico's.
BROOKLYN BRANCH,
Nos. 102, 104, and 106 COURT ST., near STATE.
OPEN DURING THE SUMMER.
PUPILS RECEIVED DAILY in all branches.
N. B.—The New-York Conservatory was the first organized, and is in all respects superior to similar institutions.

BOWERY THEATRE.
MR. JOSEPH P. WINTER.
The romantic drama DANIEL BOONE and farce of ROBERT MACAIRE.
FRIDAY, May 21, Annual Benefit of W. B. FRELIGH.
AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS.
Fay Templeton, Nelson Family, Davis and his Dogs.
GRAND SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2 P. M.
Popular prices. Admission, 50c. Orchestra chairs, $1.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, AND BACKUS.
New Opera-house, Broadway and 29th st.
EVERY NIGHT, the great Burlesque
SPELLING MATCH, &c.
Seats secured. MATINEE SATURDAY at 2.

MR. TRENOR'S LAST RECEPTION DANSANTE,
FRIDAY EVENING, 21st inst., at 9.
LYRIC HALL, 6th av., Reservoir Square.

THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE Children of the Colored Orphan Asylum will take place at their Institution, Boulevard and 143d st., May 20, 21, and 22, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. A small assortment of useful and fancy articles will be offered for sale; also refreshments.

SUMMER RESORTS.

BATHS OF HOMBURG.

NEAR FRANKFORT ON THE MAIN.

Mineral Springs much resembling those of Saratoga, but more efficacious (in diseases of the stomach and the liver and attacks of the gout.) Unrivaled Summer climate. Sovereign cure in nervous debility. All kinds of amusements. Superb lodging-houses at moderate prices.

AT SARATOGA SPRINGS,
GRAND UNION HOTEL

Will open June 1st for the reception of guests.
J. H. BRESLIN & CO., Proprietors.

COZZENS'
WEST POINT HOTEL

Will open June 5. Three cottages to let. Address
EDWARD COZZENS, West Point, N. Y.

United States Hotel,
SARATOGA SPRINGS.

Will open for reception of guests June 1, 1875.
JAMES M. MARVIN, Proprietor.
Diagrams of rooms will be sent on application.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

Twelve miles from the village of Catskill, N. Y. The largest hotel in the Catskill region, and only first-class house on the mountains. Elevation 3,000 feet. Temperature 15° to 20° lower than New-York or Catskill. Open June 1 to Oct. 1. Terms—June, $21; July, $25; August $28, and September $25 per week. Favorable arrangements for the season.

C. L. BEACH, Proprietor.

Catskill and Mountain House stages and carriages. An agent will be in attendance on the arrival of all trains and boats at Catskill.

CHAS. A. BEACH, Proprietor.

HOTEL FENIMORE, OTSEGO LAKE,

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., will be opened June 1. Since the opening of this spacious, newly-furnished, beautiful, and charmingly-located house, in the Summer of 1874, several additional attractions have been added. On the east, croquet grounds; on the west, and just across Chestnut st., a house, or three cottages combined, for the further accommodation of guests; these contain thirty-nine rooms, and can be let as three separate cottages, or the rooms can be rented in suites. There is a fine lawn in front of them, 75x96 feet, affording play-ground for children, and fine space for croquet parties. Send for circulars.

JAMES BUNYAN, Proprietor.

SANS SOUCI HOTEL,
BALLSTON SPA, N. Y.

This hotel having been refitted and supplied with all the requisites for the comfort and pleasure of its guests, will be open June 1, 1875.

THE NEW BOILING SPRING, "SANS SOUCI," on the hotel grounds, furnishes an abundance of water unexcelled by any of the famous springs of the country.

Price, $3 per day; special rates for week or month; children half price. WM. STOTT, Proprietor.

CONGRESS HALL,
SARATOGA SPRINGS,
Will open June 5.
Special terms for June.
HATHORN & SOUTHGATE, Proprietors.

COOPER HOUSE,
COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., FOOT OF OTSEGO LAKE.

Seventh season will open June 24, 1875. Application for board and rooms may be made to the proprietors at Cooperstown, N. Y., or to W. B. COLEMAN, New-York Hotel, (No. 721 Broadway,) where plans of the house can be seen and rooms secured.

COLEMAN & MAXWELL, Proprietors.

WOODSBURG PAVILION,

Woodsburg, Long Island. This magnificent hotel will open early in May; families desirous of leaving the City in May will be dealt with liberally. The Pavilion is delightfully situated, overlooks the ocean and receives its cooling breezes, is perfectly healthy, free from all malarious diseases, elegantly equipped, and kept first class. For terms, address N. P. SEWELL.

SUMMER VACATION IN BERKSHIRE, AT MAPLEWOOD HALL, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—A region of rare attractions and "delicious surprises." But five hours from Boston and New-York. Open for guests May 1. Terms moderate. Address E. F. CARTER.

MURRAY'S HOTEL, NARROWSBURG, Sullivan County, N. Y., on the Delaware River, now open for Summer boarders; pure air, attractive scenery; reasonable prices. C. H. & C. G. MURRAY, Proprietors.

CROMWELL'S LAKE HOUSE—ENLARGED and improved; open for inspection. Boating free. No Bar. For illustrated circular and terms, address OLIVER CROMWELL, Highland Mills, N. Y.

LA TOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN POINT, N. J., thirty minutes from Liberty st.—Open May 1; liberal terms made with families and gentlemen desiring to stay the season. J. BOWMAN, Proprietor.

ARE YOU GOING INTO THE COUNTRY? For full list of places, prices, and accommodations, see HOME JOURNAL, just out.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—"Paradise of America."—Jenny Lind. Opens May 1. Terms reasonable. Send stamp for Tourist's Guide.

BOARD AT GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—House open from May 1. JAMES G. ROE.

DRY GOODS.

PARIS. NOUVEAUTES,
AU PETIT ST. THOMAS,
RUE DE BAC, Nos. 27, 29, 31, 33, 35,
No. 25 RUE DE L'UNIVERSITE.

This house, established upward of fifty years, is universally known and famed as one of the first establishments in Paris, in which thorough confidence may be placed. Noted for being remarkably cheap. In its immense premises will be found the most complete assortment of SILKS, from the celebrated fabrics of Bonnet, Ponson, &c.; the very first novelties of FANCY SILKS; INDIA and FRENH CASHMERE SHAWLS, WOOLENS, LACES, LINGERIE, CONFECTIONS for LADIES, FURS, COTTON and THREAD STUFFS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS, CARPETS, ARTICLES OF FURNITURE, WEDDING OUTFITS.

ENGLISH ASSISTANTS. FIXED PRICE.

A. BURDETTE SMITH HAS DAILY A GRAND DISPLAY of the latest IMPORTED FASHIONS at his "PATTERN BAZAAR," No. 914 BROADWAY, between 20th and 21st sts. All the LATEST PATTERNS constantly on hand; CLOTH MODELS with every pattern; CUTTING and FITTING by experienced artists.

LADIES' BONNETS AND HATS THIS DAY, elegant display: bargains. Dress Hats and Flowers, Mourning Bonnets and Veils. Remember BINNS' Great Millinery, No. 761 Broadway, up stairs. Save this.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURERS.—FOR SALE—At less than half its cost, a large Iron-Rolling Mill, adjoining a blast furnace, with steam and water power; new machinery, of latest improvements; a new building, 100x140 feet, with all other necessary buildings and a steel-converting furnace. Nine acres of land on the Delaware and Hudson Canal, in a thriving village, seventy-eight miles from New-York. Address the RUSSEL IRON WORKS, G. W. Brown, Agent, No. 55 Liberty st., room 8, New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
Shakespeare's sublime tragedy,
MACBETH,
which is produced with great magnificence, and a magnetic cast,
MISS CLARA MORRIS,
in the character of
LADY MACBETH,
and
MR. GEORGE RIGNOLD,
impersonating for the FIRST TIME the part of
MACBETH.

LOCKE'S original music is given in all its grandeur by an augmented orchestra, eminent soloists, and an OPERATIC CHORUS OF ONE HUNDRED MIXED VOICES.

The BOX OFFICE will be open continuously every day, from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, May 27, Benefit of Mr. TILLOTSON, Treasurer.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN.
(Late Barnum's Hippodrome.)
P. S. GILMORE....Director

This vast structure has been converted by an enormous expenditure of money into THE MOST MAGNIFICENT CONCERT GARDEN IN THE WORLD, and will shortly be opened to the Public.

Concerts will be given every evening by Gilmore's Band of ONE HUNDRED PERFORMERS.

This Band—which is now the LARGEST ORGANIZATION OF THE KIND IN THE WORLD, and will include some of the most eminent Soloists in this country, and several celebrated European Soloists, never heard in America—has been in constant rehearsal for these concerts for many months.

Full particulars of the date of opening and the inaugural programme will be given in future advertisements.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

THE TWELVE TEMPTATIONS.	P. M.
1. Handsomest Theatre in the world, open	7:30
2. The best Orchestra in the City, overture	7:50
3. Kathi Lanner's Ballet, "The Demons' Festival"	8:20
4. Fay Templeton in her Medley Specialties	9:15
5. Prof. Davis and His Dogs	9:25
6. Ballet, entitled "Danse de Paysannes."	9:40
7. Song, "Sweet Spirit," by Miss Andrews	10:10
8. Stanley, with comic songs	10:25
9. Grand Polka Ballet	10:30
10. Prof. Nelson and Sons	10:40
11. Grand Egyptian Ballet	10:50
12. Final tableau, "The Home of the Fairies."	11:00

SATURDAY MATINEE at 2 P. M.
Box-office open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

ROBINSON HALL.

Grand success of the most enjoyable Opera, GIROFLE-GIROFLA—in English, with an immense cast, a full and complete orchestra. A most powerful chorus. The most famous and the most popular of all Lecocq's works; draws crowded and delighted audiences in Europe and America.

AT ROBINSON HALL.

GIROFLE-GIROFLA. Sparkling, sentimental, laughable, understandable. To be sung and played in English every evening and Saturday matinée, with new and elegant scenery, painted expressly for the production of this delightful opera by Mr. Matt Morgan. The most entertaining and amusing, laughter-provoking, sentimental sensation of the day. Sale of seats commences Monday morning at the hall; $1 50, $1, 50 cents; proscenium boxes, $8 and $10.

PRUDIE COLE.
TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.
ASSOCIATION HALL. J. E. FROBISHER, Director.

THE ANNIVERSARY EXHIBITION OF the New-York Institution for the Blind, consisting of vocal and instrumental music, literary exercises, &c., will be held at Steinway Hall, on THURSDAY EVENING, May 20, 1875, commencing at 8 o'clock. Admission 25 cents.

WESTON.
STILL THE CHAMPION PEDESTRIAN.
CONTINUED SUCCESS AT THE RINK.
Doors open day and night. Admission 50 cents.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART,
NO. 128 WEST 14TH ST., NEW-YORK.
Open daily, 10 A. M. to 6 P. M. Mondays and Thursdays free.

STEAM-BOATS.

PROVIDENCE & STONINGTON
STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Consolidation of STONINGTON Line and PROVIDENCE Line between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

STONINGTON LINE
For Providence, Newport, and Boston.

The elegant Steamers RHODE ISLAND, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; and NARRAGANSETT, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M.

Through tickets to all principal points in New-England and the Provinces may be obtained at Railroad Depots and Hotel Ticket Offices. State-rooms may be secured in advance at the Offices of Westcott Express Company and No. 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE,
Via Providence Direct.

The staunch and powerful Steam-ships ELECTRA, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and GALATEA, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., at 5 P. M. Direct route for Worcester and all Northern points via Worcester.

Freight via either line taken at lowest rates.

D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

FALL RIVER LINE
FOR BOSTON,
VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

Daily (SUNDAYS, June 27, to Aug. 29, inclusive,) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE.

HALL'S CELEBRATED BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.

Tickets and state-rooms secured at principal hotels and ticket offices and on the pier.

BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents, New-York.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS FOR ALBANY.—A BAND OF MUSIC ON BOARD. STATE ROOMS WARMED BY STEAM PIPES FOR THE COMFORT OF PASSENGERS. The DREW or ST. JOHN leaves every evening at 6 o'clock (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 41 North River, foot Canal st., connecting at Albany with all railway lines for the East, North, and West. Tickets and state rooms for sale at Dodd's Express Office, No. 944 Broadway; also Carter's Express Company, No. 1,241 Broadway, and at Fifth Avenue Hotel, and baggage checked to destination same as on the wharf.

N.B.—GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE.—First-class passage, $1; deck passage, 50 cents.

HELEN.

Capt. H. B. Parker, for Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 18th...3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 18th...6:30 A. M.
Wednesday, 19th. 3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 19th. 6:30 A. M.
Thursday, 20th...3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 20th...6:30 A. M.
Friday, 21st...3:00 P. M.	Friday, 21st...6:30 A. M.
Saturday, 22d...3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 22d...7:00 A. M.
Monday, 24th...4:00 P. M.	Monday, 24th...7:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 26th. 7:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 25th...8:00 A. M.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY-LINE.

The steamer ARMENIA will, on and after MONDAY, MAY 17, LEAVE NEW-YORK ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, from VESTRY STREET PIER, No. 39 N. R., AT 8:35 A. M., AND 24TH ST. AT 9 A. M., landing at WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RHINEBECK, CATSKILL, and HUDSON.

Daily passages will be resumed on and after June 8, when the steamers C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will be placed upon the route.

LLOYD'S DOCK, OYSTER BAY, LAUREL- TON, AND JONES' DOCK.—The steamer SAPPHO, Capt. Jay L. Clark, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) for all the above places, from Pier No. 27 East River, upper side Peck slip, at 3:30 P. M., and foot 33d st., East River, at 3:45 P. M. Returning to New-York, from Jones' Dock, at 6:15 A. M.; Laurelton, 6:20 A. M.; Oyster Bay, 7 A. M.; Lloyd's Dock, 7:15 A. M.

Fare all landings, 60 cents.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR TROY, connecting with all railway lines North and West. Fare, 50 cents deck; cabin passage, including berth, $1. Elegant steam-boats leave daily, Saturday, excepted, at 6 P. M. from Pier No. 49, North River, foot of Leroy st. Through tickets sold over all connecting lines. JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Highland Falls, (near West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highland, (New-Paltz,) and Esopus, the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

OPPOSITION MERCHANTS' LINE FOR Albany and Troy, landing at Catskill.—Steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, from Pier No. 35 North River, Franklin st., Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, 6 P. M. Fare, 25c., deck; cabin, with berth, $1. $6 25 only to Buffalo. Freight at reduced rates. J. W. HANCOX.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—LANDING at Cozzens, (West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park, and Esopus—the steam-boat James W. Baldwin, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, leaving Harrison st. pier, No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

REGULAR CATSKILL LINE UP THE CREEK.—Steamers NEW CHAMPION AND WALTER BRETT leave Canal st., south side, every night (except Sunday,) at 6 P. M. Passage, $1.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine slip at 11:30 A. M.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR SEA CLIFF, COLLEGE POINT, AND CITY ISLAND.—Steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave Pier No. 24, (Peck Slip,) East River, daily (Sunday excepted,) at 9 o'clock A. M.; returning, leave Sea Cliff, 3:30 P. M.; City Island, 4; College Point, 4:30, stopping at 33d st. each way, after June 1; will leave here 8:30; Sea Cliff, 4. Large discount from regular fare for excursion parties. Apply to H. DUBOIS, 119 South st., N. Y., or J. E. CORNELL, 44 Court st., Brooklyn.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE LARGE, FIRST-class, favorite STEAM-BOATS, SLEEPY HOLLOW, now called THE LONG BRANCH, and METAMORA; Dudley's, Alderney, Spring Hill, Myers', Alpine, and Iona Island Groves, with Barges and Boats of all kinds. J. & E. MYERS, corner of Morton and West sts.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
Proprietor and Manager....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
Begins at 8. Over at 10:45.

Fourteenth week. Ninety-second to Ninety-ninth Performance.

THE BIG
BONANZA.

HOUSES CROWDED!!! LAUGHTER INCESSANT!!!

18TH BONANZA MATINEE.
SATURDAY, AT 1:30,
THE WHOLE PLAY WILL BE GIVEN.

*** MONDAY, MAY 24, ONE HUNDREDTH performance of THE BIG BONANZA. Every lady visiting the theatre will receive a MINIATURE BRICK OF SOLID SILVER. Reserved seats for this occasion, $2.

*** BOX-SHEET OPEN TWENTY DAYS AHEAD.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
BENEFIT MATINEE, WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, at 1:30 o'clock, for MRS. G. H. GILBERT'S BENEFIT.
Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM, with other distinguished artists, has generously volunteered, and all the FAVORITES OF THE FIFTH AVENUE COMPANY in an EXTRAORDINARY PROGRAMME.
Box sheet now open.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager....Mr. Lester Wallack
Doors open at 7:30. To commence at 8 o'clock precisely

LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE REGULAR SEASON.

THURSDAY EVENING, May 20.
the performance will commence with the petite comedy called
A HAPPY PAIR.
Mr. and Mrs. Honeyton by Mr. H. J. Montague and Miss Ada Dyas, after which Sheridan's comedy of
THE RIVALS,
with

Mr. JOHN GILBERT	as	Sir ANTHONY ABSOLUTE
Mr. E. ARNOTT	as	Capt. ABSOLUTE
Mr. HARRY BECKETT	as	BOB ACRES
Mr. W. R. FLOYD	as	Sir LUCIUS O'TRIGGER
Mr. J. W. CARROLL	as	FALKLAND
Mr. E. M. HOLLAND	as	DAVID
Miss JEFFREYS-LEWIS	as	LYDIA LANGUISH
Mme. PONISI	as	Mrs. MALAPROP
Miss GOLDTHWAITE	as	JULIA
Miss KATE BARTLETT	as	LUCY

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY EVENING,
THE IRISH HEIRESS.

SATURDAY MATINEE, May 22,
Lord Lytton's charming poetic love story, entitled
THE LADY OF LYONS,
will be presented, for the first time in ten years at this theatre, with the same careful attention to scenery and accessories that has characterized former productions here.

THE CAST will include:
Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. J. W. CARROLL, Mr. E. PLYMPTON, Mr. G. F. BROWNE, Mr. C. E. EDWIN, Miss ADA DYAS, Mme. PONISI, and Mrs. JOHN SEFTON.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor....Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager....A. M. PALMER
Begins at 8; over at 11.
150TH TO 157TH TIME
of
Mr. Hart Jackson's adaptation of
THE TWO ORPHANS,
THE MOST BEAUTIFUL PLAY SEEN IN NEW-YORK FOR YEARS.

The success of this marvelous play is greater than that of any previous production here, and has never been equaled elsewhere.

The cast includes Charles R. Thorne, Jr., McKee Rankin, F. F. Mackay, Stuart Robson, John Parselle, W. J. Cogswell, H. W. Montgomery, T. E. Morris, W. H. Wilder, Lysander Thompson, W. S. Quigley, and others; Misses Fanny Morant, Kate Claxton, Kitty Blanchard, Maud Granger, Marie Wilkins, Ida Vernon, Roberta Norwood, Kate Holland, Cora Cassiday, and Hattie Thorpe.

THE SCENERY, BY MARSTON, IS THE MOST MAGNIFICENT EVER SET UPON ANY STAGE.

SATURDAY, May 22, TWENTY-FOURTH MATINEE of THE TWO ORPHANS.
Seats may be secured one month in advance.

STUART ROBSON'S BENEFIT.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE, THURSDAY AFTERNOON, May 20.
Four Pieces—DELICATE GROUND.
C. R. Thorne, Kittie Blanchard, Claude Burroughs.
CAMILLE, OR THE CRACKED HEART.
Camille, with a cough, and songs of "I love thee Armand," and "I'm Dying Dear," Stuart Robson.
JOHN WOPPS. Robson as Policeman X0001.
ROBSON'S LECTURE TO BOYS AND GIRLS.
JONES' BABY. Robson as Jones. Seats ready.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE. EXTRA.
Mr. CHARLES R. THORNE, JR.'s BENEFIT,
FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 21,
Upon which occasion he will appear for the 154th time as the CHEVALIER DE VAUDREY in the great play,
THE TWO ORPHANS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 641 BROADWAY.
JOHN F. POOLE....Manager
THE FAMILY THEATRE OF THE METROPOLIS.
Filled to repletion with ladies, children, families, and social parties.
The theatre to which our best citizens bring their WIVES AND FAMILIES TO WITNESS A PURE, WHOLESOME, ENJOYABLE ENTERTAINMENT. CHASTE, CHOICE, REFINED, AND ELEGANT MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

PRUDIE COLE.
TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.
ASSOCIATION HALL. J. E. FROBISHER, Director.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN,
23d st. and 4th av.
THE FIFTIETH GRAND ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS, DAY AND EVENING.
Will close SATURDAY NIGHT, May 29.

MUSICAL.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A MAGNIFICENT PARLOR SQUARE grand 7¼-octave rosewood piano-forte, four round corners, carved legs, patent agraffe, all modern improvements, made by best City maker; used six months; cost $900, for $300; embroidered cover, stool, music cabinet; maker's bill of sale and warrantee for five years.

Call at private residence No. 120 West 23d st., near 6th av.

N. B.—Box for shipping.

S. X. BALL & CO.,
No. 15 East 14th st.,
Chickering's, Steinway's, and other pianos and organs LOW FOR CASH or installments, and for rent.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES FOR SALE.—A FIRST-CLASS mail or park phaeton, as good as new, lined in Morrocco; City made. One French chariot, hung on C springs. One barouche, in good order. Two top pony phaetons. Several top and no top wagons, my own make. ED. MURPHY, No. 225 Greene st.

HARNESS, RIDING-SADDLES, LINEN and Woolen Horse Clothing, Lap-dusters, &c. Large stock, great variety, and the lowest possible prices. E. BARTLETT, No. 62 Warren st., corner College place.

IRON STABLE-FITTINGS—ALL THE LATEST improvements, of our own make; good smooth castings of No. 1 iron, fitted by skilled workmen. Call and see specimens, or send for an illustrated catalogue, free. JANES & KIRTLAND, Nos. 8, 10, and 12 Reade st.

COUPE FOR SALE.—A HANDSOME SINGLE coupé, in fine order. Apply at private stable, No. 10 East 27th st.

INSTRUCTION.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S ACADEMY FOR DANCING, No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st., will reopen Oct. 16. During vacation, private lessons may be had.

THE QUARTER-CENTENNIAL
OF
STAMFORD MILITARY INSTITUTE.

Will be celebrated by a Reunion of its former Teachers and Students, June 17, 1875. All who were connected with the school under the principalship of R. E. RICE, from 1850 to '64; of W. C. WILLCOX, from '64 to '72, or of WILLCOX & FLINT, from '72 to this date, are cordially invited to be present. A circular with full details will be mailed to all who send their present address to W. C. WILLCOX, Stamford, Conn.

A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., BEDFORD, WESTchester County, N. Y., will receive into his family, a few young boys, with or without tuition. Terms moderate.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART,
No. 67 University place, between 12th and 13th sts., open during the Summer.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE, NO. 108 WEST 59TH st.—Boarding and Day School; special preparation for college; new and splendid building.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' ENGLISH, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies and children, 13 East 31st st., New-York.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 35 EAST 62D ST., near Central Park.—Select Day and Boarding School for boys. Pupils prepared for colleges and business.

$250 FOR TEN MONTHS—INSTITUTE FOR young boys. B. Hinds, A.M., Hempstead, L. I.

TEACHERS.

A LADY DESIRES AN ENGAGEMENT, either as copyist, as companion (reading or otherwise) to a lady going abroad; or else a position in a family to teach young children the plain English branches; also, music and French if desired; unexceptionable references given and expected. Address J. H. P., Post Office Box No. 2,218, New-York.

A COLLEGE GRADUATE WHO HAS SPENT some time abroad, is desirous of securing one or more pupils to travel or to fit for college; best of references given. Address STUDENT, Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

PROFITS OF THE HOMEOPATHIC FAIR

THE AMOUNTS REALIZED BY THE DIFFERENT TABLES—OVER TWENTY-SEVEN THOUSAND DOLLARS ABOVE ALL EXPENSES.

A meeting of the ladies and gentlemen identified with the recent Homeopathic Fair at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory, was held last night at Delmonico's, Commissioner Salem H. Wales in the chair.

Mr. McKay, Secretary of the fair, read a report, from which it appeared that the receipts from the various tables were as follows: Eureka, Mrs. Wales and associates, $4,527 38; Lady Washington Cottage, Mrs. Neilson and associates, $3,600; Bric-a-Brac, Mrs. H. Alden and associates, $2,729 22; Guernsey Cottage, Mrs. Dr. Guernsey, $3,147 11; Harlequin, Mrs. Dr. Helmuth, $2,240 80; Floral, Mr. Lippincott, Chairman, $1,959 38; Eclectic and Domestic, Mrs. Groot, $1,906 58; Refreshments, Mrs. Davies, Cashier, $1,393 30; Mrs. J. W. Barrow, $1,257 49; Au-Bon-Marché, Mrs. Fuller, $1,146 40; Cornucopia, Mrs. Dr. Bartlett, $1,081 25; Twenty-second Regiment and King Calico, Mrs. Dr. Dowling, $1,039 06; Palais Royal, Mrs. Huggins and Mrs. Dodge, $587; Norwalk, Mrs. Hanford, $435 35; Chow Chow, Mrs. Heaton, $361 05; Lady of the Lake, Mrs. Andrews, $344 30; Echo, C. H. Neilson, Cashier, $343 78; Senorita, Mrs. M. Brown, $243; Hats, caps, &c., Miss Kate Peth, $164 45; Dobb's Ferry, Mrs. George B. Taylor, $150 09; Post Office, Miss Lincoln, $127 75; total receipts of tables, $28,338 74. In addition to this were received for sale of tickets at door, $3,388 55; proceeds of operette $800; proceeds of concert at Steinway Hall, $386 40; ladies' billiard match, $244 82; amateur minstrels, $256 16; operette, $300; physicians' season tickets, $358; sundry sources, $24 38; gross receipts, $34,097 05; gross expenses, $9,174 91; profits, $6,132 21, to which is added a check for $1,000, presented by Mrs. R. L. Stuart; total profits, $27,132 21. The reading of the report was received with applause.

On motion it was resolved to hand over the profits to the Finance Committee, to be transferred to the Treasurer of the Homeopathic Hospital. The Chairman, in an appropriate address, congratulated the ladies of the Homeopathic Fair on the laudable labors performed by them, and the meeting resolved itself into a social gathering.

THE PROTECTION OF GAME AND FISH.

AN INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION ORGANIZED—UNIFORM LAWS DESIRED—THE METHODS TO BE EMPLOYED.

A meeting was held yesterday in the Cooper Institute for the purpose of organizing an International Association for protecting game and fish. The object is to select a competent board of naturalists, fish culturists, game breeders, and sportsmen, who shall be empowered to draft suitable laws and submit them to Congress or duly constituted Legislative bodies for approval. Although the meeting was not largely attended, letters were received from over 200 prominent gentlemen in various parts of the States and Canada approving of the objects of the association and expressing their readiness to enter into membership. Among the members are: Hon. Robert B. Roosevelt, President American Fish Culturists' Association; Prof. E. D. Cope, Academy Natural Sciences, Philadelphia; Dr. J. L. Le Conte, Zoological Society, Philadelphia; Dr. Elliott Coues, United States Army, Smithsonian Institute, Washington, D. C.; Hon. G. W. Clinton, Buffalo, N. Y.; Hon. I. E. West, Newbern, N. C.; Jacob Wagner, Esq., Wytheville, Va.; Nahum E. Ballou, Esq., Secretary Illinois State Fish Culturists' Association; Carlos Gove, Esq., President Denver, Colorado, Shooting Club; Chambers C. Davis, Esq., Secretary Denver, Colorado, Shooting Club; Robert Morrow, Esq., President Game and Inland Fishery Protective Society of Nova Scotia; Hon. J. F. Crosby, Esq., Houston, Texas; Dr. Rawlings Young, Corinth, Miss.; Prof. Theo. Gill, Smithsonian Institute, Washington, D. C.; L. W. Ledyard, Esq., Cazenovia, N. Y.; Bernard A. Hoopes, Esq., President Philadelphia Sportsmen's Club; T. B. Ferguson, Esq., Commissioner of Fisheries, Maryland; George H. Gerome, Esq., Superintendent State Fisheries, Michigan; W. F. Whitcher, Esq., Commissioner of Fisheries, Dominion of Canada; G. A. Boardman, Esq., Calais, Me.; Manasseh Smith, Esq., Maine Sportsmen's Association; T. W. Walker, Esq., President West Jersey Game Protective Society; Seth Green, Esq., Superintendent State Fisheries, New-York; Major George J. Alden, New-Smyrna, Fla.; Hon. Charles W. Hutchinson, Utica, N. Y.; C. A. Post, Esq., Secretary Ontario Game Protective Society, Canada; W. H. Holabird, Esq., Valparaiso, Ind.; Hon. John Bertram, Peterboro, Canada; William A. Newell, Esq., President California Acclimation Society; Samuel Wilmot, Esq., Superintendent Fisheries, Newcastle, Canada; E. A. Brackett, Esq., Commissioner of Fisheries, Massachusetts; Walter M. Brackett, Esq., Massachusetts Anglers' Association; Col. James Gordon, Pontotoc, Miss.; R. M. Ogden, Esq., San Francisco, Cal.; Capt. J. W. Coventry, Nouvelle, Canada; D. J. Staples, Esq., San Francisco; D. O. Joice, Esq., San Francisco; S. R. Throckmorton, Esq., Fish Commissioner, San Francisco; B. B. Redding, Esq., Fish Commissioner, San Francisco.

The business of organization was opened yesterday by the appointment of Major Walker, of New-Jersey, as temporary Chairman. Dr. J. Le Conte, of the Zoological Society, Philadelphia, was nominated Secretary, Hon. Robert B. Roosevelt was nominated and elected permanent President, and on the nomination of Mr. Hallock, the following gentlemen were elected Vice Presidents: Prof. Robert Bell, Dominion Geological Survey, Montreal; Alexander Agassiz, Cambridge; Wright Reeves, Washington, D. C.; Dr. M. G. Elzey, Blackburg, Va.; J. D. Le Moyne, Chicago, Charles C. Cadman, Detroit. Mr. Hallock was appointed Secretary and Treasurer of the association. Mr. Roosevelt said that what business was to be done should be done by correspondence, for it was impossible that men could be brought together from all parts of the country to discuss and go over questions on which they were all agreed. He indicated the necessity of a uniform law by showing that when game was out of season in the State of New-York, it could be brought in from other States and from Canada and sold in the New-York markets. How, he asked, could the Hudson be protected in New-York when the people living on the other side of it, in the State of New-Jersey, could take as much fish from it as they pleased; and in the same way, he said, it was impossible to protect the St. Lawrence, between us and Canada. He also urged the necessity of giving the proper names, both popular and scientific, to fish, game, and birds of all kinds.

It was then resolved that four standing committees should be appointed, namely, an Executive Committee, a Committee on Nomenclature, a Committee on Geographical Distribution and Habits, and a Committee on Legislation. On the motion of Charles W. Hutchinson, Mayor of Utica, it was resolved that the Executive Committee be instructed to appoint any additional committees that may be required, and that the committees appointed should have power to increase their numbers. A Committee on Nominations was next appointed. It consists of Messrs. Roosevelt, Le Conte, Coffin, Sheridan, and Hallock.

The meeting then adjourned subject to the call of the Chairman. The association represents thirty-three States and Territories, as well as various parts of Canada.

THE CHARITY COMMISSION REPORT.

The report of the Department of Charities and Correction for the quarter ending March 31, has just been sent to the Mayor. It gives the total value of the movable property of the department at $423,663 08, and the expenditures in salaries, supplies, out-door poor, repairs to buildings and apparatus at $368,818 39. The severity of the Winter necessitated a very large outlay for coal, the consumption of the various institutions having been about 6,000 tons, while the distribution to the out-door poor amounted to 4,000 tons. The total number of persons remaining in all the institutions on Dec. 31, 1874, was 9,402; admitted from Jan. 1 to March 31, 1875, 12,644; discharged, 10,021; died, 722; transferred, 2,245; eloped, 131; pardoned, 2; infants adopted, 4; persons remaining March 31, 1875—including 440 inmates of the Colored Home and the Colored Orphan Asylum, supported at a quarterly cost of $7,260 14—9,712. A recapitulation of the statistics of the City Prison gives the number of prisoners sentenced for criminal offenses, 769; intoxication and disorderly conduct, 3,302; vagrancy, 120; insanity, 104; remaining in all the prisons, March 31, 427. Situations for 4,426 females were obtained by the Free Labor Bureau. The total number of persons remaining in the Charity Hospital on Jan. 31 was 747; admitted from Jan. 31 to March 31, 2,324; died during the same period, 202; discharged, 2,062; remaining in hospital April 1, 807. The inmates registered in the Work-house number 1,624, of whom 754 were males and 870 females. Of these 283 males and 481 females were transferred to other institutions of the department. Of the 1,081 inmates of the Alms-house 575 are males and 506 females. The Inebriate Asylum has altogether failed to realize the purpose for which it was founded. Only thirteen persons are at present availing themselves of its reformatory advantages. The Asylum for the Insane is crowded beyond its capacity. It contains 676 inmates, while the Lunatic Asylum contains 1,299. The Out-door Poor Department relieved a total number of 16,806 families, and bestowed $47,428.

THE BROOKLYN ORPHAN ASYLUM.

The annual meeting of the Brooklyn Orphan Asylum Society was held yesterday at the Asylum Buildings in Atlantic avenue, Mr. S. B. Chittenden presiding. The report of the Board of Managers was presented. It shows that the health of the children of the institution was never better than during the past year. The largest number of children in the institution at any period during the year was 398. The number received was 161, and the number discharged 133. The number at present in the asylum is 269. The Treasurer's report shows the total current expenses of the institution to have been $19,434; for assessment for sewarage, improvements, repairs, &c., $17,184; making the total expenditure $36,618 25. The cash on hand amounts to $8,103.

THE LONG ISLAND DIOCESE.

SECOND DAY OF THE CONVENTION—THE LOCAL MISSIONS OF THE CHURCH—THE RELIGIOUS NEEDS OF BROOKLYN.

The eighth annual convention of the Long Island Episcopal Diocese resumed its session yesterday morning at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, Bishop Littlejohn presiding. The proceedings were opened with prayer, after which the Standing Committee on the Estate of the Diocese presented their report through Mr. Pierrepont. It stated that during the past year the deeds for six new lots at Richmond Hill had been received from D. Maune in trust for the Church of the Resurrection, also a house and lot at Sayville, in trust for St. Anne's Church at Sayville.

Rev. Dr. Snively, of Grace Church, presented the report of the Missionary Committee. It stated that although great depression prevailed in financial matters during the past year, much progress had been made.

The report of Sister Eliza Corkley on her work among the public institutions and at the Navy-yard, was then presented, and showed that favorable results had been attained. When the report was read the President stated that he regretted that a larger amount than $5,000 had not been contributed by the diocese for its missionary work last year. Rev. Dr. Paddock, Rev. Mr. Leonard, and Mr. Van Bokelen made similar remarks, and thought the wealthy parishes of Kings County might contribute more liberally for this object. Rev. Mr. Cook said that much of the inefficiency in the present means of collecting funds for the Diocesan Mission was to be attributed to the fact that the committee had not the assistance of the ladies in making the collections. Rev. Mr. Mowbray, of Sag Harbor, believed that much interest could be created in this matter if the rectors would exchange pulpits with each other from time to time.

The President then remarked that in general missionary work the diocese had accomplished much more than any other in proportion to the number of its communicants. He was sure that the discussion would have the effect of largely increasing the contributions for this work during the present year.

Rev. Mr. Haskins, of the Church of the Ascension, Greenpoint, offered the following resolutions, which, after much discussion, were referred to the Missionary Committee:

Resolved, First—That the Missionary Committee be requested to ascertain the condition and needs of the entire City of Brooklyn in reference to the ministrations of the Church.

Second—To consider the expediency and suggest plans for bringing all the mission work of the city, including parochial missions, under one corporation and government, to report at the next annual convention.

A recess was then taken. When the business of the session was resumed the report of the Committee on Christian Education was presented by Mr. J. Stafford Brown. No special progress had been made in this work during the past year. The minds of churchmen were not awake to the great duty of providing schools for the proper education of their children. The existing apathy was doubtless owing in a great measure to the generally acknowledged excellence of the public schools and to the many successful private schools and incorporated academies. The report closed with the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that Christian education and church schools should be encouraged and patronized among us, and that every possible effort should be made to foster and support and influence donations or legacies, which may lead to the speedy establishment of diocesan institutions of acknowledged excellence and on secure foundations, for the molding and training of the sons and daughters of the Church.

Dr. Schenck presented the report of the special committee for devising a plan for the enlargement of the Permanent Episcopal Fund, recommending that an income of $50,000 be paid to the Treasurer of the diocese by the Treasurer of the Episcopal Fund, and that any surplus over that amount in the fund shall be held until the further order of the convention; also, that the standing committee on the salary of the Bishop be directed to assess upon the parishes an amount which, with the income of $50,000, shall be sufficient to pay the salary pledged by the convention.

The following committees were appointed:

Standing Committee of the Diocese.—Rev. Dr. Charles H. Hall, Rev. Dr. T. Stafford Browne, Rev. Dr. John A. Paddock, Rev. Dr. J. Carpenter Smith, Mr. Henry E. Pierrepont, Hon. Jasper W. Gilbert, Mr. Charles R. Marvin, Mr. William Floyd-Jones.

Missionary Committee.—Rev. Dr. D. V. M. Johnson, Rev. Charles W. Homer, Rev. Dr. William A. Snively, Rev. Caleb B. Ellsworth, Rev. J. A. Aspinwall, Mr. Alexander V. Blade, Mr. S. D. C. Van Bokkelen, Mr. J. Augustus Hewlett, Mr. Samuel B. Bartow, Mr. Lyman R. Greene.

FIRST EXCURSION OF THE PLYMOUTH ROCK.

Considerable interest was created yesterday morning along the North and East Rivers, as the Plymouth Rock, decorated with the flags of all nations, and firing salutes to the passing steamers, was brought to her pier on the North River, from New-London, Conn., where she had been during the Winter months. She was purchased from Jay Gould last January by Messrs. Jarrett & Palmer, the lessees of Booth's Theatre, for $150,000, and has since been completely renovated. The saloons have been elegantly decorated in blue, green, and gold, and are luxuriantly furnished. Mr. Henry C. Jarrett and Mr. Joseph H. Tooker, the business manager at Booth's Theatre, accompanied by a large party of gentlemen invited to make the trip, were on the Plymouth Rock on her return from New-London. As she passed down the East River, salutes were interchanged with the Harlem, Grand street, Fulton Ferry, and other boats, and at the Battery a large crowd assembled as she turned up the North River. At all the principal docks between this point and Twenty-third street the Plymouth Rock was saluted by the steam whistles and ringing of bells.

Messrs. Jarrett & Palmer propose running the Plymouth Rock exclusively on pleasure excursions during the Summer months, visiting all the principal resorts along the Sound and the North River, and thus affording a day's healthful recreation to thousands of persons who do not wish to go on board the ordinary class of excursion boats. Gilmore's Band will be on board on the various excursions, and other sources of amusement will also be provided. The boat is capable of accommodating 5,000 persons. The first excursion will take place on Saturday, May 29, when the Plymouth Rock will go to the cod-fishing grounds off the coast of Rhode Island, returning on Sunday evening. Following is a list of the officers of the boat: Edwin F. Curtis, Captain; H. H. C. Thompson, First Executive Officer; George Merrill, Chief Engineer; Henry Bacon, Purser; and F. H. Brown, Pilot.

AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

The following railway shares and bonds were sold by order of Executors yesterday, by A. H. Muller & Son, at the Exchange Sales-room, Pine street, at the prices named:

By order of the Executor of Harriet S. Jaudon—94 shares Third Avenue Railroad Company, $100 each, 146½, 146; 80 shares United New-Jersey Railroad and Canal Company, $100 each, 130, 129¾.

By order of Executors of Mulford Martin—$60,000 United States 6s of 1881, registered, interest January and July, in gold; 3 bonds of $10,000 each, 5 bonds of $5,000 each, 5 bonds of $1,000 each, 122⅛.

By order of the Administrators of Anson Livingston—$2,000 City of Pittsburg five per cent. compromise bonds, interest January and July, $1,000 each, 77½; $1,000 Arkansas seven per cent. Levee bonds, interest January and July, 1872, coupon on, $500 each, 5½.

By order of Executor—$3,000 Delaware and Hudson Canal Company first mortgage seven per cent. registered bonds of 1884, $1,000 each, 108.

For account of whom it may concern—25 shares Third Avenue Railroad Company, $100 each, 145½; 50 shares Manhattan Gas-light Company, $50 each, 295½, 294; 48 Manhattan Gas Company, $50 each, 295; 60 Manhattan Gas Company, $50 each, 297; 5 shares Niagara Fire Insurance Company, $50 each, 116; 106 shares Adriatic Fire Insurance Company, $25 each, 71½; 100 shares Erie Basin Dock Company, $500 each, $4 50 for lot; 428 shares Twin River Consolidated Mining Company, $100 each, $1 for lot; 20 shares Morris Fire and Inland Insurance Company, $100 each, $1 for lot.

CITY HALL NOTES.

The Aldermanic Committee appointed to request the Governor to sign the Moore Rapid-Transit bill, returned to this City from Albany yesterday. They state that the Governor gave them a courteous reception, and that he announced his intention of examining the bill carefully before taking action upon it.

Marshal Kelly, of the Mayor's Office, has requested the Police to co-operate with him in enforcing the ordinance prohibiting licensed auctioneers from selling articles after dusk. This movement is intended to stop the night sales of bogus jewelry on the east side of the City.

Mayor Wickham has signed the ordinances providing for the establishment of two public pounds—one at King's Bridge Road, near Berrian avenue, and the other on premises between the Boston Road and Broadway.

Mayor Wickham says he will take no action in relation to the Brooklyn Bridge until he receives a certified copy of the bill from Albany.

A FEMALE BURGLAR IN HOBOKEN.

A singular burglary was perpetrated in Hoboken on Tuesday night. Augusta Meyer, a German woman nineteen years of age, employed in the family of Martin Schlagel, a saloon keeper at No. 145 Washington street, in that city, was discharged a few days ago. Early yesterday morning she climbed a high board fence in the rear of the saloon and over the roof of the bowling-alley. With the aid of a jimmy she forced open a window in one of the rear rooms and went in. She hastily gathered together a number of articles of clothing, valued at about $150, and descended to the yard. Not many minutes later she was about to go into the ferry-house, for the purpose of going to New-York, when Officer Hammond arrested her. Recorder Bohnstedt committed her for trial yesterday, and she is now in the jail on Jersey City Heights, awaiting the action of the Grand Jury. She is the only female burglar whose name appears upon the jail records.

A MAMMOTH SUMMER GARDEN.

THE TRANSFORMATION OF THE HIPPODROME—ELABORATE ARRANGEMENTS—THE PLANS AND PURPOSES—A BAND OF 100 PIECES.

The transformation which the Hippodrome is at present undergoing will astonish every one when it is opened as a Summer Garden, on or about the 26th inst. Even now, all the old aspects of the building have nearly disappeared, and the promise of a Summer resort which will meet every popular requirement grows stronger as the work progresses. Day by day order becomes more and more evolved from chaos, and the place glows in fair proportions and beauty. Gardeners and florists are steadily at work, and under their assiduous manipulations fresh grass plots, bright banks of flowers, and beautiful shrubs grow up everywhere. Where the horses were accustomed to career round the arena will be a splendid promenade, grottoes, arbors, and rustic bowers will take the place of stables and dressing-rooms, and the late abodes of Mr. Barnum's collection of wild beasts will be given over to bars and restaurants. The whole conditions of the building, in fact, except, its elliptical form are to be completely changed. The number of trees and shrubs required for its suitable decoration will amount to 2,500. Flowers and plants of all kinds will be distributed through the garden, which will contain an area of 25,000 feet of grass plots. The length of the garden proper is 400 feet by 200 feet, and it will afford seating capacity for about 2,000 persons. This accommodation is exclusive altogether of that contained in the space where the auditors were formerly seated. Here some five or six thousand more persons may be readily provided for. On the elevated platform just outside the garden proper, about 100 boxes have been constructed. These will be handsomely carpeted, will be suitably provided with chairs and tables, and will accommodate from four to six persons each. Beneath these boxes will be shrubs and clumps of evergreens growing from grass plots, and in the interstices will be rustic seats and pieces of statuary. Immediately outside will be the principal promenade, which will be fifteen feet wide and covered with white gravel. The two principal entrances are on Madison and Fourth avenues, both leading through handsome rustic arches. At the Madison avenue end will be four Summer-houses, and a miniature forest will also be one of the attractions at this end of the amphitheatre. The other or eastern end will have a magnificent cascade, which will probably be the most attractive feature of the entire garden. The water will issue from caves hung with stalactites, and thence falling over irregular cliffs of rock and beds of glass will form a succession of eleven falls, and will finally be received in a wide pool overhung with palm trees and surrounded with aquatic plants. The volume of water used will be very great, but as with the aid of a force pump, it can be used over and over again, the waste will be inconsiderable. A large octagonal stand in the centre of the garden is designed for the band, and east and west of this will be two large fountains with a smaller fountain near the Madison avenue entrance. When the garden is lighted at night, it should be very brilliant. Beside twenty-four large reflectors on the outer space of the ellipse, and fourteen in the inner, there are 2,000 lights of the most variegated colors. These run in arches, those in the inner space being crossed diagonally, and the smaller arches in the outer space running parallel to each other. The pillars will be wreathed with vines and ivy, and baskets of flowers will be suspended all through the garden. With all these things to please the eye, the prime condition of the success of the new enterprise will be the entertainment afforded. Mr. P. S. Gilmore has charge of the matter. He has collected a concert military band from among the best musicians. The band will include all kinds of reed instruments, and the number of performers will be one hundred, which exceeds the number in any other band of the kind. The purpose is to furnish the most popular music, rather than the severely classical, and people are to be supplied with music which they can understand, or at least appreciate. The best soloists will appear from time to time, and by and by it is possible that vocal music may be introduced. The boxes are the only portions of the garden which it is intended to reserve, except when a special occasion may render further reservation desirable. The management is in the hands of Mr. A. M. Palmer.

A LIBRARY UPON THE INDIANS.

An unusually complete series of works on the subject of the American Indians will be sold at public auction, in this City, next Monday afternoon, by Messrs. Bangs, Merwin & Co., No. 656 Broadway. This collection is said, by Mr. J. Sabin, of No. 84 Nassau street, who prepared the catalogue, to be, beyond all question, the most extensive in its special department ever offered for sale. It was made by Mr. Thomas W. Field, the author of an essay on Indian bibliography, who acquired it during many years of labor in perfecting the work upon which he was engaged. The collection comprises 2,663 distinct lots, over 2,500 of which are separate works, the rest being pamphlets and maps. The celebrated Hartley papers, relating to the treaty between Great Britain and America, including an original map of the United States, sketched by Benjamin Franklin, in 1783, will be sold at the same time. Among the books there are a large number of vocabularies of different American Indian languages, and many rare and interesting works concerning the Aborigines in the Latin, Spanish, French, German, and Dutch languages.

THE QUARANTINE COMMISSIONERS' REPORT.

The following is the Treasurer's statement of the receipts and disbursements of the Commissioners of Quarantine:

THE STATE OF NEW-YORK IN ACCOUNT WITH THE COMMISSIONERS OF QUARANTINE.

Cr.	
By balance, as per report of Dec. 31, 1873	$2,808 45
By appropriation of 1874	55,000 00
By cash for maintenance of patients	339 00
By cash for transportation	1,480 00
Total	$59,627 45
Dr.	
To State, county, town, and village tax on leased property	$1,926 75
Steam-ship Delaware	796 10
Insurance on the N. K. Hopkins	600 00
Boarding station	4,472 26
Hoffman Island	5,687 22
Dix Island	15,046 98
Boats N. K. Hopkins and Governor Fenton	20,141 83
Hospital-ship the Illinois	5,511 43
Books, blanks, and stationery for quarantine establishment	175 11
Clerk hire	2,750 00
Rent	600 00
Office expenses	122 12
Balance	1,797 65
Total	$59,627 45

December 31, 1874, balance, $1,797 65.

Vouchers for all disbursements have been forwarded to the Controller's office.

RAILROAD NOTES.

Mr. H. J. Jewett, the President of the Erie Railroad Company, yesterday received a telegram from Hon. Hugh McCulloch, attorney of the company in London, informing him that the London Banking Association denied owing the Erie Railway Company, separately or jointly with Mr. James McHenry, the amount stated in the report recently made by Mr. Jewett in regard to its financial condition. Mr. Jewett said to a TIMES reporter yesterday that he had placed the papers in regard to this matter in the hands of Mr. McCulloch some two months ago, with instructions to try to obtain an amicable settlement. About two weeks ago, being advised by Mr. McCulloch that it would be impossible to effect this, Mr. Jewett instructed him to bring suit for the recovery of the money due the Erie Company. He added that he was not surprised at their denying the indebtedness, as he had already come to the conclusion that such would be the result.

The Committee on Securities of the New-York Stock Exchange have directed that the first mortgage seven per cent. gold bonds of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company, placed on the list on Aug. 25, 1872, which are sterling gold coin bonds of £100 each, and which are convertible into American gold coin bonds in denominations of $1,000 each, shall be called separately from those which have been converted, and shall be known as follows: Milwaukee and St. Paul seven per cent. sterling gold bonds, and Milwaukee and St. Paul seven per cent. gold dollar bonds.

LARGE IMPORTATION OF ENGLISH LIVE STOCK.

Numerous specimens of the best breeds of English and Scotch live stock, imported by Messrs. Richardson & Boswell, of Lexington, Ky., and Mr. T. S. Cooper, of Coopersburg, Penn., arrived here on board the steam-ship Helvetia on Tuesday last. The consignment consists of 186 animals, embracing a number of Ayrshire cattle and South Downs sheep, thirty choice Oxford Downs, one of which, a ram, weighs 300 pounds; twenty Cotswold sheep, seventeen large and six small Berkshire pigs, forty-two cows, one bull, and ten calves of the Sera finas, Knightly, Waterloo, True Loves, and Acombs breeds, bred in Yorkshire and Durham.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Amos A. Lawrence, of Boston, is at the Windsor Hotel.

Capt. Cook, of the steam-ship Russia, is at the Brevoort House.

Capt. G. L. Tupman, of London, is at the New-York Hotel.

Lieut. Commander A. S. Crowninshield, United States Navy, is at the Sturtevant House.

Rev. James Freeman Clarke, of Boston, and T. C. Callicot, of Albany, are at the Hoffman House.

Volney V. Smith, of Arkansas, and Henry A. Tilden, of New-Lebanon, N. Y., are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Congressman P. M. B. Young, of Georgia; ex-Congressman Milo Goodrich, of Auburn, N. Y.; Rev. James Caird, of Troy, and Mrs. Gen. H. W. Halleck, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The annual meeting of the New-York Butter and Cheese Exchange will be held on Tuesday next at 12 M.

The annual meeting of the New-York Produce Exchange will be held on Tuesday afternoon, the 25th inst., at 1:30 o'clock.

A clerk in the Surrogate's office received word yesterday that he has been made a legatee to property valued at about $250,000.

A monstrous Kansas grasshopper, six inches long, in a bottle of spirits, was exhibited yesterday on the floor of the Produce Exchange.

The store of Barbey & Sons, on the second floor of No. 49 Murray street, was entered by thieves on Tuesday night and robbed of fans valued at $1,700.

The exhibition of Mr. Thomas Moran's last and best work, "The Mountain of the Holy Cross," now on view at the Schaus Gallery, will close on Monday next, 24th inst.

John Lynch, aged fifty-five, cartman, residing in Ninety-third street, near Second avenue, was run over by his cart in Ninety-ninth street yesterday morning, and died an hour later.

It is reported that John H. Comer has voluntarily returned to the City, and, having made a full settlement with the Stock-yard Company, has resumed his old position in its employ.

The steamer Scythia, for Liverpool and Queenstown, carried yesterday 27,600 letters and forty-six bags of newspapers. The steamer Colon, for Aspinwall, carried 2,264 letters and four bags of newspapers.

A movement is on foot to establish hourly steam-boat communication between Yorkville and the lower part of the City, the trips of the Harlem boats being regarded as insufficient to accommodate travel from the former point.

Commissioner Smith presided at the Police trials yesterday for the first time since his appointment. The calendar comprised over thirty complaints against delinquent policemen, but none of the cases were of public interest.

The annual meeting of the New-York Board of Fire Underwriters was held at their rooms, No. 158 Broadway, yesterday. The report of the Superintendent of the Fire Patrol was presented, and returned to the committee to be printed. It will soon be made public.

The forty-fifth regular meeting of the Young Men's Woman Suffrage League, was held last evening at Room No. 24 Cooper Institute, when an address on "Independent Criticism of the Woman Suffrage Movement" was delivered by Mr. John Proffatt, which was followed by a free platform discussion.

The Committee of Ways and Means of the New-York Academy of Medicine has purchased the large four-story brown-stone building, No. 12 West Thirty-first street, for the future head-quarters of the Academy, and will formally transfer it to the society this evening, when the new building will be thrown open for inspection.

A meeting of the American Meterological Society was held yesterday at the rooms of the American Institute, President F. A. P. Barnard in the chair, and Prof. Rockwood acting as Secretary. Papers were read by Prof. Rockwood, of Rutgers College; Prof. Newton, of Yale College; President Barnard, and E. B. Elliot, of Washington.

A change has just been made in the proprietorship of that able and widely-circulated German weekly, the *New-Yorker Belletristisches Journal*. The new partnership consists of Mr. Udo Brachvogel, American correspondent of the Vienna *Freie Presse*, and Mr. Rodolph Lexow. Mr. Brachvogel will assume the position of editor, and his thorough literary culture and extensive journalistic experience are guarantees that the well-earned reputation of the *Belletristisches Journal* will be safe in his hands.

BROOKLYN.

The installation of Rev. Dr. Joseph Wild as Pastor of the Elm Place and State Street Congregational Churches will take place to-day at the Elm Street Church, at 3 P. M.

The Mitchel testimonial meeting will be held this evening, at the Academy of Music. Mayor Hunter will preside, and several prominent citizens are expected address the meeting.

Oscar F. Wainwright, who was convicted of perjury in the United States District Court about fifteen months ago, and sentenced to four years' imprisonment in the Kings County Penitentiary, was released yesterday by a pardon from the President.

The attendance at the Rink yesterday to see Weston was sufficiently numerous to give encouragement to the pedestrian. He retired to bed at 12:55 yesterday morning, at the end of the 141st mile, and rested one hour, fifty-one minutes, and seven seconds. At midnight he had scored 197 miles. To-day he intends to make a twenty-four hour walk of ninety or ninety-five miles.

On Tuesday night, while Mr. George A. Schufeldt, of No. 144 Remsen street, was passing through Clinton street, he was met by an unknown man, who told him that his pocket had been picked, and asked him for $3 50 to go to Providence, R. I. He desired the stranger to call at his residence. The man reached the house before Mr. Schufeldt arrived, and was shown to his room, from which he carried away jewelry to the value of $97.

LONG ISLAND.

Henry Jackson, colored, was arrested at Islip yesterday by Officers Wilkinson and Wiley, of Jamaica, on a charge of burglary. The information upon which the warrant was issued was given by Lewis Jarvis and Elbert Jackson, who were recently executed for the murder of Samuel J. Jones, of South Oyster Bay.

The Board of Managers of the Queens County Agricultural Society are active in perfecting preparations for the Annual Horticultural Exhibition, which is appointed to take place on the society's grounds at Mineola on June 23 and 24. The special premiums already offered in the various departments amount to $1,300, in addition to those regularly offered every year.

STATEN ISLAND.

Rev. Kingston Goddard, who has preached in St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, at Richmond Village, during the past ten years, has been requested to resign his charge there on account of a disagreement between Mr. Goddard and some of the congregation. On Friday last, there was a meeting of the Vestry, at which resolutions were passed asking Mr. Goddard to resign, and he was given until Saturday next to make a reply. Should he decline to accede to the request, it is said that application will be made to the Bishop for his removal. He is understood to have declared that he will not notice the communication, but will continue to preach.

NEW-JERSEY.

Mayor Traphagen, in his annual message, fixes the total indebtedness of Jersey City at $13,830,485.

Rev. Leonard Meyer, pastor of St. Mary's German R. C. Church in Newark, died at a late hour on Tuesday night of liver complaint.

Charles H. Reynolds, aged fifteen, accidentally shot himself in a store in Swedesboro on Tuesday night, and the ball entered his abdomen, inflicting a probably fatal wound.

It is alleged that some of the recently appointed Tax Commissioners of Hoboken are not freeholders, and consequently ineligible. The Council, at their meeting Tuesday night, appointed a committee to investigate the matter.

The funeral of the late John B. Silkman, General Freight Agent of the Erie Railway Company, took place from the Second Reformed Church in Jersey City yesterday. The attendance was very large. Drs. Van Cleef and Rice officiated.

Luther Lane, who was engaged by the last Town Council of West Hoboken to assist in securing the passage of the new charter, has presented a bill for $240 to the town authorities, and notified them that unless the claim be paid by to-morrow, he will commence proceedings to recover it.

Several days ago the liquor saloon of James Gorman, No. 153 Warren street, Jersey City, was entered and robbed of a quantity of cigars and liquors. Yesterday James Reilly, John Connolly, Martin Greeley, Bernard Clark, and William Good, were arrested on suspicion of having been concerned in the robbery.

Edward McCloskey and wife, George Haws, and Frederick Zicker, junk dealers on Jersey City Heights, were arrested yesterday, charged with having purchased from some boys iron stolen from the new reservoir. They were fined $20 each for purchasing from minors in contravention of the statute, and put under bonds to answer for receiving stolen goods.

A committee appointed by the Centennial Commissioners has visited Gloucester City, with a view to devising means for removing the hull of the British frigate Augusta to the Centennial grounds. On Oct. 22, 1776, the Augusta, a sixty-four gun ship, accompanied by the Merlin, a sloop-of-war and four smaller vessels, attempted to get within cannon shot of Fort Mifflin, but the Augusta got aground and was blown up. A few years ago the hull was raised and towed to Gloucester, where it was placed on exhibition. All that is now left of it are the beams and a portion of the planking.

William Howe, a conductor on the Monticello avenue cars, Jersey City, was arrested for a brutal assault on Mr. J. U. Kipp, yesterday. Mr. Kipp got on the car near Mill Creek, and tendered the conductor five cents, under the impression that he was within the city limits. The conductor demanded two cents more, when Mr. Kipp asked for the return of the money, and offered a passage-ticket in exchange. This the conductor refused to receive, and stopping the car, hurled Mr. Kipp from the platform. The latter ran after the car and gained the front platform, when he was again assaulted, thrown down, and kicked in the stomach. The indignant passengers lifted Mr. Kipp on the platform, and held him there until the arrival of Officer Bowe, who arrested the conductor. All the passengers signed a paper declaring their willingness to appear against Howe, and he was locked up in default of $1,000 bail.

THE MASONIC TEMPLE.

GENERAL DIRECTIONS FOR THE DEDICATION.

The following order has been issued as a preliminary programme for the arrangements in connection with the dedication of the new Masonic Temple, which takes place on June 2:

OFFICE OF THE GRAND MARSHAL, NEW-YORK, May 18, 1875.

To the Craft:

Your attention is hereby called to the following, for your information and guidance. Lodges, commanderies, and other bodies meeting in the Temple, are cautioned of the impossibility of their all assembling in the building on the 2d of June, and are requested to make such arrangements as will enable them to be at the place of formation of their division at the time specified. Lodges arriving late have to take position in the rear of division. The dress prescribed by the General Committee will be rigidly enforced, viz., dark clothing, high black hats, white gloves, and plain white aprons, for officers and members alike. The Past Masters and officers of lodges will wear their jewels suspended by a blue ribbon or by a clasp upon the left breast. Lodges will not be permitted to carry either staves or banners. The wearing of the Dedication Medal is earnestly recommended.

Lodges and commanderies will also make suitable arrangements for the necessary number of genteel servants to supply their members with drinking water on the march, as no brother will be permitted to leave the column until dismissed.

All the officers, and their aids appointed to assist the Grand Marshal, will procure their prescribed insignia of office from Messrs. D. B. Howell & Co., corner Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue, before the day of dedication, paying for the same at the time of procuring it.

The details of formation will be fully set forth in the order of the day.

The guidon bearers will report to their chief of division at the place of formation at 7:45 A. M.

The several organizations will report at the place of formation to the chiefs of divisions, at 8 o'clock A. M.

General head-quarters for the day will be established at Delmonico's, corner Fourteenth street and Fifth avenue, where all reports on said day are to be sent.

The staff and mounted aids will report to the chief of staff at general head-quarters, at 8 A. M.

The chiefs of divisions will have their respective divisions formed and report the same to R. W. H. Clay Preston, Marshal of the Day, at general head-quarters, before 8:40 A. M.

The head of column will move at 9 A. M. sharp.

No delays must be made in the formation of their divisions awaiting any organization that may be late. Commanderies will form in accordance with their tactics, and on the march preserve full distance without closing intervals.

Lodges will be formed in sections of ten, with interval of five feet; the Master and Wardens in the rear. Wardens will not carry their columns. Masters may, if they please, carry their gavels.

The Marshals of lodges (without batons or sashes) will march in the rear section of their lodges, acting as left guide, and will be accountable for the proper alignment and conduct of the lodge during the march.

Chiefs of divisions, in the formation, will, as far as possible, equalize sections, and on the march preserve a distance of about twenty feet between their own and the preceding division.

Every chief of division shall, as the head of the next preceding division passes his right, immediately call his division to "attention," and be prepared to take up the line of march without loss of distance.

Chiefs of divisions at railroad crossings will, upon signal from the Police, halt their divisions close to the track and move instantly after the cars have passed.

The marshals of divisions will march upon the right flank of their divisions, taking care the proper distances and alignments are kept by the lodges under their respective charge.

When passing in review, officers will salute with swords or batons; those with batons by bringing it up to the right and front at an angle of forty-five degrees, until the upper end shall be about on a line with the right eye, keeping the elbow against the body, and coming to a salute at a distance of six paces, turning the head and eyes to the reviewing officer until directly opposite him, and coming to a carry six paces beyond.

The line of march will be as follows: Down Fifth avenue, passing in review before the Grand Lodge; continuing down South Fifth avenue to Canal street, Canal street to Broadway, up Broadway to Fourteenth street, Fourteenth street to Fifth avenue, up Fifth avenue to Twenty-second street, Twenty-second street to Broadway, Broadway to Twenty-third street, Twenty-third street to Madison avenue, Madison avenue to Thirty-fourth street, Thirty-fourth street to Fifth avenue, Fifth avenue to Twenty-third street, Twenty-third street to Seventh avenue, when the First, Second, Third, and Fourth Divisions will proceed up Seventh avenue, right into Twenty-fourth street; the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth divisions right into Twenty-fifth street, and form double column. The Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, and Twelfth Divisions will continue the march down Seventh avenue, left into Twenty-second street. The Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Divisions left into Twenty-first street; Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, and Twentieth Divisions left into Twentieth street, and form double column. The Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, and Twenty-fourth Divisions will continue down Twenty-third street to the ferry. The Twenty-fifth Division will halt at Seventh avenue. Upon arriving at the places above designated each division will be dismissed by its chief.

Chiefs of all divisions will deliver their parade returns to the chief of staff as the column passes the Temple.

When the right of the rear division reaches the entrance to the Temple, it will halt, open columns, face inward, and enter the Grand Lodge Room in reverse order, headed by the Grand Master, when the dedicatory services will take place.

All Master Masons whose lodges do not parade will be cheerfully received in the ranks of sister lodges.

Officers and representatives of other Grand Lodges, officers of the Grand Chapter, Grand Council, Royal and Select Masters, Supreme Council 33°, and Grand Commandery, are invited to be present at the Grand Master's reception in the Grand Lodge Room, on Tuesday evening, June 1, at 8 o'clock, when tickets will be issued for admission to the dedicatory ceremonies the following day.

The Committee on Reception will be in attendance at the hall on Tuesday, June 1, at 1 o'clock P. M., and on Wednesday, June 2, at 7:30 o'clock A. M.

By order of

R. W. CHARLES ROOME, Grand Marshal.

H. CLAY PRESTON, Marshal of the Day.

NOTE.—All Masonic bodies which have not yet reported must do so immediately to obtain their proper position in line.

All communications in relation to the dedication intended for the Grand Marshal will be addressed to H. Clay Preston, No. 211 East Seventeenth street, New-York.

THE PILLARS FOR THE TEMPLE.

Two magnificent bronze pillars were placed in position yesterday at the Twenty-third street entrance of the new Masonic Temple, on Sixth avenue. The new pillars, which have been manufactured at the factory of Mitchell, Vance & Co., Twenty-fourth street and Tenth avenue, stand fourteen feet high, exclusive of the ashlars of polished Scotch granite, which are about three and a half feet. They weigh over 3,000 pounds each, and are cast of superior bronze alloy—eighty-eight parts of copper, ten of tin, and two of other metals. The pillars, which stand in front of the Doric granite columns at the entrance, are of the Egyptian style of architecture. The plinth, which is thirty-two inches square, is surmounted by a cushion, from which springs the shaft, twenty-seven inches at its greatest diameter. The lower portion of the shaft is beautifully ornamented with lotus flowers, semi-incised. The upper portion, which is reeded, supports the cap, in the form of an inverted bell, decorated with pomegranates in high relief and papyrus leaves. The basket above the cap is in imitation of wicker-work, ornamented with the flowers and buds of the lotus lily. Each shaft is surmounted by a globe, that on the west the celestial, displaying the signs of the zodiac, that on the east the terrestrial, representing a map of the world, the land being semi-incised. The pillars are said to be, in point of design, workmanship, and finish, among the finest specimens of bronzes in the country, and attracted considerable attention while in course of erection yesterday. Messrs. Mitchell, Vance & Co. have also completed the brazen gas fittings for the different lodge-rooms in the temple from their own designs. They are suited to the Corinthian, Egyptian, Gothic, Doric, Tuscan, Ionic, and Moresque styles of architecture, to match the architecture of the different lodges.

[Advertisement.]

ALMOST RUINED BY CATARRH! Then use WOLCOTT'S CATARRH ANNIHILATOR, established seventeen years. For pain use PAIN PAINT instantly.

[Advertisement.]

WESTON IS A GOOD WALKER, but the best specimens of pedestrianism are supplied by those who are rushing for the KNOX'S Spring style of gentlemen's hats to No. 212 Broadway and the Fifth Avenue Hotel store. The "time" they make is good. The hat they purchase is better.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Scythia, for Liverpool.—J. T. Raymond, J. A. Churchell, C. H. Scott, Mrs. Gibbes, Miss Gibbes, Mr. and Mrs. George Henderson, Jr., Miss Mary Henderson, Miss A. M. Henderson, Master Robert Henderson, Master George Henderson, E. Colgate, Miss H. Colgate, Miss J. Colgate, J. Van Alen, Col. Macbean, D. Wallerstein, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. January, Miss Valle, Mrs. S. Edgar and Infant, Miss A. A. Beach, George English, W. A. Lottimer, Mrs. Steincot, Judge Van Brunt, Dr. Morgan and Wife, Miss Morgan, Mrs. Jewett, Two Misses Jewett, Mr. D. M. Porter, Mr. and Mrs. James Hay, W. G. Guilaud, H. W. Sharpless, Alton Angier, W. W. Astor, William Harvey, J. Spencer G. Von Allworden, F. Mettlerkamp, Mr. Kabath, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Barbour, Miss Barbour, Mrs. William Barbour, Mr. and Mrs. Bea, infant, and four children, Mr. and Mrs. N. Chandler, Miss Chandler, Mrs. E. Willets, Bartoloine Borrell, Bernardo Curbelo, R. L. Cumming, Col. Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte and manservant, J. J. Ennis, Mrs. Barrow, James C. Frazer, Mr. and Mrs. W. Auffmordt, child, and nurse, F. S. Pepper, Jr., L. S. Pepper, M. D., Mr. and Mrs. Eisner, Miss Eisner, Master Eisner, Mr. Louger, Mr. Ransom, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Bates, C. Kyte, B. W. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. R. Dunlop, Jr., and two children, Miss Dunlop, Miss Martin, Mrs. Buckley, Mr. and Mrs. J. Sinclair and child, Mr. and Mrs. Soutter, S. E. Peabody, Henry F. Budge, R. M. Williams, J. H. Mason, H. H. Oakes, James McCreery and son, J. A. Richmond, Mr. and Mrs. H. Howard and three children, Mr. and Mrs. O. S. Carter, Miss Isabel S. Carter, Miss Mary M. Griffing, Miss Errington, Frederick Davis, Jr., Allan Marquand, E. Braff, Miss Wallace, Mrs. James R. Hosmer and infant, Mrs. Wallace and son, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph S. Elkinton, Mr. Williamson and son, Dr. E. Wallace, Dr. Jones, Mr. Ross, George Vandenhoff, Mr. Sass, Mrs. H. M. Porter, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Paddock, Mrs. Lucy Coulton and two daughters, Miss Farnsworth, Miss A. Beckwith, G. W. Vail, Mr. and Mrs. Edward L. Wood, J. H. Bradley, J. W. Merfield, P. H. Martin, D. O'Sullivan, Mrs. Hawkins, J. H. Goodwin, K. M. Cunningham, Thomas Drew, Wilson Pratt, Miss Beatrice Glogger and two sisters, L. Moore, L. Egerton.

In steam-ship Ashland, for Savannah.—William Wulff, J. Rosenband, Miss Emma Austin, M. Putzee, B. M. Garfunkel, James Trainor, M. Dalton, George Crawford, George Rogers, James Larkin, Robert D. Walker, C. Moller, H. M. Henry and lady.

In steam-ship Denmark, for London.—Hermann Kluan, Henry Davenport, Mrs. Henry Davenport, D. W. Ross, John Fraser, George Seymour, Attilio R. Petracchi, Frederick R. Peacock, H. W. Gwillin, Anton Schiffer, Mrs. Anton Schiffer, S. Kerr, Mrs. S. Kerr, Miss S. W. Parkman.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....4:40 | Sun sets....7:14 | Moon rises...8:16

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...7:20 | Gov. Island...8:09 | Hell Gate....9:31

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK........WEDNESDAY, May 19.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Ashland, Whitehurst, Savannah, Robert Lowden; Denmark, (Br.,) Williams, London, &c., F. W. J. Hurst; Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia, William P. Clyde; Mayflower, Fults, Philadelphia; Scythia, (Br.,) Haines, Liverpool, Charles G. Francklyn; Georgia, Crowell, Charleston, J. W. Quintard & Co.; Colon, Tanner, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.; Richmond, Lawrence, Baltimore, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Chesapeake, Mangam, Portland.

Barks Hattie H., (Br.,) McCord, Morgan Pill, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Ecliptic, (Rus.,) Johannesen, Riga, Tetens, Bockmann & Co.; Pasqualina, (Ital.,) Marzo, Belfast, Ireland, Funch, Edye & Co.; Owar Odd, (Norw.,) Johannesen, Amsterdam, Funch, Edye & Co.; Mendota, Drummond, Lisbon, Miller & Houghton; Gallino and Bensignore, (Ital.,) Bensignore, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Slocovich & Co.

Brig Laura Gertrude, Risk, Brunswick, Ga., Warren Ray & Co.

Schrs. Luola, Murchison, Jones, Galveston, W. C. Adams & Co.; Nymph, (Br.,) Brown, Belize and Truxillo, Leaycraft & Co.; E. C. Yates, Yates, Georgetown, S. C., Yates & Porterfield; Joseph Grindle, Freethy, Porto Cabello, Peniston & Co.; Lady Bannerman, (Br.,) Roberts, Abaco, J. & G. Pearsall; Thos. J. Owen, Simpson, Bridgeport, Conn., Waydell & Co.; Harry Lemuel, Jarvis, Providence; Artist, Clements, Providence.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Charleston, Berry, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to J. W. Quintard & Co. Had a strong N. E. gale from Charleston to Hatteras. Died of consumption on the passage Monday, Monday, May 17, at 6:30 P. M., M. J. McNally, Deputy Sheriff, residence No 437 East 16th st.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Gibbs, Lewes, Del., with mdse., &c., to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Franconia, Bragg, Portland, with mdse., &c., to J. F. Ames.

Steam-ship Benefactor, Woods, Wilmington, N. C., May 14, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

Ship Wellington, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Carrington, Liverpool April 2, with mdse. to James W. Elwell & Co. Reports having made the northern passage, and had strong westerly gales; no date, lat. 43, lon. 52, passed a number of icebergs and large quantities of field ice.

Ship Parepa, Packard, Progresso, Mex., 16 ds., with hemp, &c., to Thebaud Bros.—vessel to B. F. Metcalf & Co.

Ship Cutwater, (of Boston,) Creelman, Manila Jan. 21, with sugar and hemp to Vernon H. Brown & Co.

Ship Lord Canning, (of Liverpool,) Bentley, Calcutta and Sand Heads 125 ds., with mdse. to Ralli Bros.—vessel to Barclay & Livingston.

Ship Lady Lawrence, (of Liverpool,) Clark, Calcutta and Sand Heads 108 ds., with mdse. to Barclay & Livingston.

Ship Lisbon, (of Bath,) Dunning, Cardenas 13 ds., with sugar to Youngs & Co.—vessel to J. W. Elwell & Co. Had light winds and calms.

Ship Ermine, (Ger.,) Wilens, Hamburg, 44 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Samuele, (Ita.,) Rallo, Palermo, 56 days, with fruit to Sgobel & Day—vessel to J. C. Seager.

Bark Sooloo, (of London,) Howel, Shanghai, 125 ds., with teas to Peabody, Willis & Co.

Bark Tetens, (new, Norw.,) Marcussen, Rusver, Norway, 53 ds. in ballast, to Tetens Bockmann & Co.

Bark Erna, (Norw.,) Ellertsen, Christiania, 49 ds. in ballast to Tetens, Bockmann & Co.

Bark Lindesnaes, (Norw.,) Jonassen, Fahrsund, Norway, April 2, in ballast to order. Anchored in Gravesend Bay for orders.

Bark Helen Aujier, Staples, Havre 42 ds., in ballast to Noah Emery. Made the middle passage, and had strong westerly gales.

Bark Farewell, (Ger.,) Neumann, Galway 31 ds., in ballast to Dill & Radmann. Took the northern passage, and had moderate weather.

Bark Aubie B., (of Windsor, N. S.,) Coffill, Caibarien 12 ds., with sugar to Knowlton & Co.—vessel to C. W. Bertaux.

Brig Messina, (Nor.,) Tellessen, Messina 62 ds., with fruit to Baring Bros. & Co.—vessel to C. Tobias & Co. Passed Gibraltar March 30; had strong westerly gales most of the passage.

Brig Mariposa, (of Stockton,) Fletcher, Messina 63 ds., with fruit to Baring Bros. & Co.—vessel to Alvah Mudgett.

Bark Neversink, Jarvis, Sagua 13 ds., with sugar to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.—vessel to Brett, Son & Co.

Bark Emily, (Ger.,) Buckmann, Cape Town, C. G. H., 68 ds., with wool, &c., to Oelrich & Co.—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. April 8, lat. 6 S., lon. 24 W., spoke ship Mutiah, hence for Melbourne.

Bark Arletta, (of Searsport,) Dow, Cardenas 10 ds., with sugar to Gossler & Co., vessel to Walsh, Field & Way.

Brig Ennis, Dyer, Rio Grande do Sul, 74 ds., with hides, &c., to Oelrichs & Co.—vessel to John Zittlosen.

Schr. Lucy R. Day, (fisherman,) Long, 14 ds. out, taken 240 barrels mackerel.

Schr. Spartel, Crossman, Wentworth Creek, N. S., via Vineyard Haven 15 ds., with 230 tons plaster to C. W. Bertaux.

Schr. E. Chambers, (of St. John, N. B.,) Read, Joggins, N. S., via Vineyard Haven 12 ds., with piling to A. Richardson—vessel to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Joseph Nickerson, Whitmore, Sierra Leone April 11, with hides, &c., to Yates & Porterfield.

Schr. Clara Leavitt, (of Portland,) Lombard, Cardenas 10 ds., with sugar to Moses Taylor & Co.—vessel to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Carrie W. Clark, (of Provincetown,) Smith, Baracoa 12 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. May 9, lat. 26 44, lon. 74 15, spoke schr. Sarah L. Harding, (of Wilmington, Del.,) from Philadelphia for Matanzas; 11th, lat. 29 50, lon. 74 20, ship Rosa Bonheur, (Br.,) from Savannah for Pensacola.

Schr. Lillian M. Warren, (of Deer Isle,) Johnson, Nassau 9 ds., with pineapples to Jos. Eneas; vessel to B. J. Wenberg, May 15, lat. 36.30, lon. 74, spoke schr. Old Chael, hence, for Baracoa.

Schr. William and James, Oulten, Tompico, N. C., 7 ds., with shingles to De Witt & Co.; vessel to Master.

Schr. Emma M. Wells, Kelsey, Cromwell, Conn.

Schr. William Thomas, Doyle, Portland, with lumber to C. H. Parks.

Schr. Mary Potter, Potter, Nantucket, with fish to F. H. Miller.

Schr. Hudson, Babcock, New-London.

Schr. Victoria, Reynolds, Machias, with piling J. H. Smith.

Schr. Mott Haven, Collins, Calais, with laths to E. G. Gates.

Schr. S. W. Ponder, Thrasher, Taunton.

Schr. J. G. Fell, Nickerson, Pautucket for Port Jefferson.

Schr. Wm. Capes, Allen, Rockport, Mass., with granite to Johnson & Smith.

Schr. May Day, Ryder, Rockport, Me., with lime to master.

Schr. Jno. Mayo, Clark, Rockport, Me., with lime to J. T. Haviland.

Schr. Golden Ray, Dayton, Stonington.

Schr. Eliza Pharo, Wasson, Wickford for Elizabethport.

Schr. Hydranger, Clark, Stonington for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. Goodspeed, Jones, Stonington for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. E. Hurst, Cook, Providence for Elizabethport.

Schr. Isaac H. Borden, Rich, Fall River for Elizabethport.

Schr. Nathan Clifford, Gardner, Belfast, with lumber to Woodruff & Co.

Schr. Wm. S. Baker, (fisherman,) Pierce, 6 ds. out, with 220 barrels mackerel.

Schr. Georgie Willard, (fisherman,) Willard, 2 ds. out, with 30,000 mackerel.

Schr. Lizzie W. Thompson, (fisherman,) Rauth, 4 ds. out, with 35,000 mackerel.

Schr. Henrietta, McAlinder, Apponang.

Schr. Ann T. Tipple, Bacon, New-Bedford.

Schr. Nathaniel Holmes, Holland, New-Bedford, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Lottie Beard, Perry, New-Bedford, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Sarah Elizabeth, Smith, New-Bedford, for Port Johnson.

Schr. E. B. Darling, Hudson, New-Bedford, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Herbert Manton, Crowley, New-Bedford.

Schr. Everglade, Green, New-Bedford, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Jennie, Davis, Nantucket, with fish to F. E. Haley.

Schr. Thomas S. Rogers, Nash, George's Banks, with fish to H. C. Rogers.

Schr. Leonia, Meyers, Nantucket, with fish to J. F. Comstock & Co.

Schr. Charles J. Kingsland, Beebe, Block Island, with fis to J. F. Comstock & Co.

Schr. Charles Ellis, Kelly, Dennis, Me.

Schr. Margaret Kennedy, Ford, New-London, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Franklin, Young, Greenport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Lillie Erestine, Wells, Hartford, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Kate & Luella, Bonesell, Hollowell, Me., for Philadelphia.

Schr. Signey Dorlon, Smith, Virginia.

Schr. M. D. Cranmer, Arnold, Norfolk, Va.

Schr. Trenton, Walls, Bristol.

Schr. Nicanor, Hogan, Warren, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Caroline and Cornelia, Lord, Somerset, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Jane Maria, Smith, Somerset.

Schr. Justice, Caswell, Newport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Alaska, Thorndike, Portland, with lumber to J. H. Smith.

Schr. Malabar, Johnson, Belfast.

Schr. Ario Pardee, Bishop, Somerset, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Connecticut, Steelman, New-London.

Schr. Martha Weeks, Weeks, Portland, with lumber to order.

WIND—Sunset, moderate, S; very hazy.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Steinmann, for Antwerp; Scythia, for Liverpool; Denmark, for London; Colon, for Aspinwall, via Havana; Georgia, for Charleston; Ashland, for Savannah; ships Triumphant, for San Francisco; Niagara, for Liverpool; bark Young Eagle, for St. John, N. B.; brigs David Bugbee, for Genoa; Curacoa, for Curacoa; schrs. Annie W. Barker, for Rio Grande do Sul; Mabel, F. Staples, for Wilmington, N. C.

FOREIGN PORTS.

HALIFAX, N. S.—Arr. schrs. Lizzie D. Saunders, Rockport; Victor, Gloucester.

Sld. steamers Hibernian, (Br.,) Archer, Baltimore; Beta, Bermuda and St. Thomas; Falmouth, Portland.

HAVANA, May 18.—Arr. bark R. B. Chapman, (Br.,) Pengilly, Cardiff; brig J. R. Kirby, Day, New-York; schr. J. W. Drury, Snow, Baltimore.

Sld. 18th, brig Peri, Perkins, Baltimore.

PICTOU, N. S., May 18.—Arr. bark Primburn, (Br.,) McDougall, Glasgow.

Sld. brig Kate, Portland.

PLAISTER COVE, May 18.—Passed by, schrs. Milo, Boston, for Pictou; Harvest Queen, Boston for Tignish.

ST. JOHN, N. B., May 18.—Cld. schr. Emma, New-York; 19th, schr. Village Belle, Boston.

SYDNEY, C. B.—Arr. 18th, barks Arcadia, from Havre; Margaret, from Liverpool, and Velox, from Arendal.

Schr. Florence, from Demerara to St. John's, N. F., reports was 2 weeks in the ice off the coast of Newfoundland; short of water, lost sails, &c.

Cld., bark Union, for St. John, N. B.

SAGUA, May 15.—Arr. brigs Akbar, Thompson, from New-York; E. A. Barnard, Willeby, Baltimore; schrs. Northern Light, Wallace, from Boston; South Shore, Whittemore, from Machias.

Sld. 15th brig Helen A. Holmes, (Br.,) Eldridge, north of Hatteras; schr. Maud C., (Br.,) Welsh, north of Hatteras.

TRINIDAD, May 11.—Sld. schrs. Clara E. Bergen, Dayton, Philadelphia, and Thomas R. Pillsbury, Pitcher, New-York.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, May 19.—Sld. for United States ports: Glencoe, Naworth, Laila W., Tancook, Carl Both, Sarah M. Smith, Nancy, Mary E. Thayer.

Arr. from the United States on the 17th inst.: Ellen M. Golden, Orpheus.

Arr. on the 18th inst.: Maid of Glanwern, Thule, the latter at Hartlepool; Mary E. Riggs, City of Brooklyn, Himalaya, Sarah, the latter in the Channel; Felicia, Alice Otto, Palmetreal, Hudson, the latter at Dublin.

Also arr. Alice, Espana, Stella.

QUEENSTOWN, May 19.—The steam-ship Kenilworth, Capt. Prowse, from Philadelphia May 6, for Liverpool, arr. here to-day at 3 A. M.

The steam-ship Nova Scotia, Capt. Richardson, from Baltimore April 30, and Portland May 9, for Liverpool, also arr. here to-day.

The National line steam-ship Erin, Capt. Andrews, from New-York May 8, for Liverpool, arr. here to-day.

BRISTOL, Eng., May 19.—The steam-ship Arragon, Capt. Lymons, sld. for New-York yesterday.

The steam-ship Cornwall, Capt. Stamper, arr. here this morning from New-York May 3.

GLASGOW, May 19.—The State Line steam-ship State of Georgia, Capt. Knight, from New-York May 6, for this port, arr. at Larne yesterday.

BRONZES, CLOCKS AND ORNAMENTS.

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NILSSON. I shall take every opportunity to *recommend* and *praise* your instruments.

KELLOGG. For the last six years your Pianos have been my *choice* for the *concert-room* and my own *house*.

LUCCA. Your Uprights are *extraordinary* instruments and deserve their *great success*.

PATTI. I have used the Pianos of every celebrated maker, but *give yours the preference over all*.

STRAUSS. Your Pianos astonish me. *I have never yet seen any Pianos which equal yours.*

WEHLI. Mme. Parepa called your Piano the finest in the United States. *I fully indorse* that opinion. They have no rival anywhere.

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